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KING'S MOUNTAIN, THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION.

In 1851 a book was published by E. A. Creasy, "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World." The first is the battle of Marathon, 490 years before the Christian era, and the last, the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

In this book Saratoga is given as the decisive battle of the Revolution, because the victory of the Americans was soon followed by the recognition of the confederation of the colonies by France. The battle of Saratoga was fought October 7, 1777, and the British army surrendered October 13, six days after. Gen. Burgoyne commanded the British and Gen. Gates the American forces. Gen. Burgoyne in pursuing the Americans became short of provisions and his Indian and Canadian allies deserting forced him to attack the enemy without delay in a strong position of their own choosing. The British engaged were about 11,000 men and the Americans had more than double that number.

The British, beginning the battle and being repulsed, were in turn attacked by the Americans, when the British retreated a few miles to Saratoga Heights to await the arrival of provisions and reinforcements, but on account of hunger, were forced to surrender October 13, six days after the battle. The British surrendered 6,000 armed men and they lost in killed, wounded and by desertion 5,000 more.

This victory gave great hopes to the colonies and was followed in February by an acknowledgment by France of the "Independent United States of America." It was very natural and to be expected that France, the old enemy of England,

would be glad to recognize the independence of the American colonies and only awaited an opportunity to do so.

Let us go back to the American army. In one month after the victory at Saratoga, Philadelphia was evacuated by the Americans, and at once occupied by the British. Gen. Clinton, the commander-in-chief of all the British forces, with headquarters in New York city, while holding Gen. Washington in check, sent Gen. Cornwallis with a large force south and he soon had possession of the two Carolinas and Georgia. The summer of 1780, three years after the battle of Saratoga, was the darkest hour in the history of the colonies.

The Americans had great fear of the British regulars, and it was universally conceded by the colonists that no regular American troops could expect to oppose successfully an equal force of the enemy. The American militia was a "by-word" and nothing was expected of them in battle.

In the month of August, 1780, nothing could have been more deplorable than the state of affairs in the two Carolinas and Georgia which were overrun by the British army. The country was being devastated by the British and all the able bodied men were flying from their homes, leaving the women and children to be outraged and insulted. All stock, crops and provisions were destroyed.

The people of the Southern states could expect no protection from the impoverished American army which was cooped up in the Eastern states by Gen. Clinton, then commander-in-chief of the British forces, and it was this desperate state of affairs that forced the backwoods militia of the South to rally, and make one more effort to regain their homes.

September 25, 1780, three years after the battle of Saratoga, there assembled at the Sycamore Flats at the foot of Yellow Mountain on the Watauga river, not far from the present town of Abingdon, Va., just across from the North Carolina line, a few hundred backwoods militia, each man furnishing his own hunting rifle and horse and expecting no pay, determined to march across the North Carolina mountains and attack the advance guard of the British army commanded by Ferguson. History tells how McDowell, Sevier, Campbell and Shelby

were the master spirits of that little band who had resolved to sacrifice their lives to regain their homes. As they marched on over the mountains many of their neighbors and friends, each with his own rifle and horse, joined them and October 7, 1780, found them in North Carolina, near the South Carolina line at the foot of King's Mountain upon which Ferguson with 1,016 British regulars was in a position awaiting an attack which he said he could hold against any force of backwoods militia.

The backwoods militia numbered 910 men and the battle was soon on and in less than one hour the British army was entirely destroyed, not one man escaping. Ferguson, the British commander, killed—157 officers and men killed, 153 wounded, and the remaining 706 taken prisoners.

The Americans had 910 men engaged and their loss was twenty-eight killed and sixty-two wounded. Nine hundred and ten backwoods militia, with their hunting rifles had destroyed 1,016 of the flower of the British army armed with muskets and bayonets. The smaller army had annihilated the greater army!

The illusion that the American militia could not be trusted in battle and that a force of colonists could not successfully contend against a like number of British regulars was instantly dispelled. As soon as this great victory of King's Mountain was heralded over the country the militia rallied to the American army and Cornwallis was forced to evacuate the two Carolinas and Georgia and retreated to Richmond, Virginia, and in the fall of 1781 we find his army entrenched on York river awaiting an attack which resulted in his surrender at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781, four years after the battle of Saratoga and less than one year after the victory of the backwoods militia at King's Mountain which the future historian will prove to have been the "Decisive Battle of the Revolution."

SPIRITS OF MEMORIAL DAY.

In the sweet and quiet hour,
Between the morn and night,
The sun was slowly rising
Behind a mountain white,
And the twilight shadows paling,
Slipping into Paradise,
Hung in harmonizing beauty,
With the azure of the skies.

In the glory of the morning,
By two marble tombs I stood,
There to mark the resting places
Of two soldiers brave and good.
Together by "Old Glory's" cord
Of brotherhood fast tied,
A boy in blue, and one in gray,
Were sleeping side by side.

And as I stood there gazing
At the tombs, I seemed to see,
Standing at their heads, two spirits,
One was Grant, the other Lee.
On the day we scatter flowers
O'er the soldiers' graves I knew
Grant and Lee were there before us
Come to bring their tribute too.

On the Southern soldier's tomb, Grant laid
A crest of roses red,
Every rose a brilliant emblem
Of the blood our heroes shed.
On the other tomb Lee softly
Dropped a wreath of snowy white,
Fragrant, pure and stainless roses,
Symbols all of peace and right.

And then as Grant and Lee clasped hands
A change came o'er the sky;
The sunrise streaked the zenith
With a deep, deep crimson dye;
The stars together gathered
On that field of azure blue,

And before our eyes the heavens
In a glorious banner grew.

As the unseen hand of seraphs
Slowly shook out and unfurled,
And the great celestial banner
Hung out over all the world,
From its mighty folds came pealing
Voices of an angel throng,
Floating on the morning breezes,
Came the first note, clear and strong.

For one short and breathless moment
The heavenly chord was held;
Then more voices took it up, as loud
And clear it grew and swelled,
It rose and filled the very air
And set the echoes ringing,
For myriads of voices
Out of everywhere singing—
*"'Tis the Star Spangled Banner,
O, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave."*

CONNIE PHELPS.

COLONIAL MUSTER ROLLS.

Mr. Heiskell Argenbright has discovered among family heir-looms records bearing the name of his Revolutionary ancestor, Argentine Argenbright, which show the complete muster roll of the Colonial forces of Augusta county, Virginia, from 1756 to 1776, and also of Augusta county's portion of the Continental army from 1776 to 1784, together with a record of the same troops in the second war with Great Britain, down to 1814.

As Augusta county, Virginia, embraced much of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois at one time, it is thought that these records will be of great assistance to persons who had ancestors in the early wars whose army service cannot be proven from other muster rolls now in existence.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE UPPER CANISTEO VALLEY.

The following soldiers of the American Revolution who were buried in Upper Canisteo Valley are reported by the Kenestio Valley Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, of Hornellsville, New York, in addition to the list reported in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for March, 1902 and April, 1903.

LEMON, MAJOR WILLIAM S., was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1760. About 1815, he came to South Dansville, N. Y., where he died March 22, 1845. "He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war where his bravery and intense devotion to the cause won for him the rank to which he attained, that of major."

MALLORY, NATHANIEL, was born in Vermont about 1752. He was an ardent patriot, serving in the battles of the Revolution, and was wounded in the service. Buried at Troupsburg, Steuben co., N. Y.

MEAD, ENOS, born June 5, 1761, died Sept. 5, 1818. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and came from Connecticut to Newfield, New York, and thence to Greenwood, Steuben co., in 1828. Buried at Greenwood.

RICE, SAMUEL, was born about fifteen miles from New Haven, Conn., and when but fifteen years of age entered the war of the Revolution and served about six months. Removed to Troupsburg, N. Y., in 1805, where he died and is buried.

SIMPSON, ANDREW, died in Jasper, Steuben co., about 1847, aged about 83 or 84 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier, having taken part in the battle of Bennington when but sixteen years of age.

STERNS, JOHN, was born at Worcester, Mass., and died at Canisteo, N. Y., aged 96 years. During the war of the Revolution, while yet a boy, he drove team, carrying ordinance and commissary stores from Worcester to Boston.

TOWSLEY, AMOS, was born in England, Dec. 8, 1756, and emigrated to America when a young man. He served as a soldier in the Revolution. Died May 3, 1832, and is buried at Jasper Five Corners, Steuben co., N. Y.

WRIGHT, JESSE, died at Troupsburg, Steuben co., N. Y. He was in several campaigns of the Revolutionary war, at Lexington, White Plains and Bennington.

The first interment in the old cemetery at Arkport, Steuben co., after the first settlement was made at that place by Christopher Hurlbut and others from the Wyoming Valley, was that of a Revolutionary soldier. He came there alone and sick and was taken in and cared for by Christopher Hurlbut, in whose home he died. His name was not known to the later generations and the stone which marked the grave bore only his initials and these have become obliterated by time. And this account as related by Mr. Hurlbut's grandson, Mr. John Hurlbut, is the only record available of this unknown patriot.

GRACE M. PIERCE, *Historian*.

The Julia K. Hogg testimonial prize of fifty (\$50) dollars is offered by the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution for the best essay forwarded to the state committee upon the subject: Pennsylvania under William Penn, 1681-1718. The competitors for the prize will be the women of the senior class in each of the following colleges:

Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.
Pennsylvania College, Pittsburg, Pa.
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.,
The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.
Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.
Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa.

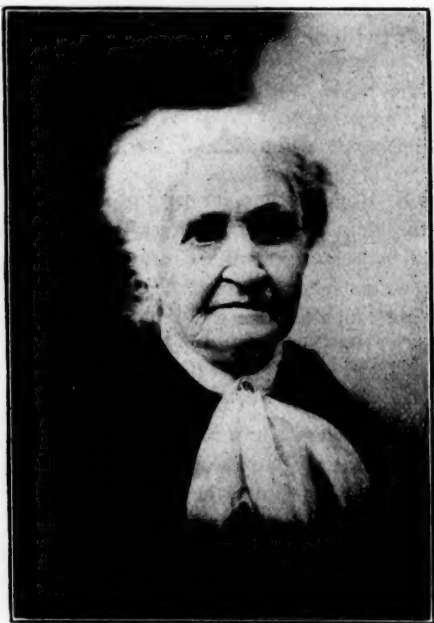
The object in offering the prize is to awaken an interest in Pennsylvania history among young women; to stimulate a desire for historical research; and to promote patriotism.

The name of the successful competitor will be announced in the state regent's report at the Continental Congress, Washington, District of Columbia, April 19, 1904. Honorable mention will be made of such other essays as are worthy.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MARIA WILDER RAGAN.

Maria Wilder Ragan was born in Woodstock, Vermont, August 3rd, 1817. Coming west in 1837 she married Lucius G.



Mrs. Maria Wilder Ragan.

Green who lived only a few months. In 1886 she married John G. Ragan who lived about one year. Last year Mrs. Ragan visited her native town during "Old Home Week," when the local chapter gave a reception and tea in her honor.

At Plymouth, where her father was the first settler, there was a celebration on "Old Home Day." The exercises were held on a platform built under an elm which was planted by Mrs. Ragan's father over one hundred years ago. At this town another reception was held in her honor.

Mrs. Ragan's father, Jacob Wilder, was born in 1757 in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and served during the entire war of the Revolution. On the 19th of April, when the British were marching toward Concord, Mrs. Ragan's grandfather went out to the field where his sons were ploughing, told them to turn out the oxen, and the next day they marched to Concord.

At the battle of Bunker Hill Capt. Wilder was picket guard at Dorchester Heights, General Prescott in command.

The North Shore Chapter of Highland Park, Illinois, is very proud to claim Mrs. Ragan as a member and has honored itself in planning little surprises for her on her birthday, and at Christmas.—ADELINE E. P. CUMMINGS, *Historian*.

We note in the *Historical Bulletin*, which is devoted to patriotic genealogy, the formation of a genealogical society the object of which is to render material assistance to genealogists and others who are members.

It appears as if the long untiring work of Mrs. S. V. White was at last to be successful. Of the five thousand dollars remaining to be raised, two thousand was subscribed by the Sons of the American Revolution at their annual meeting in New Haven April 30. The congress of the Sons voted to assess the state societies for the other three thousand dollars.

Twenty-one states have passed laws for the protection of the flag from desecration.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The Fanny Ledyard Chapter (Mystic, Connecticut), gave a Martha Washington "tea," in the spacious rooms of the Congregational Parish House, on February 23d, from three until six p. m., in honor of the birth of the "Father of his Country." A large number of guests were invited, and from the "goodlie cōpanie" present, it is inferred that all who were fortunate enough to receive invitations responded in person. The guests were met by Mrs. James H. Lothrop, who fastened upon each a badge as a souvenir of the occasion. These were facsimiles of the irrepressible hatchet, which we are told Washington wielded when a boy, and were tied with red, white and blue ribbon. The rooms were artistically draped with flags and bunting, the National colors prevailing everywhere, while from beneath their silken folds, the benign countenance of our own immortal Washington looked down upon the company. The Mystic cornet band, under the leadership of Professor Edward Bucklen, rendered patriotic airs. The program opened by the band playing "America," after which, at the regent's request, the "Daughters" arose and saluted the flag. Mrs. Royal W. McCracken, historian of the chapter, then read a paper, and combined a little of the genealogical and biographical history of him who was termed by the house of representatives, as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." This was followed by a few remarks of a humorous nature (apropos of the day) by the Rev. Mr. Sherman, and also by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, which were much enjoyed. Immediately succeeding this an elaborate collation was served by young ladies who were attired in colonial costume, and very sweet and dainty they appeared, while the little black patches upon their fair faces, doubtless enhanced their beauty. The tea table, which was tastefully decorated with potted plants and the national colors, was presided over by Mrs.

Henry I. Sparks and Mrs. Frank Batty. Prominent among the guests were a number of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which Mystic has her full share. Taking it altogether it will long be remembered. Many thanks are due the able and untiring committee, of which Mrs. Henry I. Sparks was chairman.—ANNIE B. G. McCracken, *Historian*.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—The following invitation was sent out by the chapter in honor of the annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution.

You are cordially invited to attend a reception given in honor of the National Congress Sons of the American Revolution by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution on Thursday evening, April the thirtieth, from eight until eleven o'clock in the Art Gallery of Yale University. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent; Mrs. William H. Moseley, regent; Mrs. George F. Newcomb, Mrs. George L. Barnum, vice-regents; Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, Mrs. Henry Cuampion, ex-regents; Mrs. George F. Newcomb, chairman of committees.

The Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter (Meriden, Connecticut), has now only five true Daughters left out of a total of seventeen since its beginning, nearly eight years ago. Those living are:

Mrs. Elizabeth McAlpine Finch, of Schodack, New York, born July 20, 1805.

Mrs. Esther Robins Tyler, of Union City, Michigan, born May 20, 1820.

Mrs. Phoebe Rockwell Gainfort, of Ellensville, New York, born June 30, 1805.

Mrs. Maria L. Bronson Bradley, of West Haven, Connecticut, born October 19, 1807.

Mrs. David Hobart, of Meriden, Connecticut, born February 19, 1811.

This chapter has held some very delightful literary and social meetings this year, always keeping in mind, first, one great reason of our *being*, as a society,—the study of our country's Revolutionary history. Some extremely interesting papers have been written by various members of our chapter, one of

which was by Miss Altana W. Park, upon "How our ancestors got the news." In this paper the difference between the past and present methods of transmitting the news was brought out in sharp contrast. In 1672 a post was established to go monthly between New York and Boston and an exorbitant rate of postage was exacted. In 1704 the first copy of the "Boston News Letter" was published on a single sheet, only twelve by eight inches. This enjoyed a monopoly of journalism in America for fifteen years, with a circulation of but three hundred copies.

We can hardly realize that until 1819, eighty-five years ago, only sailing vessels bore messages between the old world and the new, and that only fifty-nine years ago, in 1844, were the first telegraphic messages sent from Washington to Baltimore.

Our chapter regent, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, who made an extensive trip abroad last year, at one of our meetings this winter, gave a delightful account of her travels, at the same time displaying a trunkful of embroideries, bronzes, photographs, etc., brought by her from Japan, the Philippines and Hawaii.

Great credit is due our glee club leader, Mrs. L. K. Curtis, who, with a soul full of energy and musical talent, has furnished fine entertainment for us, notably a paper on "Old Songs." She took up several of the old songs, telling about each in its turn, who composed the words, who the tune, and explaining as far as possible under what circumstances it was written, at the conclusion of each one having the song sung by one of our soloists in which this chapter seems to abound.

At the next meeting a play is to be given by members of the chapter, entitled "Not Worth a Continental," which will undoubtedly furnish much amusement to members and invited guests.—ANN DEVEREUX THAYER, *Historian*.

Chicago Chapter, (Chicago, Illinois).—At the February meeting of our chapter, Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks, of the University of Chicago, continued his series of lectures upon "Women of the Revolution," devoting this day to Abigail Adams, the statesman's wife. He made an interesting comparison of her life with that of Martha Washington, the wife of the soldier, showing that the wife of the statesman suffered more in-

convenience and had to practice more self-denial and economy than the wife of the soldier. As usual the program opened with the singing of "America," after which vocal solos were given by Miss Katherine Hoyt.

On March fifth, the chapter again listened to Professor Sparks. In his concluding lecture, "Esther Reed, the angel of the camps," he gave a graphic description of the needy soldiers in the winter camps, telling of their sufferings which Esther Reed and the other patriotic women of Philadelphia tried to alleviate. Violin solos by Mrs. Lona Fugate Brewer concluded the exercises of the afternoon.

The customary reception to the delegates after their return from the Continental Congress again brought the chapter together in March. The enthusiastic reports of the Daughters who had been to Washington were listened to with the greatest interest and pleasure. The day was rendered even more memorable by the presence of Mrs. Julia Watkins Brass, our only "Real Daughter." She was accompanied by her daughter and granddaughter, who hope soon to become active members of our organization.

Members of the chapter contributed all the numbers on the program at the April meeting. The chapter poet, Mrs. James H. Walker, read an original poem entitled "The Patriot's Flower." The motif of the poem was a remark made by the French consul, who had spoken at the meeting held to arouse public interest in the project now before the Illinois legislature for the purchase and preservation of the site of Fort Massac. He compared the Daughters of the American Revolution to the industrious bee who gathered honey from the flowers blooming on the graves of their patriotic forefathers.

Mrs. Penoyer Sherman, ex-regent of the chapter, as essayist of the afternoon, read a very delightful paper upon "Stray Leaves from Family Trees." She satirized the all too prevalent tendency of the day to improve family trees by grafting on foreign branches. Her hearers will not soon forget the bright stories which made her paper one of the events of the year. The ladies lingered over the teacups, hoping to gain a glimpse of President Roosevelt and to hear a few words from him.

He was that day a guest of the citizens of Chicago, who monopolized his time to the exclusion of the Daughters.

One of the special features of the work undertaken by the chapter during the past winter was the study class under the chairmanship of Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden. The general topic of study chosen by this most faithful worker was "The Social and Domestic Life in the North American Colonies in 1770." Papers were prepared and read by quite a number of the women of the chapter and the interest has increased with each meeting until a larger audience room had to be chosen for the final meeting. One of the most interesting programs was made up of the music current in 1770. A very instructive paper was read by Mrs. Emerson H. Brush, who also interpreted some of the songs, being assisted by several of Chicago's well-known vocalists.

The next meeting of the chapter will determine the officers for the ensuing year. To report that meeting will be the duty of the successor to the present historian, whose term of two years now expires according to the by-laws of the chapter.—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS, *Historian*.

Rockford Chapter (Rockford, Illinois).—In reviewing the history of the Rockford Chapter for the year January, 1902—January, 1903, the chapter has great reason for congratulation. Harmony and prosperity have marked its pathway.

At the annual meeting, January 8th, our regent, Mrs. Sanford, positively declined reelection. Mrs. Brett, who was a charter member, and has been on the board as secretary, registrar or director from the beginning, became our regent.

JANUARY. In obedience to the request of the National Society, the chapter met January 17th to celebrate the anniversary of the wedding of George and Martha Washington. Mrs. Weyburn opened her house for the occasion, and combined with it a reception to the outgoing and incoming regents. The addresses of the regents and the story of Washington's *last* courtship and engagement were much enjoyed, as were the delicious old-fashioned refreshments served by the hostess, and the music by Mrs. Brouse.

FEBRUARY. The birthday of the "Father of His Country" was celebrated February 21st by a new departure. Up to this time the graded schools have been objects of attention of the chapter on this national holiday, but Mrs. Smith, chairman of the program committee, included the high school in her patriotic plans for the day. Three ladies, members of the chapter, were invited to address the pupils in three assembly rooms at the same hour on some patriotic theme. Mrs. W. A. Talcott spoke to the freshmen, drawing lessons from the lives of Washington and Lincoln; Mrs. Sanford spoke to the sophomores on the spoils system and Washington's attitude toward it; Mrs. Taylor explained civil service reform to the seniors and juniors.

MARCH. Miss Blakeman invited the chapter to meet with her March 1st, to commemorate the date when South Carolina instructed her delegates to vote for independence. Mrs. Wait Talcott and Mrs. Ralph Emerson, delegates to the Ninth Continental Congress, gave interesting reports of that meeting. Mrs. Sanford reported the gift to the city hospital of the \$1,000 received from the Pilgrim Publishing Company. Thus happily closed our business relations with the firm to whose subscription list the chapter had worked hard to add three hundred and twenty-nine names. Our sincere thanks are due Mrs. Sanford, past regent, for her strenuous and successful efforts in securing the money and affording the chapter an opportunity to make this handsome donation to our city hospital.

APRIL. At Mrs. Byron Graham's, April 29th. The second "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution was welcomed to membership in the Rockford Chapter. The gold spoon, given to every "Real Daughter" by the National Society, was presented by Mrs. Sanford to Mrs. Mary Ann Harmon Meredith, daughter of the Revolutionary soldier who lies buried in the West Side cemetery. The roll call was responded to in the name of heroic women who had sacrificed for their country during the war. Mrs. Ells gave a paper tracing the origin of the names of the first thirteen states.

JUNE. Flag day, June 14th, witnessed the consummation of an effort to realize one object of our organization—namely: "To perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to achieve American independence by the erection of mounments." A

company of the "Daughters," representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, with a band of music, and strangers, gathered in the West Side cemetery. An unpretending monument had stood for many years near the Main street entrance, but no mark upon it showed that beneath rested the remains of a Revolutionary soldier. The discovery was made by the enterprising regent, Mrs. Sanford. The chapter ordered a bronze tablet made, and affixed to the monument, with the following inscription: "A. D. 1902, Rockford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed this tablet over the grave of Jehial Harmon, in memory of his services as a soldier in the Revolutionary War." The Daughters gathered around the grave, Mrs. Brett, with appropriate words, lifted the flag that veiled the tablet, the Rev. F. H. Bodman offered prayer, the Third Regiment band played, the Daughters present sang, and each laid a flower upon the grave. A daughter, a granddaughter and a great-grandson of the hero witnessed the ceremony. The last mentioned, Mr. Herbert S. Hicks, delivered a biographical address in the chapel. Mrs. Brett spoke for the chapter, Dr. Vanhorne represented the Grand Army of the Republic, thus connecting in our minds the heroes who secured the union and the heroes who saved it from destruction. The monument stands near the street so that every passerby can see the tablet and read the inscription, thus perpetuating the memory of one of the few Revolutionary soldiers buried in Illinois, and witnessing to the loyalty of the Rockford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Perhaps nothing the Daughters have ever done has attracted the attention of the public so much as the placing and unveiling of this tablet in memory of a Revolutionary soldier.

JUNE 22, 1902, one hundred and twenty-four years after the British army left Philadelphia, thirty members of the Rockford Chapter boarded an inter-urban car and proceeded to Belvidere as invited guests of Mrs. John C. Foote, one of the members who live outside of Rockford. Delightful music by Mrs. Carrie Nutting Stone and Mrs. Helen Sabin Brown, and dainty refreshments were furnished by the Belvidere members. While two of our younger members represented Rockford's part in the feast, Miss Eleanor F. Woodruff's paper on "Early Colo-

nial Poets and their Poetry," and Miss Louise Warren's on "Colonial Governors," introduced us to a phase in our national history hitherto untouched at our meetings.

SEPTEMBER 22. The chapter met again with Mrs. Brett. She had purchased a photograph of Carpenter's celebrated painting "Lincoln and His Cabinet." She proposed that the chapter frame it and present it to the high school, as no picture had been given it. The proposition was accepted, and Mrs. Brett appointed to make the presentation speech. Accordingly the chapter appeared before the high school a second time, October 10th, and Mrs. Brett presented the picture.

OCTOBER 20. The chapter met with Mrs. W. A. and Mrs. Wait Talcott. The delegates to the state conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Brett and Mrs. Wait Talcott gave interesting talks at that meeting.

The new interest attached to the name and fame of Alexander Hamilton suggested to the program committee as subject for papers—Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton; characters so intimately associated with each other and with the early history of our government.

Miss Julia Wells' paper on Aaron Burr, and that of Mrs. J. H. King on Alexander Hamilton aroused much enthusiasm.

Confederation by Congress November 15, 1777, was commemorated November 18, 1902, by the Rockford Chapter at the home of Mrs. W. W. Bennett.

Here Mrs. Utter read an article by Mrs. Lockwood on "The Daughters of the American Revolution, who they are and what they do," giving much useful information. Mrs. Sanford read the address of Bishop Seymour before the state conference at Springfield, and Mrs. Ells read the address of Mrs. Fairbanks at the breaking of ground for the memorial Continental Hall, also the poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, written for that occasion.

Mrs. Taylor extended the greetings of the Mary Mattoon Chapter, of Amherst, Massachusetts, which she had visited a few weeks before.

DECEMBER. It was fitting that the last gathering of the year should be in the nature of a reception to our state regent, Mrs. Deere, who in her round of visits to her chapters had reached

Rockford. The house of the regent was thrown open to the chapter Friday afternoon, December 5th, "to meet Mrs. Deere." After a social hour, in which all were won to Mrs. Deere by her gracious personality, she made an informal talk and answered questions. There are now twenty-four organized and two unorganized chapters in Illinois, nearly all of which she had visited since February. She described the site of Continental Hall, one of the finest in Washington, and the ceremony of breaking ground. The site is already paid for, \$60,000, and a great effort is being made to raise funds for the erection of the building.

Mrs. Deere unfolded Mrs. Fairbanks' calendar scheme for this purpose. Mrs. Fairbanks represents the year. Mrs. Matthew Scott, vice-president general, from Illinois, has assumed one month as the special care from Illinois. The whole plan is as follows: The year pays \$5.00, and asks twelve persons to be the months, each paying \$3.00; each month asks four persons to be the weeks, each week paying \$1.00; each week asks seven persons to be the days, each day paying 50 cents; each day asks twenty-four persons to be the hours, each hour paying 25 cents; each hour asks sixty persons to be the minutes, each minute paying 10 cents. If this plan is fully carried out each month will collect \$4,221.10. Under this plan we need in Illinois four ladies to volunteer to be the weeks, twenty-eight to be the days, six hundred and seventy-two to be the hours, and as many minutes as possible. Who in the Rockford Chapter will take a week, a day, an hour?

Vocal selections, rendered by Miss Norma Starr, a patriotic recitation by Mrs. Emmott, and delicious refreshments served by three young ladies, granddaughters of the chapter, rounded out a delightful afternoon.

On the evening of the same day, Mrs. Ralph Emerson gave a beautiful floral reception in honor of the state regent.—From Report of MRS. H. W. TAYLOR, *Historian*.

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter (Jeffersonville, Indiana).—Having historical interest, the Daughters of the American Revolution felt it incumbent upon them to know something more of the early history of the city. With this end in view, the chapter

invited Mr. Jonas G. Howard, one of the oldest citizens, to make an address at the February meeting. The following is from the *Jeffersonville News*:

"The Ann Rogers Clark Chapter held an interesting meeting at the home of Miss Jewett. Mrs. R. M. Hartwell presided and Mrs. E. S. Hedgcock read the minutes and called the roll, which was responded to by quotations from the Declaration of Independence.

"After the transaction of business the Hon. Jonas G. Howard delivered an address which was greatly enjoyed. Mr. Howard is one of the oldest residents and knows more of Jeffersonville's history than perhaps any other man living. He told of old houses and citizens and gave many interesting and amusing stories of early days.

"After the address, a social hour was enjoyed and refreshments were served. This is the first historical meeting the chapter has attempted and the members feel highly satisfied as to the result."

The chapter is making plans for preserving several historical spots in the vicinity.—LILA JEWETT, *Historian*.

The Hannah Caldwell Chapter (Davenport, Iowa), was organized in 1898 with Mrs. J. S. Wylie as first regent, she was followed by Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck. Mrs. C. M. Waterman is the present regent. The subjects chosen for the papers are Colonial, and have proved very entertaining. The chapter has a membership of thirty-nine regular members and two honorary members. Mrs. M. P. Peck, the newly elected state regent of Iowa, is a member of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter, which is justly proud to have such a worthy representative in that high position. On February twentieth the chapter lost by death one of its most beloved members, Mrs. Mary L. D. Putnam. At a recent memorial meeting resolutions were passed, expressive of love and sympathy.

The chapter celebrated Flag day June 14th, at the beautiful home of Mrs. M. P. Peck. The guest of honor was Mrs. C. H. Deere, state regent of Illinois. There were present about one hundred ladies of Moline, Rock Island and Davenport. To honor Flag day and to symbolize the character of the order,

the decorations were all in the national colors. In the dining room a five-pointed star on which stood a great bowl of red roses, white lillies and blue bells formed the center-piece for the table and over them all was draped satin ribbon in the national colors. After a social hour a fine musical program was given. Delicious refreshments were served at the conclusion of the entertainment. Each guest was given a souvenir, a daintily constructed annual of the chapter with a miniature flag in national colors on the back. It is worthy of mention here that Governor Cummings is first among Iowa executives to recognize Flag day.—ANNIE LOWRY WATERMAN, *Chapter Regent*.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter (North Adams, Massachusetts).

—As a literary and social event in the yearly life of the Fort Massachusetts Chapter, the reception and dinner held in commemoration of the "Boston Tea Party," of 1763 is by far the most interesting and pretentious and, it is safe to say, the fourth celebration of that event was no exception.

The regent, Mrs. Thayer, opened the program with a welcome to the chapter, and a review of the year's work, closing by introducing as toast mistress Mrs. Hopkins, who presided with much grace and dignity, introducing the various speakers throughout the evening with tactful and appropriate anecdote.

The first toast, "Massachusetts," consisted of a glowing tribute paid the old bay state, in poetry, by Mrs. Welsby. Mrs. Burbank in responding to the "Unruly child," gave with vigor the poem on young America's refusing tea tax to the mother country. Mrs. Bryant spoke of life under the three generals,—Generals Peace, Plenty and Prosperity. Mrs. Blackinton read a witty poem on the virtues of tea. Miss Pugsley followed, speaking entertainingly on the toast, "The Spirit of '76." Mrs. Cutting, being unable to be present, the toast "The Colonial mother," was read by Miss Lund, after which Mrs. McMillin in a pleasing manner told the ancient fable of the bringing by Hebe from high Olympus to unruly woman, the cup which cheers but does not inebriate—"Tea." At this point the youngest patriots connected with the chapter were fittingly introduced in a toast by Mrs. Andrew Hunter, in response to

which the chapter enthusiastically drank the health of Elizabeth Arnold and Albert Ellsworth Richmond.

The speaking closed with an impressive toast, given by Mrs. Parmlee, "The flag." This was drunk by the members, standing, and, during the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner," the company left the tables, realizing that the annual dinner for 1902 was but a memory, a pleasant one, but, at best, a memory.

The annual business meeting of Fort Massachusetts Chapter was held January 16, 1903, when officers for the coming year were elected.

Peace Party Chapter (Pittsfield, Massachusetts).—At the January meeting of the chapter, it was decided to give a military whist to raise money to erect a sun dial to mark the location of the "Old Elm," an ancient forest tree immediately connected with the early history of Pittsfield. The shaft to be of granite and the dial of bronze.

Arrangements were made for the prizes to be given in the high school for the best essay on Revolutionary subjects. The essays are to be read on the date of the battle of Lexington.

Fifty dollars (\$50) was voted towards the Continental Hall in Washington.—HATTIE C. STEVENSON, *Historian*.

New Jersey State Conference.—Resolutions of state conference, March 26, 1903.

The New Jersey Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution wish to express to Miss Batcheller their appreciation of her and her work since she has been our state regent. Many chapters have been organized during her administration, and her promptness in answering any questions that have been asked her, and her willingness to help with any burden connected with the work has made the path plainer and much easier for the chapter work.

The work of compiling the reports of all the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters for the Smithsonian Institution, was given to Miss Batcheller by the National Society. The work was tremendous, and the chapters not realizing the importance of promptness, have given Miss Batcheller infinite trouble, but she has been patient and courteous with it all.

While we regret to lose Miss Batcheller as our state regent, we feel that she needs the rest from so much care, and we trust she will return to New Jersey strong and well, ready as ever with her experience to help on the patriotic work New Jersey Daughters are aiming to do.—MARGARET T. YARDLEY, *Regent Essex Chapter, Chairman of Committee.*

The Tioughnioga Chapter (Cortland, New York), has had a pleasant and profitable year. The papers prepared have been mainly on the local history of Cortland county. At present we are considering the early history of America, beginning with the mound builders. The chapter has given a military whist which was both unique and profitable, making some of the longed-for projects seem more possible.

In August, we visited one of the historic homes of our county, that of Miss Elizabeth Hathaway, of Solon. The home is filled with rare paintings, valuable engravings and etchings, rare laces, curios from all lands and a large collection of relics of Revolutionary days. On our homeward way we were delightfully entertained at McGraw by Miss Elizabeth Corey, one of our members. Miss Fannie Crosby, the hymn writer, was a guest of Miss Corey and delighted us all by reciting several of her most beautiful poems.

Chapter day, October 13th, was observed pleasantly at the home of our regent, Mrs. Silas Sherwood. The company included the husbands of the members and guests from Syracuse, Homer and McGraw. The rooms were tastefully decorated with the national colors, delicious refreshments were served, games along patriotic lines were introduced and attractive souvenirs were presented to each guest. We are collecting war relics to be placed in the museum of the Cortland Science Club. Are offering yearly prizes to the history pupils in the high school for the best essay on some Revolutionary subject, have added our mite to the Continental Hall fund and have started a fund toward the tablet in memory of the soldiers and sailors of Cortland county. We are increasing both in numbers and interest and are endeavoring to cultivate a greater interest in historical matters.—MRS. ALBERT MCGRAW, *Historian.*

Philadelphia Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—In the April issue of the magazine, page 601, the Philadelphia Chapter should have been credited with placing ten thousand dollars in the hands of the government for the Manilla club house. The typewritten copy furnished the editor made the amount \$10.00, which was wrong. It should have read \$10,000.00.

Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter (Pawtucket, Rhode Island).—The annual meeting of this chapter occurs in October. Since then we have seen a substantial increase in our membership, as we have grown from thirty-one to forty-four. An incident of interest in connection with our November meeting was a visit to the old powder house which still stands in the quaint village of Oldtown, Massachusetts. This powder house is a round brick tower and bears the date 1768. On February 9th our chapter had the honor and pleasure of giving a reception to the state regent, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, at the residence of our regent. One of the most pleasing features of the afternoon was the presentation to Mrs. Lippitt of a cup and saucer decorated with the emblems both of the National Society and of the Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, the work being done by one of our members. Taken as a whole the year has been one of prosperity, and with increased numbers and the greater enthusiasm incident thereto, the outlook for the future is bright indeed.—A. ADELLA BULLOCK, *Historian*.

The Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Washington), were hostesses at a delightful function given at the home of the regent, Mrs. M. A. Phelps, on February 23d. Many of the chapter members appeared in Revolutionary costumes with powdered hair and rich old laces. The program opened with "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," by a quartet, who responded to an encore, with "A Mighty Fortress is Our God." This song was sung by young Pilgrim prisoners captured by the Connecticut Indians about a century before the Revolutionary period. "The Sword of Bunker Hill" was sung with good effect by Bedford Brown, Esq. "The Revolutionary Tea," a

unique little song on the tea tax, was sung by Mrs. Phelps, and was enjoyed by the guests. Little Miss Marion Phelps with her violin gave one of the pleasing numbers of the evening. "Yankee Doodle" was the theme discussed and was thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. Malkoff followed with the "Red, White and Blue," which was very effective. Mrs. Byers sang "The Star Spangled Banner." "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung by Mrs. Phelps, the entire company joining in the chorus. The musical program closed with a rousing rendition of "America." The songs were given at intervals during the reading by Miss Fellowes of a paper written by Mrs. E. J. Fellowes, on "What a Few Have Said Regarding American Patriotic Music," illustrating in a unique way many points of interest brought out by the author.

Scattered about the rooms were numbered cardboards with pictures or articles suggesting the names of Revolutionary officers, historical scenes or battles which the guests deciphered.

Flags and carnations were artistically used in the decorations. On the refreshment table were used rare old silver and china. Doughnuts were served from a pewter dish two centuries old.

The influence of the chapter meetings is making itself felt in an increased patriotic spirit in the city of Spokane.

On March 7th the chapter was entertained by Mrs. George S. Brooke. The first hour of the session was occupied with a memorial service for Mrs. Lemuel H. Wells, who died at Washington, District of Columbia, on March 2d. Tributes by the various members were paid to the memory of the deceased. Resolutions of sorrow and sympathy were passed. Her missionary spirit brought her as a pioneer educator to the northwest, where her life work will live through future generations.

The literary program of the day was in charge of Miss De Lashmutter and Miss Tannatt, who gave interesting talks on historical portrait busts and statues, exhibiting pictures of the work under discussion. This series of topics on historical American art has been exceptionally interesting and instructive. Mrs. Thomas Gamble and Miss Violet Gamble were accepted as members.—ELIZABETH T. TANNATT, *Historian*.

Wisconsin State Conference. The state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution met in the Congregational church, by invitation of the Fond du Lac Chapter, at ten a. m., December 10, 1902. Mrs. T. H. Brown, state regent, in the chair. The meeting opened with a piano solo, followed by a chorus. Mrs. E. L. Rankin, chaplain of the local chapter, offered prayer. Greetings by Mrs. Anna G. Sweet, regent of Fond du Lac Chapter. Address, Mrs. T. H. Brown, state regent. Response, Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, Janesville. Duet, Mrs. Inez West, Mrs. Halcyone Horn Luce. Address, Mrs. James Sidney Peck, ex-state regent. Roll call of chapters.

Fond du Lac Chapter, Mrs. E. J. Huber. Opened chapter with 19 members. Now number 24, with more names soon to be added. Harmonious chapter. One event of the year was a Colonial tea.

Fort Atkinson, Mrs. Rankin; 51 members. Meet in homes of members. Give a Colonial ball annually to raise funds for Continental Hall, although omitted last year on account of illness. February 22d was celebrated. Also flag day.

Janesville, Mrs. O. H. Fethers, regent. Their first meeting of the year was a memorial for President McKinley. They gave a medal or souvenir spoon to the pupil standing highest in American history. Have given \$125 toward Continental Hall fund.

Lake Mills, Mrs. F. B. Fargo, regent; 24 members. Celebrated Flag day. Gave \$43 for shades for their library building. During the year gave a floral ball and gave \$25 toward a piano. Meet the last Friday in the month.

Milwaukee, Mrs. Walter Kempster, regent; 210 members. Meet first Fridays. Special meetings at homes of members, with admission fee of 25 cents, the proceeds to go toward the Continental Memorial Hall fund. They also gave a medal to the pupil in the public schools having the best essay on the Revolution.

Oshkosh, Mrs. George Burnell; 70 members. Have a "Real Daughter," for whose support the chapter has done much. Have each year, in February, a program of a patriotic nature. Gave this year a souvenir spoon to the scholar having the best

essay on "Fox River Valley." Gave also a spoon to the "Real Daughter." Had this year a boat ride and a party for the "Real Daughter," with a birthday present of \$85.

Portage, Mrs. Latimer, regent; 36 members. Portage is in historic ground. In Fort Winnabago cemetery a Revolutionary soldier was buried, and Wau Bun Chapter takes pleasure in caring for the grave.

Reedsburg, Miss Harris, regent's appointee; 14 members.

Racine, Miss Vorce, regent's appointee; 25 members. Meet second Tuesdays. Study early American history. Have made contribution to Continental Hall fund.

Steven's Point; 13 members. Although an unlucky number, they are united and happy. Gave prize for a scholarship.

Milwaukee, Children of the American Revolution, Minnie S. Cook, president. Children hold George Rogers Clark, a Revolutionary soldier, as their Patron Saint. They are working for a fund to pay for a bust of George Rogers Clark, to be placed in the public library, Milwaukee. Have on hand \$350 for this purpose. Have given \$10 to the Memorial Hall fund and \$5 to the McKinley fund.

Mrs. Sweet moved: "That the regent, or her appointee, and a delegate, or alternate, represent the chapters at the state conference, the regent having power to appoint the delegate from her own chapter." Seconded by Mrs. Fethers. Carried.

The regent requested the committee on credentials to report after luncheon.

The regent left the Chair. Mrs. Peck took the Chair for a talk with reference to a per capita contribution toward defraying the expenses of the state regent. Mrs. Peck appointed a committee to draft a resolution to the point, and to report after noon, said committee to consist of Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Fethers, Mrs. Latimer and Mrs. Hayes.

After a violin solo, the conference adjourned for luncheon, served by the members of the local chapter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Call to order. Regent in the Chair. Vocal solo. Report of credentials committee then followed.

Mrs. Lovejoy moved: "That regents present to their chapters the proposed amendment in regard to the compulsory school law." Seconded by Mrs. Kempster. Carried.

The proposed amendments sent out by the National Society were then considered.

Mrs. Cook, of Milwaukee, Children of the American Revolution, moved: "That favorable action on the proposed amendment to article vii., section 4, be taken up by conference, and that the initiation fees of an applicant, who has been a member of the Children of the American Revolution, may be dropped upon coming into full membership as a Daughter." Seconded by Mrs. Kempster. Carried.

Folklore songs.

The committee on resolutions reported through Mrs. Sweet:

"*Resolved*, That each chapter appropriate 15 cents per capita either from its treasury or otherwise, to form a fund toward defraying the expenses of the state regent, to be sent by the treasurer of each chapter this year in December, 1902, or January, 1903. After this year to be sent in October to the treasurer of the chapter of which the state regent is a member, to be held for the use of the state regent, for the expenses connected with her office." Seconded by Mrs. Cole. Carried.

Mrs. Kempster, of the national flag committee, presented a report, followed by discussion, and distributed papers on flag desecration, and recommended personal watchfulness in each chapter, that our glorious colors be not used for improper purposes.

Mrs. Cook moved: "*Resolved*, That the state conference, Daughters of the American Revolution of Wisconsin, endorse the effort of the George Rogers Clark Society, of Milwaukee, Children of the American Revolution, to have the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis, officially recognize the services of George Rogers Clark, by devoting a day of appropriate exercises to the memory of General Clark." Seconded by Mrs. Peck. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Peck: "That a vote of thanks be extended to the Fond du Lac Chapter for their gracious welcome, generous hospitality, and all-round good cheer." Carried.

There being no other business to come before the meeting, conference adjourned.—MARTHA SOPHIA VORCE, *Secretary of State Conference*.

Tyranena Chapter (Lake Mills, Wisconsin), was organized May 18, 1901, with fourteen charter members. We meet once a month, and in addition to the regular business have taken "the critical period in American history" as a study. This is usually accompanied by an appropriate recitation or reading. Having no Revolutionary soldiers buried in our cemetery or historic spots to mark, we have used our means and efforts in other directions. Our town was presented with a fine library building last summer, and in addition to the rooms for books and reading rooms, the donor, Mr. L. D. Fargo, set apart a fine audience room for the use of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Woman's Club, Woman's Christian Temperance Union and kindred societies. Our chapter has, by social entertainments, raised money to aid substantially in the necessary furnishings of the room and building, and also towards the purchasing of a piano for the club room, as well as subscribing from time to time in response to the calls of the National Society. We have each year observed Washington's birthday with some social entertainment for ourselves and a limited number of our friends. There are some points of historic interest in this section of the state, connected with the Black Hawk war, that should be marked soon, or those who can point them out will be no more. Our chapter would gladly assist the sister societies in their localities in that work. Our present membership is twenty-three.—C. C. WILLIAMS, *Historian*.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"This will be manifest while people live,
The number of their descendants will value it."

—*Old Runic Poem.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

291. (2) BURR—GOLD.—Elizabeth Burr, born April 7, 1732, married Col. Abraham Gold or Gould Jan. 1, 1754. She was daughter of Capt. John Burr of Fairfield, Stratfield Parish, Conn., and Catherine Wakeman, his wife. Catherine Wakeman was daughter of Capt. Joseph Wakeman (born 1679, died Dec. 5, 1726), who was son of Rev. Samuel Wakeman (who succeeded Rev. John Joanes as second minister of Fairfield, Conn.) and Hannah Goodyear, his wife, daughter of Stephen Goodyear. Rev. Samuel Wakeman was son of Rev. John Wakeman, New Haven, 1639; at Hartford, 1661. Capt. John Burr, father of Elizabeth Burr, was son of Col. John Burr and wife Deborah—surname unknown—and Col. John Burr was son of Nathaniel Burr, born probably in Springfield, Mass., about 1640; made freeman 1664 in Fairfield, constable in 1669, representative Oct., 1692, March, 1693, Oct., 1693, Feb., 1694, Oct., 1695, and his first wife Sarah, daughter of Andrew Ward of Fairfield and sister of Mary, wife of Jehue Burr. Nathaniel Burr was the son of *Jehue Burre*, the first of his race in America, born in

England about 1600, died in Fairfield about 1690. Wife's name, Stedman. He had four sons (perhaps daughters), Jehu, John, Nathaniel and Daniel. From *A General History of the Burr Family*, by Charles Burr Todd. Second edition.—L. K.

QUERIES.

312. (1) CRILL.—COUNTRYMAN.—Thomas Crill (or Krill), wife — Countryman, lived in Herkimer Co., N. Y. They had ten children. A granddaughter says he enlisted in Germany to assist the British, served three months, was taken prisoner and afterwards was in the American army. He died about 1838. I would like the name of his wife and the war record of Thomas Crill.

(2) WITHERSTONE.—I would like the ancestry of John Witherstine of Herkimer Co., N. Y. He enlisted June 8, 1777, when but fifteen years old and served six years. It is thought his father came from Germany, 1722. Any information of the family will be appreciated.

(3) HARTER.—Who was the father of Philip Harter who married Catherine Myers of Warren, N. Y., and was he in Rev. service?—Mrs. J. S.

Adam Harter was in Rev. army in New York in the First Regiment—afterward in the Third Regiment. Philip Harter served in Tryon Co. militia. (See New York in Revolution.)—L. B. N.

313. MULLINS.—Can any one give the surname of Alice, wife of William Mullins (Molines), mother of Priscilla, who married John Alden?

314. DUNHAM.—BRANDEGEE.—The Newington record of marriages says: Jacob Brandegee married, Oct. 11, 1753, Abigail Dunham. Can any one tell me to what family of Dunhams Abigail belonged? Also the parents of Jacob Brandegee and where he came from? He was engaged in the W. I. trade and at one time kept a store in Great Swamp Village.—E. P. C. B.

315. FROST.—Ancestry desired of Elizabeth Frost, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Morgan) Frost. She was born at St. John, New Brunswick—married first, Albert Miller; second, Daniel Quigley. They lived in Eastern Penn. where one son was born. Tradition says she was of French descent. Can any one tell me of her family?—M. I. St. J.

316. (1) DARWIN.—HALE.—Ancestry and data desired of Ephraim Darwin and his wife, Mehitable Hale, of Mass. Their daughter Hannah married, 1805, Benjamin Robinson, and their daughter Hannah was born 1808 in Dalton, Berkshire Co., Mass.

(2) ROBINSON.—Also ancestry of Benjamin Robinson. He had one son, Asa Farnam, and one, Benjamin Peck Robinson. Family tradition says he was of Mayflower descent. Any record of Revolutionary service of Robinson, Darwin or Hale will be appreciated.—M. C. F.

317. (1) HUNGERFORD.—Wanted information of the ancestors of Samuel Hungerford who lived in New Fairfield, now Sherman, Conn., in

1752, died 1789. Who was his wife? Also of Thomas Hungerford's ancestors. He is mentioned in the church records of New Fairfield as early as 1749. His wife Margaret was admitted to New Fairfield church by letter from Second church of East Haddam, Conn., 1751. Who were her ancestors? Was Samuel the son of Thomas Hungerford? They came to New Fairfield from Lyme or Haddam.

(2) WILCOCKS.—Also information of William Wilcocks (Wilcox), who married second, Esther Buckley, April, 1797, in New Fairfield. He came from Lyme between 1780-97. The name of his first wife, her ancestors and any Rev. record desired. He died May 2, 1805, aged 76 years.

(3) WILKES.—Also information of Lydia—wife of John Wilkes of Danbury, Conn. He died 1774. She died 1788 or 9, leaving three children, Matthew, John and Mary.—A. F. W.

318. (1) HOTCHKISS—ATWATER.—Wanted ancestry of Mary Hotchkiss who married married April 22, 1734, Moses Atwater. They were of New Haven or adjacent town.

(2) TRYON—ATWATER.—Of what family was Abigail (or Abiah) Tryon who married May 1, 1765, Elihu Atwater? Was she a sister of Sarah Tryon who married Oct. 2, 1766, Ambrose Atwater and afterward moved to Vermont?

(3) RUSSELL—HALL.—Information desired of the ancestors of John Russell whose daughter Abigail married June 11, 1739, John Hall of Wallingford. (March No. A. M. May 1902, contains Russell notes.)

(4) DORCHESTER—DOOLITTLE.—Wanted ancestry of Sarah Dorchester who married Theophilus Doolittle, of Wallingford, Conn.? He was ensign in train band of Wallingford, 1756.—M. C. B.

319. (1) BROOKS.—I have certificate of service of Capt. Samuel Brooks at New Haven, July 5, 1779, in the 7th regiment of Conn. militia. Was this Samuel Brooks a descendant of Henry Brooks, New Haven, 1670, who married Hannah (Potter) Blakesly and had son Thomas born Mar. 27, 1679. This son Thomas married March 25, 1702, Martha Hotchkiss and they had ten children. The third child named Thomas married Desire Bristol. They had a son Samuel, born April 4, 1738, who married Jan. 10, 1760, Ruth Doolittle. The identity of Capt. Samuel and this last mentioned is desired.

(2) HOREY—BENTLEY.—George Horey born Aug. 13, 1775, married July 1, 1798, Elizabeth Bentley, born April 16, 1782. They lived in New Lebanon, N. Y. I would like the ancestry of both or any history connected with their families.—Mrs. J. S.

320. (1) VAN DUSEN.—Wanted the names of parents of Walter Van Dusen. He lived at Irvington on the Hudson. He was born in Columbia co., N. Y. Is any Revolutionary service on record of him or his father?

(2) FIELD—FOWLER.—Who were the parents of Hannah Field who married Moses Fowler in Westchester co., N. Y.?—A. P. U.

321. LOW.—Information desired of the Revolutionary service of William Low of Powhatan co., Vir. Family tradition says that he was killed in the Rev. war. He left one son William Low who moved from Vir. to Woodford co., Ky., afterward to Owen co.—J. R. deM.

322. JOHNSON.—James Johnson came to Boston in 1635. He married Abigail Oliver of Boston; his son Samuel Johnson married Phebe Burton of Hingham. Their son Jonathan married Sarah Mansfield of Lynn. Their son Jonathan (Old Troops) of Lynn married Ann Alley (Williams) of Lynn. Can any one tell me of any Colonial or Revolutionary service of the above mentioned men?—A. P. J. H.

323. (1) RANSOM.—Would like information of the Ransom family, coat of arms, etc. I am a descendant of Lieut. Richard Ransom.

(2) ALLEN.—Can any one trace the following to Ethan Allen? Henry Allen Atkins married Mary Jane Barr. He was son of Henry Atkins and ——— Allen, daughter of Asaph Allen.—M. E. P. P.

324. (1) MORGAN.—Family history desired of Capt. James Morgan of 2nd Regt., Middlesex co., N. J.

(2) PLATT.—Revolutionary service of members of the Platt family from New York.—M. T. K.

COMPETITION FOR MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

Among the superior designs submitted in the competition of architects for the plans for Memorial Continental Hall were those executed by

Mr. Washington Hull,
Mr. Charles H. Alden, Jr.,
Mr. Francis B. Wheaton,
Howell & Stokes,
Foster, Gade & Graham.

The superiority of these plans and the time required for their thorough examination made the work all the more difficult for the committee on architecture, by which the three successful plans were selected and afterwards approved by congress, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The final competition of the successful competitors, Messrs. Lord & Hewlett, architects, and Mr. Woodruff Leaming, associated architect; Mr. Edward Pierce Casey; Mr. Paul Raymond Seigel, and Mr. Charles Floyd Livermore, associated architects, was referred to the Continental Hall committee for the final selection of the one from the three and full power given that committee to act in the matter.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1903.

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MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP.

President,
MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,
1404 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,
MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
2029 I St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Local Societies,

Vice-Presidents.

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1307 Eighteenth St., Washington,
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178 Union Ave., Saratoga, N. Y.

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MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE,
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MRS. MARTIN A. KNAPP.

MRS. FRANK WHEATON,
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ton, D. C.

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D. C.

Chaplain.

MRS. TEUNIS HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

FEBRUARY MEETING, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, February 12, at 10 o'clock, in the Church of the Covenant.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Fleming, and Mrs. Benjamin.

The minutes of the January meeting and the special meeting of February 2 were read and approved.

The reports of the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.

As the vice-president in charge of organization had not up to this time arrived, Mrs. Taylor moved that the regular order of business be suspended. Seconded and carried.

The corresponding secretary asked for instructions as to the issuing of badges left from the convention of 1902, and it was moved and seconded that these badges be distributed. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that one hundred ribbon badges for members be ordered by the corresponding secretary for use at the convention. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Benjamin, on behalf of Mrs. Baird, chairman of reception committee, read the estimate for the "Colonial Tea," to be given by the National Board of Management in honor of the National Society at the Washington Club on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 24. Mrs. Taylor moved that the estimate be accepted as presented. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that 100 cards of invitation additional be printed. Seconded and carried.

The national president announced that she had named Mrs. Mary P. R. Phelps as director for the state of Washington.

At this point the regular order of business was resumed.

The national registrar presented seventy-six application papers for confirmation—fourteen conditionally—and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their election, which was accordingly done.

The vice-president of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Mrs. Langley, state director for Rhode Island—

Mrs. Thomas M. Aldrich, as president of the "Joseph Bucklin" Society of Providence, vice Miss Bartlett.

Miss Lulie Bennett Shaw, as president of the "Commodore Abraham Whipple" Society of Pawtucket, vice Miss Bessie Walker.

Miss Louis Madison, as president of "Lucretia Allen" Society, East Greenwich, vice Mrs. George Bailey resigned.

By Miss Forsyth, state director for New York—

Mrs. W. N. Fessenden, as president of a society to be organized at Kingston.

Mrs. Charles Brundage, as president of a society at Fishkill, New York, all of whom were confirmed.

Miss Julie Richards, president of the new society organized at Jersey City, announced the name of her society "Stirling."

The new society organized by Mrs. Phelps at Seattle, Washington, announced that they had chosen the name "Kitty Livingston."

Mrs. Danaher, president of the new society at Albany, has chosen the name of "Schuyler."

All of these names for new societies were accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of program committee, read the proof of the program of exercises for the convention of 1903, to be held on Saturday, February 21, and after some additions it was moved and seconded that it be printed for distribution.

The national president named Mrs. Benjamin chairman of press committee.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of prize essay committee, read her report, and it was moved and seconded that it be accepted.

Mrs. Taylor was instructed to communicate with Burton in regard to decorating Columbian University Hall on Saturday, February 21.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that the treasurer be supplied with one hundred printed postal cards to use in her work. Seconded and carried.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING, 1903.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Saturday, February 21, just before the opening of the convention.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Benjamin.

The registrar presented twenty-nine application papers, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their election, which was accordingly done.

Mrs. Fleming moved that a flag be presented to the Army and Navy League, for the use of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club House on C street, in Washington, D. C. Seconded and carried.

The Board then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Madam President: I have the honor to send herewith my report as director of the District of Columbia, Children of the American Revolution since my last report February, 1902. The Children of the American Revolution took great interest in and worked faithfully for the entertainment on the 22nd of February (1902), which was held in the Columbia theater and the minuet and American flag drill were entirely successful. Over fifty children took part in this entertainment and great credit is due to all the societies for all were represented. Each society has had meetings during the year and all report accessions to membership. There are at present five societies in the District of Columbia as follows: Capital, Miss Yeatman, president; George Washington, Miss Hickey, president; Piram-Ripley, Mrs. Marsh, president; Trenton-Princeton, Miss Lloyd, president; Red, White and Blue.

The membership is about one hundred and fifty.

Several of the societies have had small entertainments, accounts of which will be given in the reports of the presidents.

In December the Mary Washington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution sent tickets to the director of the Children of the American Revolution for a "Dolls Bazar" at the New Willard for the benefit of the Continental Hall fund. Thirty-eight of these tickets were sold at twenty-five cents each making nine dollars and fifty cents contributed by the Children of the American Revolution to the Continental Hall. The Piram-Ripley and the George Washington Societies made special appropriations through the national treasurer, Mrs. Janin. One of our presidents in her report makes the suggestion that the Children of the American Revolution have a special work and a special

place in the new Continental Hall to which they are asked to contribute. It was with regret that I resigned my office of director on the eighteenth of January, for I had hoped to enthuse the societies into work for a still more successful entertainment on the twenty-second of February, 1903, but serious illness in my family compelled me to relinquish the work. The National Board refused to accept my resignation and kindly relieved me of the work by deciding to forego the entertainment and substitute a Colonial tea to be given by the National Board to the children, the District director being made chairman of the committee. The children of the district have entered very heartily into the contest for the prize essay.

Respectfully submitted,

L. J. BAIRD,
Director.

Mrs. Francis H. Williams and Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, of Philadelphia, representing the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, called on Secretary Root May 21, and conveyed to him a check for \$10,000 to be used in the erection of a building at Manila for the exclusive use of the enlisted men of the army.

The fund represents contributions made the Daughters of the chapter and their friends, the bulk coming from Philadelphia and vicinity. The initiative in this movement was started by the Philadelphia Chapter, and received substantial aid from Chaplain C. C. Pierce, of the Second United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

The building to be erected will be supplied with reading, writing and billiard rooms and with facilities for the comfort and amusement of the men, for whose especial use it is intended. The acceptance of the money is an unusual act on the part of the government, and was made possible by an act passed at the last session of congress, which provides that the secretary of war shall have authority "to accept the sum of \$10,000 tendered the government by Chaplain C. C. Pierce, United States army, and the Daughters of the American Revolution for the purpose of erecting a memorial building for the physical and moral welfare of the enlisted men at such army post as the secretary of war may approve."

Secretary Root, in acknowledging the gift, referred to the usefulness and advantages of such a building, and said that he was glad the women had taken a practical interest in the enlisted men of the army. He assured them that their benevolent purpose would be faithfully carried out.

IN MEMORIAM

MISS CATHERINE LOW HARDENBERGH, Jersey Blue Chapter, died at her home in New Brunswick, New Jersey, December 31, 1902. She was a daughter of J. Rutsen Hardenbergh and Catherine S. Van Dyck; a great-great-granddaughter of the Rev. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, D. D., the first president of Queen's now Rutgers College, who was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, 1776; and a great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh, one of Washington's field officers.

MRS. JULIA C. WESTON, widow of late ex-lieutenant governor Byron Weston, died at Dalton, Massachusetts, September 4th, 1902. The Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, have lost in Mrs. Weston an agreeable and interested member. She was in direct descent from Col. Edward Mitchell, of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and had a Revolutionary ancestry of note, seven of her ancestors having served in the famous war.

MRS. MARY MESSENGER THOMPSON, "Real Daughter," Peace Party Chapter, died January 13, 1902, admitted to the chapter July 1st, 1901. Descendant of John Messenger, of Norwich, Connecticut, corporal in Revolutionary war.

MRS. MARGARET KRIDER HARE, "Real Daughter," Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, died March 6, 1903. She was the daughter of Jacob Krider, a Revolutionary soldier.

MRS. EMMA BRUCE GEORGE, Jamestown Chapter, New York, died March 15, 1903. Her death removed from the chapter one who had a true interest in the objects for which the society was formed.

MRS. IRENE ROGERS COATES, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, died at Niantic, January 30, 1903.

MRS. HARRIET CHAPPELL, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, died February 3, 1903.

MRS. LAURA W. STRICKLAND SMITH, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, died March 12, 1903.

MRS. CAROLINE HOLT CLARK, "Real Daughter," Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, died April 9, 1903, aged nine-nine years, two months and eight days.

MRS. ELIZABETH LOUETSIE OMANS SEAWARD, "Real Daughter," Stevens Point Chapter, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, died March, 1903. A sketch of her Revolutionary ancestry appeared in the March issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE but she did not live to see it.

BOOK NOTES

THE HISTORY OF ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT, VOLUME III. Compiled from all the Public Records of the Town, known to exist, covering from the Beginning to 1850, carefully compared and attested by the Town Clerk; together with the Grave Yard Inscriptions and those of Hartford, Northampton and Springfield Records which refer to the People of Enfield. Edited and Published by *Francis Olcott Allen*, Lancaster, Penn.

This third volume completes one of the best town histories ever given to the public. It is really an autobiography of the town, which tells delightfully of its institutions, its prosperity, its development, its men and women who have made it what it is. Its story is told by contemporary documents, deeds, church records and town records, grave yard inscriptions, earmarks, land grants, rosters of soldiers in the old wars. We even learn where in the old meeting house the squire sat and the deacons and all the rest in the carefully shaded rank. With all the editor and compiler has not forgotten to make a handsome book. Mr. Allen will also earn the gratitude of all the readers by his complete index for life is too short to search out the information needed without that necessary aid.

PREAKNESS AND THE PREAKNESS REFORMED CHURCH, PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY. A history 1695-1902. With Genealogical Notes, the Records of the Church and the Tombstone Inscriptions. By *George Warne Laban*, Pastor of the church. Board of Publishers of the Reformed Church of America.

The first thing that strikes the reader is that the early church officers seemed to realize that coming generations would be interested in their doings and so they left abundant records from which the pastor of the church, Mr. Laban, could prepare his excellent and valuable history. Every available source seems to have been searched and made to yield up its information. The result is interesting and important. The book is well indexed and well printed.

GENEALOGY OF THE WILLCOMB FAMILY OF NEW ENGLAND, 1665-1902. Together with a condensed history of the town of Ipswich, Massachusetts. By *Oliver Clifton Willcomb*, Lynn, Massachusetts.

Ipswich played an important part in the early times of Massachusetts. The history of the family of Willcomb is closely interwoven with that of the town. Many besides the descendants of the progenitor of this family will wish the book because of the side lights which it throws on this old town. All those who are of the line will wish it for the love of the tribe to which they belong. The book is well considered as to the history and genealogy; is well printed and well bound.

SECOND YEAR BOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF NEW YORK; prepared and edited by *Mr. Barr Ferree*, 7 Warren Street, New York.

In addition to the usual report of the society's work the book contains much matter of historical value.—Notes on Pennsylvania flags, monuments, memorials, anniversaries and celebrations; sketches of the lives of Pennsylvania's governors; reviews of books relating to the Keystone State; bibliography of articles in magazines (including several in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*). It is illustrated by nearly a hundred pictures. Such publications have a distinct value.

THE BUILDING OF A MONUMENT, by *Susan Reviere Hetzel*. This is a history of the Mary Washington Association and its work in preserving the grave of Mary, the mother of Washington, from desecration and erecting a monument to her memory. The trials, the progress and the grand fruition are charmingly told by one who has the matter in heart from the beginning.

Books received: CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS CONYNGHAM. A sketch of the services he rendered to the cause of American Independence. By *Charles Henry Jones*. Phila., 1903. This is another of the valuable publications of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

A SKETCH OF JAMES WOOD, Soldier, Statesman and Governor of Virginia, by *Miss Kate Harris*. Published by James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1903.

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Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

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902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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(Term of office expires 1904.)

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MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
 and 1901 Baltimore Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINES* 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

TUESDAY, April 7, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, April 7th.

The meeting was opened at 10.15 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Teunis Hamlin, the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia; Mrs. John R. Walker, Missouri; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Illinois; Mrs. D. D. Colton, California; Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Maryland; Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer General; Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D., Historian General; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood,

Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Mary Evans Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, Recording Secretary General; State Regents: Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Virginia; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, District of Columbia. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Charles H. Terry, New York; Mrs. Katharine L. Eagan, Florida; Miss Emma S. Herbert, New Jersey; Mrs. Robert Anderson, Alabama, and Mrs. Henry M. Weaver, Ohio.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and, with a few slight corrections, stood approved.

Upon motion of Miss Herbert, the special order of the day was called.

Mrs. Main moved, that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, as Assistant Historian General. Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried and election unanimous.

Miss Herbert requested permission to notify Mrs. Lockwood—who was in the building—of her election. This being granted, Miss Herbert withdrew and returned with Mrs. Lockwood, who was presented to the Board and cordially greeted.

Reports of officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: In this, my first report to the National Board of Management, I have to state that the instructions given me at the meeting of the Board on Saturday, March 2d, the first meeting after the Twelfth Continental Congress, have been promptly attended to.

The committees appointed by the President General at that meeting have been notified, and replies received as follows:

Executive Committee—Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Chairman. Acceptances from: Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, Mrs. Pealer, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Churchman and Mrs. Holcombe.

Finance Committee—Mrs. Hamlin accepts the chairmanship of this committee temporarily. The other members accepting are: Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Thom and Mrs. Mann.

Auditing Committee—Acceptances from: Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, Chairman; Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky; Mrs. Bedle and Mrs. Foster, of Washington State.

Printing Committee—Acceptances from Mrs. Pealer, Chairman; Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Norton. Mrs. Morgan-Smith regrets that she will be unable to serve on this committee.

Committee on Prison Ships—Acceptances from Mrs. White, Chairman; Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Mellon, Miss Lovell, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Pealer and Mrs. McGee.

Committee on United States Flag—Acceptances from Mrs. Kempster, Chairman; Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Deere, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Child, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. Tebault.

Committee on "Real Daughters"—Mrs. Pealer, Chairman; acceptances from Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Chittenden and Mrs. Rising. Mrs. Masury declines on this committee.

Purchasing Committee—Acceptances from Mrs. Richards, Chairman; Mrs. Pealer, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Weed.

Committee on National University—Acceptances from Mrs. Walworth, Chairman; Mrs. Knott.

Supervision Committee—Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman. Acceptances from Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Pealer, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Hamlin.

Magazine Committee—Mrs. Crosman, Chairman. Acceptances from Mrs. Julian Richards, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Mellon. Regrets from Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia.

Judicial Committee—Mrs. Julius Coleman, Chairman. Acceptances from Mrs. Dolliver, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Terry.

Committee to Edit Proceedings of the Congress—Mrs. Julian Richards, Chairman. Acceptances from Mrs. McGee and Mrs. Weed. Regrets from Mrs. Tulloch.

Committee to Prepare Amendments and Constitution for Publisher—Miss Desha, Chairman. Acceptances from Mrs. Weed and Mrs. McGee.

Committee on Lineage Book—Mrs. McGee, appointed Chairman of this committee, has declined the appointment. The members accepting are: Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Hodge and Mrs. Eldredge.

Continental Hall Committee—Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Chairman. Acceptances from Mrs. Foster, of Indiana; Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Desha, Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky; Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Crosman, Miss Williams, Mrs. Foster, of Washington State; Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Julian Richards, Mrs. Morgan-Smith, Mrs. Eldredge, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Brown, Miss Miller, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Deere, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Child, Mrs. Peck, of Iowa; Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Rising, Miss Lovell, Mrs. Tallant, Mrs. Allee, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Little, Miss Stringfield, Mrs. Lounsberry, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Barnes, Miss Frazer, Mrs. Lip-pitt, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Barrows, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Henry, of Texas; Mrs. Stranahan, Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia; Mrs. Parker, Miss Henshaw, Mrs. Richards, of Wyoming; Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Pealer, Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Dana,

Mrs. Mills, Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois; Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Coleman, of Indiana; Mrs. Henry, of the District of Columbia; Miss McBlair, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Hazen, Mrs. Wheaton, Mrs. White, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Daggett, Mrs. Horton, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Burrows, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Getchell, Mrs. Ammon, Mrs. Slocomb, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Boynton, Miss Ward and Mrs. Holcombe. Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, Mrs. Griscomb, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Jewett, of Illinois, and Mrs. Stanley request me to thank the President General for the honor of an appointment to this committee, and regret their inability to serve.

In answering these notifications to committee appointments, the ladies have all uniformly expressed their high appreciation, and desire to thank the President General for the honor conferred.

Notifications of election were sent to the President General, to the active officers and to the Vice-Presidents General elected at the Twelfth Continental Congress.

A few of the instructions given at the Congress, to be sent out from the Recording Secretary General's department, were, as usual, delayed owing to the press of work at that time. These were attended to after the March meeting of the Board, viz: Resolutions of sympathy to the Right Reverend Lemuel H. Wells, Bishop of Spokane, on the death of his wife, a delegate to the Congress, whose death occurred shortly after her arrival in Washington; resolutions of sympathy to Mr. A. H. Thompson, of Topeka, Kansas, on the death of his wife, who was State Regent of Kansas, and to Mrs. Madison Ballinger, a vote of sympathy on her recent illness. Acknowledgments to the same have been received. The resolutions presented at the Congress in regard to recovering the bodies of the sailors still entombed in the wreck of the "Maine" in Havana, were duly forwarded to the Speaker of the Senate and House, respectively, as directed by the Continental Congress. A reply has been received from the President pro tempore of the Senate, Hon. William P. Frye, which will be read, together with some other correspondence I have to present later, to the Board.

The resolutions of sympathy, passed at the March meeting of the Board, on the death of Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling, a former Vice-President General of the National Society, were transmitted to the family of the late Mrs. Roebling, as directed by the Board, and acknowledgment has been received.

A request has come from Mrs. Julius A. Coleman, Chairman of the Judicial Committee, for a transcript of all the matter in this department bearing on the Baird-Huey case. Our official stenographer has transcribed a large portion of this matter, which has been forwarded to Mrs. Coleman, and we hope soon to complete the copies and send the rest of the transcript.

Number of letters written since the last meeting, 341; postals, 80; total, 421. I have regrets for this meeting of the Board from Mrs. Putnam, State Regent of New Jersey; Miss Henshaw, of West Virginia; Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Lounsberry, of North Dakota; Mrs. Estey, Vice-President General from Vermont; Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky; Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Foster, of Washington State.

I am pleased to report the diligence of the official stenographer of the Board in preparing and culling out the copies of all the Baird-Huey matter for the Judicial Committee.

To carry out the request of Mrs. Morgan, that the Recording Secretary General notify all members of the Board as to the business to come before the next meeting, more definite instruction is needed from the Board. If the Board would kindly state at each meeting the program for the next meeting, the Recording Secretary General would then be able to inform the absent members.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

EFFIE B. MCQUAIT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Dr. McGee asked that the acceptance of the report of the Recording Secretary General be deferred a few minutes, as it was her desire to ask that the Committee on Lineage Book, mentioned in this report, be abolished. In explanation of this request Dr. McGee said: "In looking over the records, I find that this committee on Lineage Book was a special committee, appointed for special circumstances, in 1900. It has only made two reports. It seems to have been reappointed under misapprehension, and has apparently no duties. As it has not met for three years and has never made but two reports, I would ask that this be omitted from the list of committees."

The President General stated that this committee had been appointed during Mrs. Manning's term of office, and certain circumstances seemed to require the appointing of a Committee on Lineage Book, which is one of the most important works of the National Society and involves much research and care in compilation.

Mrs. Colton expressed the opinion that inasmuch as there is a committee for the Magazine, the official organ of the Society, it would seem that the Lineage Book should also have a committee.

Dr. McGee replied that the Magazine has no officer in charge of it, as the Lineage Book has, and that the inactivity of the committee—there having been no report for three years—would indicate that there are no duties attached to it.

The question was called.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the Committee on Lineage Book be discontinued." Seconded by Mrs. Scott. Motion unanimously carried.

Upon motion, the report of the Recording Secretary General was then accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the months of February and March I have to report the following supplies sent out from this office: Application blanks, 6,335; constitutions, 700; circulars, "How to Become a Member," 563; officers' lists, 345; miniature application blanks and circulars accompanying same, 769; transfer cards, 239. Letters received, 89; letters written, 62; of this number 21 were referred from other departments.

I wish to ask permission of the Board to order from the Public Printer 200 copies of the Fifth Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution.

As there have been so many complaints about blank application papers not having been received. I would suggest that the Corresponding Secretary General be allowed to have postal cards printed, to be sent out with application papers, notifying chapter secretaries that supplies have been sent on a certain date.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

FRANCES E. MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General.

AMOUNT RECEIVED AND EXPENDED BY THE CURATOR, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1903.

Postage on Application Blanks.

Amount received,	\$20 00
Amount expended,	23 50
Overdrawn account,	\$3 50

Office Expenses.

To ice,	\$2 60
" towel service,	2 00
" postal cards,	50
" expressage,	1 20
" book for register,	65
" one dozen pads,	25
" moving furniture to Opera House,	1 50
" special delivery stamps,	40
" janitor,	10
" gross pins,	75
" gross pens,	1 00
" pencils,	35
" one pound cord,	30
" telegram,	31
Total,	\$11 91

Amount received for articles sold.

Rosettes,	\$15 30
Ribbon,	7 35
Directory,	5 00
Daughters of the American Revolution reports,	29 34
Statute Books,	1 50
Lineage Books, Vols. I—XVI,	56 00
Commission on china,	2 50
Extra telephone service,	1 75

Total, \$118 74

(Signed)

SARAH B. MACLAY,
Curator, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

At the conclusion of this report the President General said:

"There has been for a long time a thought in my mind in regard to the work of the two Secretaries. It seems that the work is not evenly divided in this office. I feel that there is much correspondence that might come under the head of the Corresponding Secretary's work; otherwise, the name is a misnomer. My understanding of the duties of the Recording Secretary General is that she attends to the records, but does not do all the corresponding, as was the case in the last term of the office. When a letter comes, addressed to the Secretary of the National Society simply, it would seem that this might be handed to the Corresponding Secretary, who is supposed to attend to the correspondence. I throw out this suggestion for the consideration of the Board, as to whether the correspondence should not to a greater degree be given to the Corresponding Secretary, and thus divide the work more evenly. This has been on my mind for a long time. I would like an expression of opinion from the Board."

Mrs. Richards said: "Madam President, I think your remarks agree perfectly with the situation."

There was some discussion of the subject, the consensus of opinion being that the correspondence should come more largely to the Corresponding Secretary General than it has done heretofore.

Mrs. Morgan inquired about the certificates for members in Georgia who have never received certificates of membership, although having been admitted to the Society some time ago.

Mrs. McClellan stated that the same complaint had been made in Alabama. Mrs. Terry, of New York, also spoke of her Daughters not having received their certificates.

The President General replied that every Daughter of the American Revolution is entitled to a certificate of membership, and requested the Registrar General to look up this matter and try to see that all who have been omitted shall receive their certificates.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 577; applications verified awaiting dues, 83; applications examined but not complete, 99; applications received since March 25th, 112; "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 6; badge permits issued, 244; permits for recognition pins, 394; bar permits, 49; resignations from the Society, 54; deaths, 39.

It was moved and carried, that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the names presented in the report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried, that the resignations be accepted, and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

Upon motion, the report of the Registrar General was then accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The resignation of the Chapter Regent at Huron, South Dakota, Mrs. Nettie Carter Barrows, is presented for acceptance, and through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Ida Lindsay Vance, Huron, South Dakota, and Mrs. Susan Farrow Bosson, Gainesville, Texas.

Owing to a written request received from the members of the Francis Marion Chapter, of Thomasville, Georgia, their names have been placed at large, and this office herewith asks that the National Board of Management declare this chapter null and void.

By the request of the State Regent and in accordance with section 1, article VII, of the Constitution, a request from thirteen members is presented for formal authority to organize a chapter in Washington, District of Columbia, to be known as the Thirteen Colonies Chapter.

Charter applications issued, 9; charters issued, 2, viz: Fort McArthur, Kenton, Ohio, and Minute Men, Boston, Massachusetts; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 7. Letters received, 123; letters written, 177.

In connection with the Card Catalogue there have been 266 corrections; 26 marriages, and 7 reinstatements recorded and 50 letters written.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

A letter was read from Mrs. Lounsberry, State Regent of North Dakota, relative to a picture, in cross-stitch embroidery, presented to

the Board by Mrs. Lounsberry. Action on this letter was deferred, the time for adjournment having arrived.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried, to take a recess until half past two.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 7th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o'clock by the President General.

Reports of officers were resumed.

The Treasurer General read two reports, viz: One from the retiring Treasurer General, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, dating from March 1st to the 16th, which was accepted by the Board, and her own report for the current month.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

March 1-16, 1903.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash balance at last report, February 28, 1903, \$24,454 18

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues (\$2,891, less \$72 refunded), \$2,819 00

Initiation fees (\$172, less — refunded), 172 00

Sale of second edition, first report to Smithsonian

Institution, 23

Actual income of Current Fund for the 16 days, 2,991 23

Total, \$27,445 41

EXPENDITURES.

State Regent's postage, Pennsylvania, 5 00

Total expenditure of Current Fund for the 16 days, 5 00

Balance of Current Fund in bank, March 16, 1903, \$27,440 41

Balance, divided as follows:

In National Metropolitan Bank, 1,723 16

In Washington Loan and Trust Company, 25,717 25

\$27,440 41

FORT CRAIG FUND.

As previously reported, \$50 00

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash balance in bank at last report, February 28, 1903, \$11,165 89

RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> ,	\$5 00
Samuel Daviess Chapter, <i>Kentucky</i> ,	5 00

Life Memberships.

Attleboro Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , Mrs. Marion Carter,	12 50
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, <i>Indiana</i> , Mrs. Gertrude Parke Geddes,	12 50
Irondequoit Chapter, <i>New York</i> , Mrs. Eva H. Stone,	12 50
Irondequoit Chapter, <i>New York</i> , Mrs. Sarah F. B. Yates,	12 50
Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , Mrs. Harriet E. Green,	12 50
Western Reserve Chapter, <i>Ohio</i> , Mrs. Martha Arcy,	12 50
Western Reserve Chapter, <i>Ohio</i> , Mrs. Alice Haines,	12 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Alabama—	
John Wade Keyes Chapter,	5 00
Lewis Chapter,	18 83
Kansas—	
Topeka Chapter,	2 00
Kentucky—	
Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, one-half additional expenses of Committee on Architecture,	27 51
Maryland—	
Frederick Chapter,	10 00
New Jersey—	
Nassau Chapter member,	1 00
New York—	
Swekatsi Chapter,	1 00
Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, one-half additional expenses Committee on Architecture, ..	27 50
Ohio—	
Washington Court House Chapter,	4 50
Western Reserve Chapter,	10 00
Pennsylvania—	
Shikelimo Chapter,	12 70
Actual income of the fund for the 16 days,	217 54

Total cash of the fund, March 16, 1903, \$11,383 43

OFFICIAL.

1011

PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

U. S. Registered 2% bonds, face value only,	22,000 00
" " 3% " " " "	11,000 00
" " 4% " " " "	22,000 00

Total Permanent Investment, March 16, 1903, 55,000 00

\$66,383 43

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Retiring Treasurer General.

March 16, 1903.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

March 17—March 31, 1903.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash in bank transferred by retiring Treasurer General, \$27,440 41

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues (\$3,205, less \$36 refunded),	\$3,169 00
Initiation fees (\$196, less \$2 refunded),	194 00
Directory sales,	5 00
Life membership certificates,	5 00
Magazine,	512 60
Ribbon sales,	7 35
Rosette sales,	15 30
Statute Book sales,	1 50
Smithsonian Report (\$39.34, less 0.50 expended),	28 84
	<hr/> 3,938 59

Total, \$31,379 00

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Expressage and messenger,	\$2 80
	<hr/> \$2 80

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Telegrams and office supplies,	\$1 35
Postage,	2 70
Clerical service (2 clerks),	110 00
	<hr/> 114 05

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Postage,	\$5 25	
2,000 printed postals,	24 00	
Telegrams and office supplies,	4 35	
Clerical service (1 clerk),	100 00	
		133 60

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage on application blanks and constitutions, ...	\$10 00	
Clerical service (part of 1 clerk's time),	10 00	
		20 00

Office of Registrar General.

Postage,	\$2 34	
5,000 printed postals,	6 50	
Office supplies,	75	
Clerical service (3 clerks),	170 00	
		179 59

Office of Treasurer General.

Bonding of Treasurer General,	\$50 00	
Telegrams and office supplies,	3 39	
Blanks, reports, receipt and bill books,	94 00	
1,000 circulars and 1,000 cards,	13 75	
Cataloguing last year's Continental Hall contribu- tions,	8 00	
Clerical service (3 clerks),	200 00	
		369 14

Office of Librarian General.

Postage,	\$2 74	
Expressage and office supplies,	58	
3 Vols. History of Enfield,	15 00	
Clerical service (1 clerk),	60 00	
		78 32

General Office.

Postage,	\$ 65	
Messenger service,	12 00	
Office supplies,	4 95	
One frame,	5 00	
Clerical service (1 clerk),	85 00	
		107 60

State Regents' Postage.

District of Columbia,	\$5 00	
Ohio,	5 00	
Utah,	5 00	
Missouri,	5 00	
		20 00

Certificate Account.

2,000 certificates,	\$130 00	
		130 00

*Office Historian General.**Lineage Book Account—*

Postage,	\$1 25	
Freight, expressage and office supplies,	15 27	
Publishing Vol. XVI,	556 00	
Clerical service (2 clerks),	130 00	
Total expense,	\$702 52	
Less receipts from sales,	56 00	
		646 52

Twelfth Continental Congress.

Badges,	\$291 54	
Awning,	25 00	
Material and labor for making steps at Chase's Theatre,	21 22	
Supper for 30 tellers, pencils, pads, etc.,	17 80	
One table and hire of ten tables and sixty-two chairs,	20 00	
Room, carriage, etc., for Cont. Hall Committee, ..	7 75	
1,000 copies Constitution and By-Laws,	48 75	
1,000 amendments,	3 75	
1,600 ballots, 2,000 envelopes and 2½ sheet cards, ..	14 25	
Clerical service,	57 57	
Messenger,	3 00	
Less \$0.90 returned by Credential Com., ..	90	
		509 73

Magazine Account.

Making one plate,	\$1 75	
Stationery,	5 76	
Office expenses, Feb. and March, 1903,	10 96	
Publishing and mailing March number,	255 46	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
Business Manager's salary,	75 00	
		432 26
Rent of office and store room for March,		181 50
Rent of telephone (\$12, less \$1.75 received for extra messages),		10 25
Total expenditures of Current Fund for the month, ..	\$2,935 36	

Balance of Current Fund, March 31, 1903:

In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$1,690 65	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	26,752 99	
		<hr/> \$28,443 64

FORT CRALIO FUND.

Transferred by retiring Treasurer General,	\$50 00
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PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank transferred by retiring Treasurer General,	\$11,383 43	\$11,383 43
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Charter Fees.

Minute Men Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> ,	5 00	
Weatherford Chapter, <i>Texas</i> ,	5 00	
		<hr/> 10 00

Commissions.

On china sales,	\$2 50	
On recognition pin sales,	15 70	
		<hr/> 18 20

Life Memberships.

Colonial Chapter, <i>Minnesota</i> , Mrs. E. E. Webster,	\$12 50	
Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , Miss Irene Wheelock,	12 50	
Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , Miss Mary Wheelock,	12 50	
Joseph Habersham Chapter, <i>Georgia</i> , Mrs. Brooks,	12 50	
Marshalltown Chapter, <i>Iowa</i> , Mrs. Harriet C. Daly,	12 50	
Marshalltown Chapter, <i>Iowa</i> , Mary Sanford Chapin,	12 50	
Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , Miss Hattie R. Stark,	12 50	
Pittsburgh Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> , Mrs. Harvey McKinney,	12 50	
		<hr/> 100 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

Arizona—		
Maricopa Chapter,	\$5 00	
		<hr/> \$5 00
Arkansas—		
Mrs. Elizabeth Wallin Foster, of Little Rock, ..	\$3 00	
Mrs. Helen M. Norton, of Little Rock Chapter, ..	3 00	
		<hr/> 6 00
Colorado—		
Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, of Zebulon Pike Chapter, ..	\$2 00	
		<hr/> 2 00

Connecticut—

Mrs. Celia E. Prescott, Sabra Trumbull Chapter,	\$25 00
Mrs. Mary Hepburn-Smith, Vice-president general of Connecticut, collected the following \$1,595.- or through the "calendar plan:":	
Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	100 00
Abi Humiston Chapter,	5 25
Abigail Phelps Chapter,	100 00
Dorothy Ripley Chapter, through Mrs. Simon C. Sherwood,	50 00
Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter,	100 00
Fanny Ledyard Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. J. Densmore Brown, of Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Warren A. Conover, of Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter,	24 00
Mrs. Cecil Durand, of Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Charles McDonald, of Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Norah Norris, of Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Grace Merwin Provoost, of Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter,	50 00
Mrs. Marvin C. Stone, of Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. Henry G. Thompson, of Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. Chas. Trowbridge, of Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter,	5 00
25 members of Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter,	53 30
J. L. Ashley,	10
James C. Atwater,	10 00
John T. Conover,	5 10
Warren A. Conover,	10 00
Mrs. R. T. Davies,	2 00
Ethan Allen Doty,	5 00
Miss Bazena Treat Downs,	15 00
Mrs. John Flagler,	10 00
Mrs. A. B. Hepburn,	5 00
Mrs. James L. Lockwood,	5 00
Mrs. Benj. Lumm,	2 00
Mrs. Sadie V. McFarlan,	5 00
Rev. N. T. Merwin,	1 00
Miss Susan B. Merwin,	1 00
Miss Fannie R. Perkins,	1 00

Mrs. Lester B. Platt,	5 00
Mrs. Ripley,	5 00
John H. Roberts,	50 00
Edwin P. Smith, Jr.,	10 00
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith,	5 00
Mrs. Ronald Taylor,	5 00
Miss C. B. Tillinghast,	5 00
Miss Underhill,	2 00
Percival Wilcox Whittlesey,	1 00
Winifred H. Whittlesey,	1 00
Elizabeth W. Wilcox,	1 00
Pauline Root Wilcox,	1 00
W. W. Wilcox, 3rd,	1 00
Green Woods Chapter,	91 00
Mrs. Lawrence D. Alexander, of Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter,	5 00
Hannah Woodruff Chapter,	21 10
Judea Chapter,	3 00
Katherine Gaylord Chapter,	100 00
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter,	270 00
Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter,	50 00
Mary Silliman Chapter,	50 00
Mary Wooster Chapter,	13 00
Miss Katherine D. Hamilton, of Melicent Porter Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. S. R. Weed, of Norwalk Chapter,	2 00
Saba Trumbull Chapter,	51 00
Sarah Ludlow Chapter,	25 00
Stamford Chapter,	20 00
Mrs. E. K. Hubbard, of Wadsworth Chapter, ..	50 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Northrup, of Wadsworth Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. W. W. Wilcox, Jr., of Wadsworth Chapter,	2 00
Edwin Porter Brereton, C. A. R.,	25 00
Tallmadge Hepburn Brereton, U. S. A.,	10 00
Interest on money in bank,	5 16

1,620 01

Delaware—

Caesar Rodney Chapter (in loving memory of Mrs. Caroline Denison, chapter's first secretary),	\$100 00
Col. Haslett Chapter,	25 00
Cooch's Bridge Chapter,	5 00
Elizabeth Cook Chapter,	16 00

146 00

District of Columbia—

Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking, of American Chapter,	\$3 65
Mrs. Lottie F. Holmead, of American Chapter,	3 65
Army and Navy Chapter,	213 10
Columbia Chapter,	50 00
Constitution Chapter,	60 00
Continental Chapter,	62 00
Mrs. Alice M. Fulton, of Continental Chapter, ..	5 00
Miss Cornelia L. Lloyd, of Continental Chapter, ..	1 30
Mrs. Lucy M. O. March, of Continental Chapter, ..	10 00
Mrs. Alice A. Marston, of Continental Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. Adelaide V. N. Snowden, of Continental Chapter,	3 00
Mrs. Helen B. Straight, of Continental Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. Emily M. W. Vinal, of Continental Chapter, ..	5 00
Dolly Madison Chapter,	100 00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, of Dolly Madison Chapter, repayment of amount paid for pages' spoons 1901-1902, and part of her "week,"	3 00
Lucy Holcombe Chapter,	15 00
Mrs. M. A. Ballinger, of Manor House Chapter, ..	3 65
Miss A. M. Fauntleroy, of Manor House Chapter,	3 65
Miss M. L. Goddard, of Manor House Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. K. H. Lyman, of Manor House Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. S. E. Van Deusen, of Manor House Chapter,	3 65
Mrs. M. T. Merwin, through Manor House Chapter,	3 65
Martha Washington Chapter,	29 00
Mary Washington Chapter, proceeds of doll bazaar,	786 21
Mary Washington Chapter, sale of pictures of Mary Washington,	7 75
Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Frederic W. Huidekoper, of Mary Washington Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. Frances A. Johnston, of Mary Washington Chapter,	3 65
Mrs. Anna Dorsey Woods, of Mary Washington Chapter,	2 00
Mrs. Agnes Laura Channell French, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00

Miss Virginia Miller, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00	
Miss Eliza Titus Ward, of Mary Washington Chapter,	15 00	
The Misses Henkelman through Miss Ward, ..	5 00	
Mrs. A. C. Geer, of Miriam Danforth Chapter, in loving memory of her grandfather, Capt. Jonathan Danforth, and her grandmother, Miriam Cowes Danforth,	300 00	
Potomac Chapter,	18 30	
Mrs. James L. Carbery, of Potomac Chapter, ..	1 00	
		<hr/> 1,771 81
Florida—		
DeSoto Chapter,	\$10 00	
Jacksonville Chapter,	10 00	
		<hr/> 20 00
Georgia—		
Atlanta Chapter,	\$20 00	
Augusta Chapter,	10 00	
Elijah Clarke Chapter,	40 00	
John Adams Treutlen Chapter,	10 00	
Miss Nina Jones, of John Adams Treutlen Chapter,	10 00	
Jonathan Bryan Chapter,	5 00	
Mrs. Mary S. McFadden, of Jonathan Bryan Chapter,	50 00	
Kettle Creek Chapter,	5 00	
Lachlan McIntosh Chapter,	10 00	
Mrs. Emily H. Park, of Mary Hammond Washington Chapter,	5 00	
Oglethorpe Chapter,	25 00	
Piedmont Continental Chapter,	10 00	
Mrs. Anna B. W. Karow, of Savannah Chapter, ..	5 00	
Thomas Jefferson Chapter,	10 00	
Mr. Hugh V. Washington and sister "In memory of their mother,"	5 00	
		<hr/> 220 00
Illinois—		
Amor Patriae Chapter,	\$15 00	
Chicago Chapter,	300 00	
Mrs. C. H. Deere, of Moline Chapter,	20 00	
Mrs. Chas. Ridgely, of Springfield Chapter,	1 00	
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, vice-president general of Illinois, collected the following \$182.50 through the "calendar plan:"		
Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter,	5 00	

Mrs. Sam Welty, of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter,	100 00	
Lincoln Chapter,	15 00	
Peoria Chapter,	25 00	
Mrs. Carrie S. Brett, of Rockford Chapter,	6 25	
Mrs. Harry Forbes, of Rockford Chapter,	6 25	
Mrs. Clara G. Sanford, of Rockford Chapter, ..	6 25	
Mrs. Wm. A. Talcott and Mrs. Waite Talcott, of Rockford Chapter,	18 75	
		518 50
Indiana—		
Daughters of the state,	\$26 00	
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter,	150 00	
Mrs. Robert Geddes, of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter,	25 00	
Member of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, ..	5 00	
General Arthur St. Clair Chapter,	5 00	
General Van Rensselaer Chapter,	20 00	
Member of General Van Rensselaer Chapter, ..	5 00	
John Paul Chapter,	5 00	
Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter,	5 00	
		246 00
Iowa—		
Abigail Adams Chapter,	\$91 00	
Council Bluffs Chapter,	20 00	
Waterloo Chapter,	10 00	
		121 00
Kansas—		
Topeka Chapter,	\$52 00	
		52 00
Kentucky—		
Elizabeth Kenton Chapter,	\$100 00	
Fincastle Chapter,	100 00	
General Samuel Hopkins Chapter,	40 00	
John Marshall Chapter,	50 00	
Lexington Chapter,	30 00	
Madison County Chapter,	5 00	
Pleasure Party,	1 62	
		326 62
Maine—		
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter,	\$35 65	
Mrs. G. E. Fellows, of Francis Dighton Williams Chapter,	5 00	
		40 65

Maryland—

Baltimore Chapter,	\$200 00
Maryland Line Chapter,	100 00
Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter,	15 00

315 00

Massachusetts—

Abigail Adams Chapter,	\$300 00
Boston Tea Party Chapter,	40 00
Capt. John Joslin, Jr., Chapter,	10 00
Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter,	100 00
Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter Children's Auxiliary, through Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter,	25 00
John Hancock Chapter,	20 00
Mary Mattoon Chapter,	2 00
Mercy Warren Chapter,	5 00
Peace Party Chapter,	50 00
Warren and Prescott Chapter,	90 00

642 00

Michigan—

Ann Arbor Chapter,	\$25 00
Mrs. G. S. Brayton, of Lansing Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, of Louisa St. Clair Chapter,	25 00
Louisa St. Clair Chapter,	100 00
Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter,	25 00

200 00

Minnesota—

Colonial Chapter,	\$75 00
Greysolon du Lhut Chapter,	10 00
St. Paul Chapter,	92 25
Wenonah Chapter,	50 00

227 25

Missouri—

Nancy Hunter Chapter,	\$5 00
St. Louis Chapter,	45 00

50 00

Nebraska—

Mrs. Ella King Morrison, of Deborah Avery Chapter,	\$5 00
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5 00

New Jersey—

General Frelinghusen Chapter,	\$27 00
Nova Caesarea Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. Mary L. D. Scheerer, of Nova Caesarea Chapter,	5 00

OFFICIAL.

1031

Princeton Chapter,	30 00
Patriotic Dollar Fund, through Mrs. Althea R. Beadle,	4 00

91 00

New York—

Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo Chapter, ..	\$100 00
Benjamin Prescott Chapter,	25 00
Camden Chapter,	25 00
Cherry Valley Chapter,	14 40
Fort Greene Chapter,	210 00
Fort Plain Chapter,	25 50
Irondequoit Chapter,	270 00
Jane McCrear Chapter,	35 00
Knickerbocker Chapter,	2 00
Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter,	14 50
Manhattan Chapter,	10 00
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter,	278 00
Mohawk Chapter,	25 00
Oneida Chapter,	50 00
Onondaga Chapter,	100 00
Onwentsia Chapter,	20 00
Patterson Chapter,	26 60
Sagoyewatha Chapter,	25 00
Skenandoah Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. S. H. Goodwin, of Skenandoah Chapter, ..	5 00
Women of '76 Chapter,	20 00
Tuscarora Chapter,	100 00
Bemis Heights Society, C. A. R.,	50 00
Mrs. Nellis Marathon Rich, president Hiawatha Society, C. A. R.,	10 00

1,446 00

North Carolina—

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter,	\$25 00
Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter,	10 00
Whitmel Blount Chapter,	25 00

60 00

North Dakota—

Mrs. C. A. Lounsbury,	\$3 00
Dorothy Clendenen, C. A. R.,	1 00

4 00

Ohio—

Mrs. Charles Darlington, of Catherine Greene Chapter,	\$5 00
Mrs. John A. Murphy, of Cincinnati Chapter,	10 00
Cuyahoga Portage Chapter,	10 00

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter,	14 00
Fort Findlay Chapter,	2 00
Mary Washington Chapter,	10 00
Mrs. M. M. Granger, of Muskingum Chapter, ..	10 00
Muskingum Chapter,	15 00
Nathaniel Massie Chapter,	23 00
New Connecticut Chapter,	11 00
Ursula Wolcott Chapter,	53 00
Wyoming Chapter,	4 25
A member of Ohio,	50

167 75

Oregon—

Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, of Multnomah Chapter,	\$10 00
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10 00

Pennsylvania—

Delaware County Chapter,	\$37 00
Lawrence Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. Robert Berger, of Liberty Bell Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. Charles Butler, of Liberty Bell Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. Lillie Chance, of Liberty Bell Chapter,	3 65
Mrs. Walter Cox, of Liberty Bell Chapter,	3 65
Mrs. Charles Dodson, of Liberty Bell Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. Weston Dodson, of Liberty Bell Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. Wm. Endey, of Liberty Bell Chapter,	3 65
Mrs. E. Ent, of Liberty Bell Chapter,	3 65
Miss Minnie Fogel, of Liberty Bell Chapter,	3 65
Miss Bessie Herbst, of Liberty Bell Chapter,	3 65
Mrs. Robert Iredell, of Liberty Bell Chapter,	3 65
Mrs. Mary M. Killip, of Liberty Bell Chapter, ..	3 65
Miss Irene Martin, of Liberty Bell Chapter,	3 65
Miss Minnie Mickley, of Liberty Bell Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. Joseph P. Mickley, of Liberty Bell Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. Alfred Saeger, of Liberty Bell Chapter,	3 65
Mrs. Thomas Saeger, of Liberty Bell Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. Edwin Thomas, of Liberty Bell Chapter, ..	3 65
Mrs. Edward Trestin, of Liberty Bell Chapter, ..	3 65
Miss R. Troxell, of Liberty Bell Chapter,	3 65
Mrs. Wm. Weinsheimer, of Liberty Bell Chapter, ..	3 65
Liberty Bell Chapter, balance of last year's pledge.	3 50
Lycoming Chapter,	50 00
Philadelphia Chapter,	110 95
Philadelphia Chapter (Mite Boxes),	514 97
Mrs. E. H. Ogden, of Philadelphia Chapter,	20 00
Mrs. Frank Getchell, of Philadelphia Chapter, ..	20 00
Phoebe Bayard Chapter,	5 00
Pittsburgh Chapter,	521 05

Mrs. James R. Mellon, of Pittsburgh Chapter, Calendar plan,	7 00	
Quaker City Chapter,	100 00	
General Muhlenberg Society, C. A. R., through Miss E. E. Massey,	5 00	
Effie Disston, of Independence Hall Society, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter, ..	5 00	
Hamilton Disston, of Independence Hall Society, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter, ..	5 00	
Lucy Disston, of Independence Hall Society, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter, ..	5 00	
Mary S. Disston, of Independence Hall Society, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter, ..	5 00	
Dorothy Disston, of Independence Hall Society, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter, ..	5 00	
Jacob S. Disston, of Independence Hall Society, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter, ..	5 00	
George F. Craig, of Independence Hall Society, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter, ..	2 50	
Lydia Craig, of Independence Hall Society, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter, ..	2 50	
Adelaide Flagg, of Independence Hall Society, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter, ..	2 50	
Paul Flagg, of Independence Hall Society, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter, ..	2 50	
Thomas McCandless, of Independence Hall So- ciety, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter,	2 50	
Elizabeth McCandless, of Independence Hall So- ciety, C. A. R., through Independence Hall Chapter,	2 50	
	<hr/>	1,541 12
Rhode Island—		
Pawtucket Chapter,	\$100 00	
	<hr/>	100 00
South Carolina—		
Rebecca Motte Chapter,	\$25 00	
Columbia Chapter,	25 00	
Catechee Chapter,	10 00	
Kate Barry Chapter,	5 00	
Mary Adair Chapter,	10 00	
	<hr/>	75 00
Tennessee—		
Bonny Kate Chapter,	\$52 10	
Chickamauga Chapter,	20 00	
Cumberland Chapter,	25 00	
	<hr/>	97 10

Vermont—

Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of Ami Story Chapter, ..	25 00	
Wm. McKinley Chapter,	20 00	
St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter,	5 00	
		50 00

Virginia—

Mt. Vernon Chapter,	\$51 35	
Miss Susan Reviere Hetzel, of Mt. Vernon Chapter,	3 65	
Mrs. Anne S. Green, of Culpeper,	5 00	
		60 00

Washington—

Rainier Chapter,	\$50 00	
		50 00

West Virginia—

William Henshaw Chapter,	\$5 00	
Mrs. Wm. Bentley, of James Wood Chapter,	5 00	
		10 00

Wisconsin—

Milwaukee Chapter,	100 00	100 00
Commissions on lace through Mrs. W. A. Richards, Chairman		
House Committee,	\$8 00	
Unknown contributor,		10

Total cash permanent fund,	\$21,916 54
United States Registered bonds, transferred by retiring Treasurer General,	55,000 00

Total assets of permanent fund, March 31, 1903. \$76,916 54
Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
Treasurer General.

It was moved and carried, that the report of the Treasurer General be accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and members of the National Board of Management: Work on the seventeenth volume of the Lineage Book has progressed as follows during the past month: Four hundred records have been examined genealogically and historically, and two hundred and fifty of these have been compared, edited and typewritten. In one hundred and fifty records additional information was found necessary and letters must be written.

Your Historian General expects to make a full report on the Lineage Book at the next meeting of the Board, after she has completed a thorough study of the subject. Having done a considerable amount of work in genealogy and history similar to that of compiling the Lineage

Book, she naturally takes great interest in these volumes, and considers them as ranking with the most important work of the Society.

The first portion of the Historian General's duties, as defined by the by-laws, is as follows: "Article VIII. The Historian General shall have the custody of all the historical and biographical collections of which the National Society may become possessed, and shall catalogue and arrange the same in a fire-proof repository for preservation."

The last Historian General has stated that she received nothing from her predecessor, except current correspondence of the Lineage Book, and that she has nothing beyond that to turn over. It would appear that all the "historical and biographical collections" of the Society are in the custody of either the Librarian General or the Committee on Revolutionary Relics, and that, therefore, there are none in the custody of this office.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, was requested to take the Chair.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and members of the Board of Management: I have to report the following books, pamphlets and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board of Management:

Books.—Livermore Family of America. By Walter Eliot Thwing. W. B. Clark & Co. Boston, 1902. 479 pp., ill. 8 vo. A genealogical and biographical history of 850 families, whose common ancestor came to New England in 1634; unusually rich in personal history. "Descendants of Richard Everett, of Dedham, Massachusetts." By Edward Franklin Everett. Boston. Privately printed, 1902. 389 pp., ill. 8vo. Presented by Mrs. Edward Everett. The descendants, traced through the ninth generation, include Edward Everett, Charles Carroll Everett and Edward Everett Hale. "The Lancaster Family." A history of Thomas and Phebe Lancaster, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and their descendants. 1711-1902. By Harry Fred. Lancaster. A. J. Hoover Printing Company. Huntington, Indiana. 1902. 291x111 pp. ill. 8vo. "Sayre Family." The lineage of Thomas Sayre, a founder of Southampton, Long Island. By Theodore M. Banta. De Vobbe press, New York, 1901. XIVx759 pp., ill. 8vo. Presented by the author. Of this family, two fought in the Indian Wars; sixteen in the Colonial Wars; forty-five in the Revolution; twelve in the War of 1812; four in the Mexican War, and eighty in the Civil War. "A Frisian Family." The Banta Genealogy. By Theodore M. Banta. New York, 1893. XVIIx412 pp. Por. 8vo. Presented by the author. A biographical and genealogical sketch, through nine generations of the descendants of Epke Jacobs, who came to New Amsterdam in 1659. "Genealogy of the Merrick Family."

Tracy, Gibbs & Co. 1902. VIx489 pp. ill. 8 vo. Presented by the author. "Kimball-Weston Memorial." The American ancestry and descendants of Alonzo and Sarah (Weston) Kimball, of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Compiled by William H. Hobbs. Privately printed. Madison, 1902. 103 pp. 8vo. Unbound. Presented by the compiler. "Early Settlers of Nantucket." Their descendants and associates. Compiled by Lydia S. Hinchman; illustrated with reproductions of photographs and drawings by Margaretta S. Hinchman. Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia. 1901. 12x347 pp. 8vo. A record of the early lives and customs, and copies of the documents of the early proprietors of Nantucket. Among the genealogies are those of John G. Whittier and Maria Mitchell. "The Ancestor." A quarterly review of county and family history, heraldry and antiquities. No. 1. April, 1902. Archibald, Constable & Company. London. 1902. 2x282 pp. ill. 8vo. "Life and Times of Jonathan Bryan." 1708-1788. By Mrs. J. H. Redding. Morning News Print., Savannah, 1901. 97 pp. 12mo. "Colonel John Gunby, of the Maryland Line." By A. A. Gunby. The Robert Clark Co. Cincinnati, 1902. 136 pp. 8vo., ill. A description of the scenes and events connected with Colonel Gunby's services in the cause of American liberty. "John Hall, of Wallingford, Connecticut." A monograph. By James Shepard. Record Press, New Britain, 1902. 61 pp., 8vo., unbound. A sketch of an early settler of Hartford, Connecticut, with genealogy, largely from original records. "Preakness and the Preakness Reformed Church," Passaic county, New Jersey. By George Warren Labaw. Board of Publication Reformed Church in America, New York, 1902, VIx344 pp., ill., 8vo. A history of Preakness, 1695-1902; containing genealogical notes of old families, church records and tombstone inscriptions found in eleven burying-grounds. "Historical Sketch of Groton, Massachusetts," 1655-1890. By Samuel A. Green, M. D. Groton, 1894, 3x263 pp. 8vo. "Groton During the Indian Wars." By Samuel A. Green, M. D. J. Wilson & Son. Cambridge, 1883. 214 pp. 8vo. "Epitaphs from the Old Burying-Ground in Groton, Massachusetts." With notes and an appendix. By Samuel A. Green, M. D. J. Wilson & Son. Cambridge, 1878. XIXx270 pp. 8vo. Three histories of a Massachusetts town, whose inhabitants struggled for home and life against the Indians; from which marched two companies of minutemen in the memorable 19th of April, and whose loss in the battle of Bunker Hill was greater than that of any other town represented in the battle. The old burying-ground has probably been in continuous use since 1678. "History of Enfield, Connecticut." By Francis Olcott Allen. Wickersham Printing Company, Lancaster, 1900. 272x2,632 pp. 4to, 3 vols. Purchased. Compiled from all existing public records of the town, from its beginning in 1850, together with grave-stones inscriptions, and such Hartford, Northampton and Springfield records as refer to Enfield. "Medford in the Revolution." By Helen Tilden Wild. J. C. Miller, Jr., Medford, 1903. 67 pp., por., 8vo. Presented by the

Author. A military history of Medford, Massachusetts, 1765-1783, containing a list of soldiers and officers, with genealogical and biographical notes. "Military History of Waterville, Maine." By Isaac S. Bangs. Kennebec Journal Print, Augusta, 1902. 75 pp., por., 8vo. Presented by the author. A record of all soldiers, so far as known, from Waterville, Maine, in the several wars of the republic. "Pioneer History of Camden, Oneida county, New York." By Mrs. E. Edie, Mrs. W. J. Frisbie and Mrs. E. H. Conant. Published by the authors. Utica, 1897. 559 pp., ill., 8vo. Presented by Mrs. E. H. Conant. The settlement and development of Camden, including church and military history. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. "Hand-Book of Atlantic City." By Alfred M. Heston. Atlantic City, 1902. 130 pp., ill., 8vo. Presented by the author. An account of the settlement of Eyre Haven, and a history of Atlantic City and county during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. "Historical Sketches of North Carolina." By John H. Wheeler. Lippincott, Gambo & Co., Philadelphia, 1851. 480 pp., ill., 8vo. Presented by Mr. Thomas E. Nelson. A history of North Carolina from 1584 to 1851, with biographical sketches of her distinguished citizens, compiled from original records. "Mattabesee." Middletown, Connecticut. Tribune Co., Middletown, 107 pp., ill., 8vo.; unbound. Presented by Mrs. O. V. Coffin. A description of the exercises connected with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Middletown, including an historical address by John Fiske. "Historical Account of the Settlements of Scotch Highlanders in America Prior to 1783." Together with an account of Highland regiments in the French and Indian Wars and in the Revolution. By J. P. MacLean. Helman-Taylor Co., Cleveland, 1900. XIV+459 pp., ill., 8vo. Presented by Mr. Thomas F. Nelson. "History of the Expedition of Captains Lewis and Clark, 1804-5-6." A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1814 edition, with an introduction and index, by James K. Hosmer; 1903. Second edition, two volumes, por., maps, 8vo. A reprint of the received for review in AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. "The Battle of the Thames," in which the Kentuckians defeated the British, French and Indians, October 5, 1813, with a list of the officers and privates engaged in the battle. By Colonel Bennett H. Young. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, 1903. 12x274 pp., ill., 4to., No. 18 of the Filson Club Publications. Unbound; received in exchange for Lineage Book. "Year Book for Texas," 1901. By Cadwell Walton Raines. Gammel Book Co. Austin, 1902. 3x436 pp., ill., 8vo. A history of officials and departments; important events, biographical sketches and history never before published. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. "Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society." Topeka, 1900-1902. Two volumes. Edited by George W. Martin. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. "Publications of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society." Columbus n. d. Ten volumes, ill., 8vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. "Historical Collections," Joseph Habersham Chap-

ter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Blosser Printing Company. Atlanta, 1902. 726 pp., Vol. II, 8vo. Presented by Mrs. William Lawson Peel. Historical sketches, list of Revolutionary soldiers, court records, and documents. "Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, consisting of four parts, published by the Society in 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898. Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 2, published in 1900-1902. Unbound. From the Society, through Mr. Francis Olcott Allen. 1. "Through Colonial Doorways." By Anne H. Wharton. J. B. Lippincott Company. Philadelphia, 1893, VIIIx289 pp. ill., 12mo. Presented by Mr. Thomas F. Nelson. 2. "Colonial Days and Dames." By Anne H. Wharton. J. B. Lippincott. Philadelphia., 1895. 248 pp., ill., 12mo. Presented by Mr. Thomas F. Nelson. 3. "Social Life in the Early Republic." By Anne H. Wharton. J. B. Lippincott. Philadelphia, 1902. XVIx346 pp., ill., 8vo. The first of these three of Miss Wharton's books depicts social life in the Colonies; the second, both social and domestic life, and the third, the social life of the city of Washington, under the leadership of Mrs. Madison; Mrs. Edward Livingston and Mrs. John Quincy Adams. "Child Life in Colonial Days." By Alice Morse Earle. The MacMillan Company. New York, 1899. XXIx418 pp., ill., 8vo. Presented by Mr. Thomas F. Nelson. A description of the lives of the little *to be seens, not to be heards* of Colonial days, gleaned from letters and diaries long ago stored in garrets and presses. "American Literature in the Colonial and National Periods." By Lorenzo Sears. Little, Brown & Company. 1902. XIVx480 pp., 8vo. A history of the growth of our literature, from the first letters and diaries at Jamestown and Plymouth, through the early republic to the present time. Received for review in AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. "A Few of Hamilton's Letters." Edited by Gertrude Atherton. The MacMillan Company. New York. 1903. 277 pp., por., 8vo. Letters illustrating Hamilton, the man. Among these letters is one describing the capture and death of Andre, and another giving an account of the great West Indian hurricane of 1772. Received for review in AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. "Sally Wistar's Journal." A true narrative. Edited by Albert Cook Myers. Ferris & Leach. Philadelphia. 1902. 224 pp., ill., 8vo. The experiences of a Philadelphia Quaker maiden with officers of the Continental Army, during the British occupation of Germantown, and the winter encampment at Valley Forge. Received for review in AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. "A Half Century in Salem." By M. C. D. Silsbee. Houghton, Mifflin & Company. Boston, 1887. Vx120 pp., 12mo. Presented by Mr. Thomas F. Nelson. An account of Salem's notable people, her shops and shopkeepers, her schools; and some old letters. "Romance and Reality of the Puritan Coast." By E. H. Garrett. Little, Brown & Company. Boston, 1897. 221 pp., ill., 12mo. Presented by Mr. Thomas F. Nelson. A record of a wheeling tour through historic New England. "Report of the Commissioners of Education," for the year 1900-1901. Government Printing Office, Wash-

ington, 1902. Vol II, 8vo. Presented by the Commissioner of Education.

PAMPHLETS.—"Story of the Slave." By Alfred M. Heston. S. Chew & Son. Camden, 1903. 40 pp., 8vo. Presented by the author. An account of slavery and servitude in New Jersey. "Reminiscences of a Virginian, 80 years of age." By A. P. Routt, 1902. 16 pp., 12mo. "The First School in Worcester." Where John Adams taught, 1755-1758. Worcester, 1903. 19 pp., 12mo. Presented by Mrs. Rufus Brown Dodge, Jr. "Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town of Middletown." October 10-11, 1900. Official bulletin. 8 pp., 8vo. Presented by Mrs. O. V. Coffin. "List of Officers, Historical Sketch, By-Laws and Membership Roll of the Wadsworth Chapter." Compiled by the Historian. Middletown, 1897. 21 pp., 8vo. Presented by Mrs. Bradford P. Raymond. "Celebration on the Anniversary of the Birth of Nathan Hale, at Middle Haddam, Connecticut, June 6, 1900." By Emma C. Gilman. 16 pp., 12mo. Presented by Mrs. O. V. Coffin. "Colonial Policy of the Germans." By Albert G. Keller. Re printed from the Yale Review of February and May, 1902. Parts 1 and 2. 1902. Presented by the author. "Descendants of Thomas Elwell, of Westhampton, Massachusetts. A contribution to an Elwell genealogy. First series. No. 3. Compiled and printed by Levi Henry Elwell. Amherst, 1902. 24 pp., 16mo. Presented by the author. "Family of Thomas Elwell, of Hardwick, Massachusetts. A contribution to an Elwell genealogy. First series. No. 1. Compiled by Levi Henry Elwell. Amherst, 1900. 10 pp., 16mo. Presented by the author. "Michael Bacon and His Descendants." By Leon Brooks Bacon. Boston. David Clapp & Son, 1902. 13 pp., 8vo. Presented by the author. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. "New Chapter in the History of the Concord Fight." Groton Minute Men at the North Bridge, April 19, 1775. By William W. Wheildon. Boston. Lee & Shepard, 1885. 32 pp., 8vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. "Diary Kept by Lieutenant Dudley Bradstreet, of Groton, Massachusetts, during the Siege of Louisburg, April, 1745-January, 1746." John Wilson & Son, 1897. 32 pp., 8vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. "Note Book Kept by Captain Robert Kearyne, an Early Settler of Boston." Remarks made before the Massachusetts Historical Society, March 14, 1889. By S. A. Green. Cambridge. John Wilson & Son. 1889. 7 pp., 8vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. "Note Book Kept by Rev. William Brinsmead, First Minister of Marlborough, Massachusetts." Remarks made before the Massachusetts Historical Society, February, 1889. By S. A. Green. Cambridge. John Wilson & Son, 1889. 7 pp., 8vo. "Papers Relating to Captain Thomas Lawrence's Company." Raised in Groton, Massachusetts, during the French and Indian War, 1758. Edited by S. A. Green. Cambridge. John Wilson & Son. 1890. 15 pp., 8vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. "Papers Relating to the Companies of Captains Thomas Farrington and Samuel Tarbell." Raised in Groton during the French and Indian

War. 7 pp., 8vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. "Career of Benjamin Franklin." By S. A. Green. Phila. 1893. 14 pp. 8vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; Recovery of a Long-lost Volume. Remarks made before the Massachusetts Historical Society. By S. A. Green. May, 1900. 3 pp. 8vo.; Extracts from John Marshall's Diary. January, 1689—December, 1711. With an introduction by S. A. Green. Cambridge, John Wilson & Son, 1900. 24 pp. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; Brief Descriptions of the Towns in New England, A. D. 1650. With an introduction by S. A. Green. Cambridge, John Wilson & Son, 1900. 8 pp. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; Diary kept by Captain Lawrence Hammond, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1677-1694. Notes and Introduction by S. A. Green. Cambridge, John Wilson & Son. 1692. 31 pp. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; Two Narratives of the Expedition Against Quebec, 1690. Under Sir William Phips. Introduction by S. A. Green. Cambridge, John Wilson & Son. 1902. 42 pp. 8 vo.

PERIODICALS.—Medford Historical Register, January; Gulf States Historical Magazine, July, September, November, 1902, and January, 1903; Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, January; Spirit of '76, February; The Owl; A Genealogical Quarterly, March; Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, January; Bulletin New York Public Library, March; New England Historical & Genealogical Register, March.

The above list comprises 56 books (6 unbound); 24 pamphlets, and 8 periodicals. 24 books have been received in exchange for Lineage Books; 8 have been received from publishers, and authors for review in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; 21 have been presented, and three have been purchased. 12 pamphlets have been received in exchange, and 12 have been presented.

I have been gratified with the courtesy with which my requests for gifts and exchanges have been received by authors, publishers "Daughters" and friends, and with the generous responses which have been made.

The editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE very kindly offered to review all books given for review.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY EVANS ROSA,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Upon motion, the report of the Librarian General was accepted with thanks.

The Chair called for the reports of committees.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The Chairman of the Finance Committee would report that she has been unable to have any meeting of the committee.

The matter of the Treasurer General's bond which was referred to this committee, was presented to the members of the committee by let-

ter and the National Surety Co., 346 Broadway, New York City, (branch office, 4th floor, Washington Loan & Trust Building) was unanimously selected. Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, the Treasurer General, immediately qualified, obtained her bond, and has been acting since the 17th of March.

The Chairman signed bills for the month of March. Owing to absence from the city, Mrs. Tulloch, a member of the committee, signed those needed for the first week in April.

The total amount of bills approved by me as Chairman of the Finance Committee, during the month of March, was \$2,991.05.

\$940 for clerical service; \$556 for publishing the XVI. volume of the Lineage Book; \$451.38 for expenses of the 12th Continental Congress; \$255.46 for publishing the April number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; \$181.50 for office rent, and \$130 for membership certificates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANCES B. HAMLIN,

Chairman.

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

Report accepted.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, stated that she had no report as Chairman of the Auditing Committee, but would recommend, on the part of the committee, that Mr. E. T. Bushnell be retained as Auditor for the current Daughters of the American Revolution year; his services having proved very satisfactory.

The President General inquired the desire of the Board on this subject.

Mrs. Weed moved that the recommendation of the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, that Mr. E. T. Bushnell, the former auditor, be retained for the present official year, be accepted.

Seconded by Mrs. Richards. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: The Printing Committee has the honor to submit the following report of material ordered since March 1, 1903:

March 5. 500 receipt postal cards for Business Manager of the Magazine.

" 11. 2,500 leaflets "Continental Hall History.

" 20. 1,000 postal cards for Registrar General's office, also, 1,000 lists of officers and state regents.

" 25. 1,000 circulars "How to become a Member."

" 30. 2,000 subscription blanks for magazine.

" 31. 4,000 stamped envelopes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,

Chairman.

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE.

Report accepted.

Report of Retiring Chairman was read, as follows:
February 19th, 1903. 2,000 membership certificates.

1,000 Ballots.

" 24th, " 2,000 Envelopes.
2,000 Postals—"The National Board."
1,000 Constitution and By-laws.
1,000 Amendments to Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Mrs. Smoor,

Chairman Printing Committee.

Report accepted.

A short report was made by Mrs. Lockwood, verbally, as Chairman of the Committee on Supervision, to the effect that the work of the different departments was progressing satisfactorily; also, that new cases for the books in the Registrar General's department would soon be required and recommended that the Purchasing Committee be authorized to purchase the same.

The report was accepted with its recommendation.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Weed, a member of the committee, stated that there had been no meeting called of this committee.

Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee to edit the Proceedings of the Twelfth Continental Congress, reported progress. Mrs. Richards inquired about the type in which the motions should appear in the Magazine, suggesting that they be made distinctive, in order to be more readily found in the proceedings.

Mrs. Main said that it has been discussed in the committee work, and the opinion of the committee was that the motions should be in larger type.

Dr. McGee moved:

WHEREAS. It would save the Society about \$200 to reduce the size of the type in printing the proceedings of Continental Congress, and

WHEREAS. It is desirable that the motions be easily distinguished from the bulk of the debate; therefore,

Resolved, That in printing the proceedings in the Magazine, the motions and action thereon be printed in long primer, and the debate in brevier. Seconded by Mrs. Main. Carried.

A long discussion in regard to the powers of the Committee to edit the Proceedings of the Continental Congress was held by Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. McGee and others. No definite conclusion was reached at the morning session.

Miss Desha was presented to the Board and submitted the report of the Committee to prepare the Constitution with the proposed Amendments for publication.

All necessary instructions were given this committee, and upon motion, the report was accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Morgan spoke of the advisability of doing away with the official reception held at the time of the meeting of the Congress, owing to the fact that the business of the Congress was retarded by unnecessary social functions, also, that it would lessen the expenses of the congress.

Mrs. Morgan moved: That no official reception be arranged for the Congress of 1904. Seconded by Miss Herbert.

The Chair invited discussion of this matter.

Mrs. Lockwood was of the opinion that this would not meet with the approval of the Congress.

Miss Frazer spoke adversely to the motion.

Mrs. Colton expressed the opinion that the reception held at the time of the Congress promoted sociability and interest in the affairs of the National Society; and was a dignified and appropriate entertainment, moreover, that members coming from a distance desired the pleasure of shaking hands with our President General, and would be disappointed not to meet her in this way, but that the teas and other smaller functions given at that time were detrimental and interfered most seriously with the work from day to day.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That this matter be referred to a committee of two, to be appointed by the President General, in order that it may ascertain the status of the official reception,—the committee to report to the Board. Seconded by Mrs. Julian Richards. Motion carried.

At half past five o'clock, it was moved and carried to adjourn until Wednesday at ten a. m.

WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1903.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at ten o'clock a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Weed was requested to take the Chair.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General, and approved.

A letter was read from Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby, offering to present the proceeds of the sale of her booklet, the Life of Mary Ball, to the Continental Hall fund, and requesting that she be allowed the use of the Insignia for the cover.

The Chair said: "This subject was considered favorably in Continental Hall Committee meeting, but was referred to the Board for action."

The President General resumed the Chair, and invited discussion on the offer of Mrs. Gadsby.

Mrs. Morgan said that it was her recollection that the Board had usually refused permission to use the Insignia in this way.

The Recording Secretary General read from the Statutes the ruling of the Board in granting the use of the Insignia.

Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That Mrs. Gadsby's request for the use of the Insignia and free publication advertisement in the Magazine, be granted." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood.

At the request of the Chair the Recording Secretary General read from the Statute Book the statute regarding the use of the Insignia, as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Ninth Continental Congress that it is entirely improper for the print of the Insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, or the name of the National Society to be used for any advertising purposes, or for the promotion of any business enterprise, and that, therefore, no member of the organization be permitted to so use it."

(Congress, February 24, 1899).

The following was offered by Mrs. McGee as a substitute motion for that offered by Mrs. Tulloch: "Moved, that we accept, with thanks, Mrs. Gadsby's kind offer to present the proceeds of sale of her life of Mary Ball to Continental Hall fund; but according to statute 318, it is not admissible to grant use of the Insignia." Seconded by Mrs. Morgan.

The President General said: "Mrs. Gadsby informed me that many people knew but little of Mary Ball; they had seen the pictures which are sold of her at the rooms, and desired to know something of her life. Mrs. Gadsby decided to write her life, and now offers the proceeds of sale to Continental Hall fund. It seems a generous offer. The Chair always wishes to encourage such work; it is most commendable."

After some discussion as to the advisability of advertising the booklet in the Magazine, Mrs. Weed moved: "That Mrs. Gadsby be informed that her pamphlet may be noticed in the book reviews in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE." Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood called attention to the necessity of making some ruling on the membership of a chapter when it falls below twelve, suggesting that when the membership is less than twelve, the chapter shall not be dissolved, but considered in a state of inactivity, and not entitled to representation in the Continental Congress. In support of this, Mrs. Lockwood stated that this matter had been brought to the Board several years ago, when it had been most carefully considered and the consensus of opinion was, that the Chapter should be held intact, though not with the privilege of representation in the Congress.

After some discussion Mrs. Lockwood moved the adoption of her suggestion in regard to the Chapter falling below twelve, viz: that it be not dissolved, but be considered in a state of inactivity, and not entitled to representation in the Continental Congress, until the number is made complete.

General discussion followed, both for and against this motion. Mrs. Tulloch said: "As Chairman of the Credential Committee, I wish some action of the Board in this matter, as the Chapters have not been satisfied with the decision from my office on this point, although this opinion

has been repeatedly expressed in the Board meetings and there are cases awaiting action now."

Mrs. Morgan said that this being in her opinion, a Congressional question, she desired to move that Mrs. Lockwood's motion be referred to the next Congress for settlement.

The question was called; the motion was voted on.

A division was called, and a rising vote taken, which resulted as follows: Voting to refer the matter to the Congress: Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. McClellan, and Miss Williams.

Voting against referring to the Congress: Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Pealer, Miss Frazer, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Shute, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Julian Richards.

Affirmative, seven. Negative, ten. The motion was declared lost. The final vote on this question was deferred until the afternoon session.

Upon a suggestion from Mrs. Weed, the Recording Secretary General was requested to record that the members who voted in opposition to Mrs. Lockwood's motion were in favor of the idea it embodied, but did not believe the Board had the power to make this change in the statute.

Mrs. Morgan suggested that the Founders of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution be asked to appear at the Board meetings and speak on certain questions, when it is desired to have their counsel.

President General: "The Chair thinks this would be a fitting and appropriate recognition of the Founders in the thirteenth year of the organization of the Society,—that these ladies should be permitted to participate in the discussions of this Board and give us the benefit of their counsels. The Chair would be delighted to see such a measure carried out and trusts a motion to this effect will be made, so that the matter may be discussed; it is better to make the motion before discussion is begun.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That the Founders of the great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be admitted to the meetings of the National Board of Management and accorded the privileges of the floor." Seconded by Mrs. Eagan. Motion unanimously carried.

REPORT OF THE EDITING COMMITTEE: Mrs. Julian Richards, Vice-President General of Iowa, as Chairman of the Committee to edit the Proceedings of the Twelfth Continental Congress, addressed the Chair and asked for information as to the authority that seemed to decree that the Stenographer's report of the proceedings of the Continental Congress be held sacred, saying: "As I have no chance at the Congress, I take this opportunity of stating my views in regard to the Editing Committee. I wish to ask by whom this report received its sacred character.

This is not the report of the official proceedings of the Congress. The minutes that are approved, from day to day by the Congress, alone constitute the official proceedings. These proceedings are like the Congressional Record which contains all the speeches delivered before both Houses of Congress. Each member has a right after having delivered a speech, to hold it for correction and have it inserted subsequently, if he desires. So the Record becomes simply, as its name implies, a convenient record of the proceedings, and not the official minutes which are read and approved at the beginning of each session.

The Committee to edit the proceedings of the Twelfth Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was appointed by the authority of a resolution of the Congress. This resolution did not define their powers and duties further than to state that they were to be appointed to "edit" the proceedings for publication in the Magazine. They could not "edit" the official proceedings or minutes, for they must be approved by the Congress. The very title of the committee showed its powers and duties. The word "edit" means far more than simply to punctuate copy for the printer. It means to prepare the copy for publication, and this word used in connection with the committee, clearly gives them the power to eliminate all extraneous matter which appears in the verbatim report, and prepare it for publication, so that it will give a correct account of the proceedings without being lumbered up with matter having no bearing on the work of the various sessions.

The committee would have no right to "edit" the proceedings in such a manner as to change them in any material way, or change the result of any action taken. This would not be "editing" in accordance with the meaning of the word: but as an "editing" committee, this committee would clearly, in law, and in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary, have the right to correct mistakes in the verbatim report and eliminate any needless and extraneous matter. This right would be held in law to be given them by the fact that they were constituted a committee to edit the proceedings for publication.

Five of the representative women of your Society were chosen, it would seem, for the important purpose of *punctuating* the proceedings of the Congress,—a Punctuating Committee; and I would state right here, that if for one moment I had known that I had been appointed Chairman of a punctuating committee, I should have declined the honor. There is no need of putting on women of any intelligence upon such a committee.

Webster's definition of the word "edit" is: "to oversee the preparation of, or direct the selection, revision, etc., of material for publication; to prepare for use by compiling, collating, revising, emending, etc." Therefore, my point is, that the very title of the Committee carries with it the powers of the Committee.

SUMMARY.

First. These are not the "official proceedings." The minutes which are approved by the Congress, constitute the official proceedings, and after having been so approved, cannot be changed. These proceedings under consideration are simply an extended account of the work of each session, and are no more sacred than a newspaper report, except that they are supposed to be accurate in every way.

Second. The fact that this committee was appointed by the authority of a resolution of the Congress providing for a committee to "edit" the proceedings, and that they were not restricted as to the *manner* of their editing, gives this committee in law the right to do all those things properly comprehended by the word "editing." This would allow them to eliminate all extraneous matter; but would not permit them to change the object or results of any action of the Congress.

My point is, that the very title of the Committee carries with it the powers of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS,
Chairman Editing Committee.

Report accepted.

The Chair said: "Frequently in public assemblages there are titles given which bear with them a certain amount of responsibility; then a motion is made which curtails the province of these committees which are appointed. The Chair thinks this is a mistake, and instead of laboring indefinitely under mistaken ideas which seemed right at the time, that we should consider our colleagues in the Society as women not devoid of honor, but worthy of the trust reposed in them, and that we should allow them to exercise the proper functions of the committees to which they are appointed and have full power to act. The Chair considers the explanation of the Editing Committee very clear, correct and full. The Chair thinks the Daughters of the American Revolution are like the American people; they are very long-suffering and patient, but finally they arise in their power and assert their rights.

"You know that many persons in our Congress speak remarkably well, but when written it does not appear so well. You notice that was the case in the Amendments read yesterday by the Chairman of the Committee on the proposed Amendments for publication; therefore, the privilege to correct such things should be allowed. We are such a great and splendid organization that nothing should be allowed to go out which shows we do not understand our mother tongue."

Dr. McGee read from the congressional proceedings of a few years previous showing that this Committee is appointed under a resolution offered by Mrs. Mitchell, and that its duties were defined in a resolution which the Congress evidently believed had been passed, but which, in fact, failed of passage because a parliamentary rule had been

overlooked. Dr. McGee said that the intent of the Congress was manifestly to give this power to the Editing Committee.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That the Committee be empowered to act in accordance with the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the committee be appointed by Mrs. Mitchell's resolution, prepare as full and complete a report of this Congress as possible, and the same be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, making all necessary corrections and eliminating extraneous matter." Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

At quarter of one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until half past two.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *April 8th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o'clock.

The Chair announced that the first business before the Board was that which Mrs. Lockwood had brought up at the previous session, viz: the status of a Chapter when the membership falls below twelve.

The Chair invited discussion on the subject.

Each member of the Board present was called upon by the President General to express her opinion.

At the request of Mrs. Lockwood, the Recording Secretary General read from the Constitution the rulings on Chapter membership and requirements.

The opinion was generally in sympathy with struggling Chapters that have fallen below twelve, and in favor of all possible leniency toward them, allowing them activity within the Chapter, but no representation in the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Lockwood again called attention to the requirements of the Constitution in regard to Chapter representation at the Congress, and moved: "That when a Chapter falls below twelve, it need not be dissolved, but can have no representation in Congress until the number is made complete." Seconded by Mrs. Pealer. Motion carried.

A letter was read from Miss Baird-Huey, requesting, on the part of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, copies of certain portions of the proceedings of the Twelfth Continental Congress; also a request from Miss Huey for a copy of the legal opinion of Mr. Joseph Doran, which was read at the Congress.

Mrs. Julian Richards moved that the Board grant the request of Miss Baird-Huey for a copy of the proceedings of the executive session of the Continental Congress for February 29th.

Seconded by Mrs. Shute. Motion carried.

It being stated that it might be found inconvenient in regard to the work of the office to comply with all the requests made for copies of these various portions of the proceedings, Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be authorized to furnish a transcript

of any portion of the Proceedings of the Twelfth Continental Congress to any member of that Congress entitled to it, provided the member asking for such transcript pay the cost of making the same." Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

Mrs. Morgan stated that a number of members of the Society in Georgia had not received their certificates of membership and moved: "That members who have not received their certificates of membership to which they are constitutionally entitled, shall be furnished with such certificate upon request addressed to the Registrar General."

Seconded by Mrs. Julian Richards. Motion carried.

A letter was read by the Treasurer General, Mrs. Shute, addressed to the former Treasurer General, from Independence Hall Chapter, sending \$301.75 for a memorial window in Continental Hall.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That a rising vote of thanks be sent to the Independence Hall Chapter.

Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion unanimously carried. Miss Desha entered and was received with applause.

Mrs. Lockwood informed the Board that a request had come from Mrs. Key for a list of the membership in the National Society made since the compilation of the last Directory; the work to be done by one of the clerks in the office. It was stated that this would involve much research and the work would necessarily be done after office hours.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That we postpone Mrs. Key's request until the next meeting of the Board, that the wish of the clerks in the Registrar's room may be ascertained."

Seconded by Mrs. W. A. Richards. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the books received by the Librarian General be acknowledged with a vote of thanks.

The report of the Committee to secure a hall for the Thirteenth Continental Congress was presented.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That of the three plans under consideration for the meeting of the Continental Congress of 1904, that Chase's Opera House be selected."

Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

February 1st to March 31st, 1903.

Subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$489 65
Sale of extra copies,	20 95
Advertisements,	2 00

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, \$512 60

OFFICE EXPENSES.

February 1st to March 31st, 1903.

To mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per voucher,	\$3 07
" postage, office, 2 months,	5 00
" postal cards,	25
" special delivery stamp, to Harrisburg,	10
" freight and cartage, February numbers,	83
" freight and cartage, March numbers,	66
" telegram,	25
" one Falcon file,	45
" Janitor, bringing up box,	10
	<hr/>
	\$10 96

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, February number,	\$268 97
Printer's bill, March number,	255 46
Salary, Editor, two months,	166 66
Salary, Business Manager, two months,	150 00
National Engraving Company,	14 15
Postage, Editor,	5 00
J. E. Caldwell & Co., stationery,	8 68
McGill & Wallace, 500 bill heads,	2 25
Auditing, October 31, 1902, to February 1, 1903,	10 00
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	10 96
	<hr/>
Total,	\$892 13

Our contract for printing the Magazine expires with the June number. It will, therefore, be necessary for me to prepare specifications for printing and secure bids on the same for your consideration at the next meeting of the Board. I shall be very glad if any members of the Board will give me the names of reliable publishers to whom they would like to have given an opportunity to bid.

I am somewhat embarrassed to find printers who care to bid again in competition with the Harrisburg Publishing Company, which has so often underbid them.

I expect to send out a circular to Chapter Regents, urging their co-operation in bringing the Magazine before the Chapters.

We allow a commission of twenty per cent. on each new subscription sent in, in this way, and twenty-five per cent. on advertisements secured.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Terry presented a motion to pay five hundred dollars for the expert on the sub-committee on architecture for Continental Hall.

The Chair ruled that this could not be acted upon at this time, stating that it might be necessary to call another meeting of the Continental Hall Committee. The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Mrs. Morgan suggested that the amendments to be brought to the next Congress be presented earlier than usual, and moved: "That it is the sense of this Board that consideration of proposed amendments should be placed on the program, so that action can be taken on them immediately after the organization of Congress."

Dr. McGee moved: "That Mrs. Morgan's motion be referred to the Program Committee of the next Congress." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood announced that a proposition had been made by Mrs. Sherman, the parliamentarian of the last Congress, to furnish a column, or half a column, each month on parliamentary rules, for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for the privilege of advertising in the Magazine.

The Chair suggested that the Magazine Committee consider Mrs. Sherman's proposition, but invited discussion on the subject.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That a parliamentary department in the Magazine be conducted for the year by Mrs. Sherman." Seconded by Mrs. Julian Richards and Mrs. Pealer.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That this resolution be referred to the Magazine Committee." Seconded by Miss Herbert.

Miss Desha stated that she had proposed this to Mrs. Sherman, the advertising in the Magazine and, in return, that she give at least a page of good parliamentary law every month, and spoke favorably of Mrs. Sherman's proposition.

Mrs. Lockwood withdrew her motion, and the motion of Mrs. Terry referring this matter to the Magazine Committee was voted on, and carried.

Mrs. Colton offered the following: "Resolved, That the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express its sympathy with the family of General Horace Porter, whose wife died in Paris, France, on the sixth of the present month, and that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to transmit this action on the part of the Board to our Ambassador, as an expression of condolence in this sad bereavement." Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

Mrs. Morgan moved: "That all applicants for membership who are members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, send to the Treasurer General, with the first payment of dues, a certificate of membership from a national officer of the Children of the American Revolution, such applicant to conform to all requirements of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, except payment of initiation fee." Seconded by Dr. McGee. Motion carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That two thousand copies of proposed amendments to the Constitution be printed by the Committee on Amendments." Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

Also, that eight thousand copies of the Constitution be printed for use during the coming year. Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

Referring to the relic presented by Mrs. Lounsberry, which had been discussed the previous day, Mrs. Terry moved: "That the report of the relic presented by Mrs. Lounsberry, State Regent of North Dakota, and omitted from the booklet of relics, be referred to the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee." Seconded by Mrs. Julian Richards. Motion carried.

A letter was read by the Recording Secretary General, from Mrs. Hatcher, acknowledging the expression of sympathy sent from the Board in her illness.

The President General presented, for the inspection of the Board, the bronze medal awarded to the exhibit of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the French Exposition of 1900, and requested the Recording Secretary General to read the letter accompanying this medal.

The President General stated that Mrs. Hatcher would take a special interest in this gift, as it was largely through her efforts that the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit in Paris had been so creditable, and requested the Recording Secretary General to acquaint Mrs. Hatcher with the arrival of this gift.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That this medal be given into the keeping of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics, and its receipt be acknowledged by the Corresponding Secretary General." Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried.

At six o'clock p. m. Mrs. Julian Richards moved that the Board adjourn. Motion carried.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWELFTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
(Concluded)

Washington, D. C.
February 23d to 28th, 1903.

PROCEEDINGS

TWELFTH

CONTINENTAL

CONGRESS

Diagnosis of the American Revolution

by

W. H. R. R.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CON-
GRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1903.

Congress called to order at 10.30 a. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Congress. be seated. We will unite with the chaplain general in invoking the divine blessing upon this day's work.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Father of mercies and God of all truth, we yield Thee hearty thanks for that Thou hast permitted us to come together once more in Thy presence, and again to call upon Thy name. Accept, O Lord, these our prayers which we offer unto Thee, and favor our most cherished purpose and desire that this, our beloved organization may be a chosen instrument in Thy hands to aid in securing for mankind the blessings of liberty. We would ask Thy special blessing upon the employments in which we shall this day engage. Direct us, we pray Thee, in all our ways, and may all who do confess Thy Holy name agree in the truth of Thy Holy word and dwell together in unity and godly love. We ask this, and all other blessings which Thou seest needful, in the name of Jesus Christ, Thy only Son, our Lord. Amen.

The Lord's Prayer was repeated by the congress.

MR. FOSTER. By special request and arrangement with the music committee, our musical selection this morning will be Gounod's Prayer, rendered by Mrs. Tryphosa Batcheller, regent of the Abigail Adams Chapter, of Boston, Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Gounod's Prayer was sung by Mrs. Batcheller.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings. I will ask Mrs. Waring, of South Carolina, to take the Chair for a moment.

(Mrs. Waring takes the Chair.)

The official reader then read the minutes of Wednesday's proceedings.

The official reader read the motions of the evening session.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, you have heard the minutes of yesterday. Are there any corrections in these minutes?

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam Chairman, may the recording secretary be recognized?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I recognize the recording secretary general.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam Chairman, I wish to report a correction in the minutes. In the committee appointed to assimilate the three amendments and form a new amendment, the names were given in the wrong

order. Mrs. Morgan was given by the president general as chairman, Mrs. Coleman next, Mrs. Murphy third.

Mrs. MORGAN. I think the recording secretary made a mistake. She appointed—

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman,

I move that we give five minutes to allow delegates outside to enter.

[Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The president general wishes the delegates to enter. We will give five minutes for the delegates outside to enter.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The five minutes have expired; the house will please come to order. Delegates will please get to their seats as quickly as possible. The official reader will make some announcements.

The official reader read an announcement.

READER. Mrs. Elroy M. Avery is quite ill in this city and Mrs. Fairbanks wishes me to state that she desires a rising vote of sympathy from this house.

(Congress gives a rising vote.)

The official reader continued the announcements.

READER. I have a motion here from Mrs. Merwin, of the District.

"I move that a vote of sympathy be sent Mrs. Madison Ballinger, regent of Manor House Chapter, District of Columbia, who is very ill in this city."

It is seconded by Mrs. Roome and Mrs. Smith.

PRESIDING OFFICER. This motion cannot be acted upon until after the minutes have been accepted.

The official reader continued the announcements.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We will now proceed to the correction of the minutes. Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, has the floor.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam Chairman, I take pleasure in accepting the explanation of the recording secretary general, as under all circumstances I want to do that which is pleasant and loyal to the president general.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, I am sorry that I am the only one in this house who seems to have the grudge of the reporters to get things wrong about me. I did not mean to say anything of the kind. I did not mean to—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please come to the platform. Listen to Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I did not mean to say yesterday—I do not think I did say yesterday—that I had an advisory board appointed to take care of the troubles in my chapter. I have been regent for twelve years,

and we have never had a difficulty. We do not need an advisory board for that purpose. I did say, however, that I had a legal advisory board, composed of a president judge, a superior court judge, and eminent lawyers, seven in all, to give me legal advice or to confirm what I felt might be needed as my opinion on a legal point. Whenever a trouble in the National Board has arisen, or National Society, and I have gone to them for advice, they have said to me, "Mrs. McCartney, why doesn't the National Society have a court of appeals or a judicial body?" Not that my chapter needed it, and it was not for my chapter's difficulties; it was the difficulties of the National Society. Will you please put that correctly? I also wish to state in regard to what I said about Mrs. Morgan's resolution as to the conference. I simply stated that if this body passed that resolution the conference became a legal body.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam Chairman, the recording secretary general requests Mrs. McCartney to send her correction in writing.

Mrs. QUINTON. Madam Chairman, I wish to suggest a correction. When the question was asked, as represented in the minutes, whether a resolution or an amendment made from the three amendments presented would be proper or whether it would be right, the parliamentarian was interrogated, and her reply it seems to me should be put in the minutes. Her reply was that an amendment made from the three amendments would be possible and correct. I should like if her reply could be put in the minutes.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any further corrections, ladies, in the minutes?

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam Chairman, I rise to ask whether or not Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, substituted the name of Mrs. Fox, of Michigan, for that of Mrs. Orton, who cannot serve with us on the committee on amendments?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Orton cannot serve, and Mrs. Fox, of Michigan, takes her place.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman, allow me to say something in reference to this committee of which you are speaking. Mrs. Coleman was appointed chairman of this committee, of which Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Orton and Mrs. Waring were appointed the members. Mrs. Orton declined. Miss Avery, as maker of the motion, was requested to take her place. Miss Avery declined, and requested that I should appoint Mrs. Fox, of Michigan, which I now take very great pleasure in doing. As the committee stands, Mrs. Coleman is chairman, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Waring are the members.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any further corrections? If there are no further corrections of the minutes, they will stand approved as read by the official reader, with the corrections made. There are no objections; the minutes stand approved. The official reader will now

read the resolution which had to be detained until the passing of the minutes.

Resolution of sympathy was then re-read.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All in favor of this motion will please rise. (The entire congress rose.) Congress may be seated. (At this point Mrs. Fairbanks resumed the Chair.)

Mrs. KENT. Madam President General, I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

Mrs. KENT. Yesterday I endeavored three times without success to present my chapter's contribution for Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will be very glad to receive it right now, Mrs. Kent. We are very happy to receive your contribution. The Chair will request that it be read aloud to the congress. We will take a few minutes for this very beautiful work.

READER. From the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Worcester, Massachusetts, for Memorial Continental Hall, \$100. [Applause.] The chapter also pledges \$25 annually until Continental Hall is an assured fact. Also the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Children's Auxiliary, through the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Massachusetts, sends \$25 for Memorial Continental Hall with their loving thought and loyal greetings. [Applause.]

Miss STRINGFIELD. Madam President, as contributions for Memorial Hall are in order I would like to add ours of yesterday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Bring them up.

Miss RITCHIE. I would like to offer a contribution in the name of the Frederick Chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very pleased to receive the contribution of Frederick Chapter.

Miss HETZEL. A letter has just arrived from the president of the Independence Hall Society, Children of the American Revolution, stating that they have raised forty dollars for the Continental Memorial Hall. I wish to present a donation which is also a memorial of our first "Real Daughter," Mrs. Mary A. Washington.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you give attention while the official reader reads this contribution handed in by the historian general?

Miss HETZEL. Madam President, I am requested by Mrs. Morgan to state that Mrs. Washington, our first "Real Daughter," is from Macon, Georgia. Georgia claims the first "Real Daughter."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now then, read what you have there, Madam Reader, and we will proceed to our further business. The Chair wishes to take occasion to announce right now a notice which will be most agreeable to this congress to hear. The president of the United States has extended a cordial invitation to the Twelfth Continental Congress to call upon him at the official residence a little after two on Friday

afternoon. I hope that every Daughter will be there. [Applause.] Now if you will come to order, we will listen to the official reader.

READER. "Macon, Georgia, February 21, 1903. My dear Miss Hetzel: When subscriptions are called for at the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the Continental Hall, will you kindly present the enclosed order for five dollars which my sister and I present in remembrance of our mother's interest in the building and in the society. Sincerely yours, Hugh V. Washington." Here is the check. [Applause.]

Mrs. NASH. Madam President,

I move that the invitation of the president of the United States be accepted with thanks and to signify it by a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the invitation of the president of the United States be accepted by this congress by a rising vote. All rise. You may be seated. Let conversation cease and let us hear these other contributions.

READER. Ladies, here is an announcement of importance. An envelope was received yesterday with these two boxes in it. On the outside is simply this: "Mrs. Fairbanks, Chairman of Continental Hall Committee. Contains money for same, \$7.30, from a small chapter." There is no name here to receipt to, and nothing to indicate from whom these boxes came. The boxes cannot go into the ballot box through the small slot. It is requested that the lady who sent this envelope with these two boxes will please send and get the whole thing, have it properly entered in an envelope with the correct information on the outside, that the committee may know what to do with it. Is there any lady here who sent these two boxes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it in care of the receiver of the funds. Now proceed with the reading.

READER. "North Carolina. From the Whitmel Blount Chapter, through Mrs. W. O. Shannon sends an additional twenty-five dollars, additional to what North Carolina gave yesterday." "Maryland. The Frederick Chapter sends word through Miss Willie Ritchie that ten dollars more are pledged." "District of Columbia. The Potomac Chapter, which is the youngest chapter in the District, sends one dollar more. From Mrs. Hoag." Now the Springfield Chapter of Illinois has sent up a sealed envelope containing one dollar, but, no name on it to whom to receipt. There is a blank unfilled. They ask to have that corrected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce to the house that the official reader is telling you of these mistakes so that they may be rectified and these sums may all be correctly placed upon the treasurer's books.

Mrs. DANA. Madam President General, I would like to answer Miss Richard's question. Mrs. Charles Ridgely, 1516 Sixteenth Street.

READER. Another envelope which is incorrectly made out is as follows: Opposite the blank "Name of chapter or person" it merely reads: "Mrs. M. B. H." Opposite the blank "To whom to receipt" is merely the word "Page," and after that comes "Chase's Theater." It is sealed; nothing to indicate what is in it. The ladies will not open it until they know more about it. Anyone claim it? "Mrs. M. B. H." "The District of Columbia, Manor House Chapter sends, through Mrs. Van-Duzen, its treasurer, \$21.90." That is all right. "Abigail Adams Chapter of Des Moines, Iowa, sends \$91." The Ann Arbor Chapter, of Michigan, has sent up, through its regent, an additional \$25. We have here for Memorial Continental Hall from Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, of Watertown, New York, \$14.50. Will some member from the Watertown Chapter come forward and please put this in an envelope correctly? We will furnish you with the envelope if you will do the work. Some member of the Watertown Chapter. The Onwentsia Chapter, of New York, pledged yesterday \$20. There is another contribution here, ladies, which the committee wishes to have corrected. It is in a colored envelope directed in this way: The Boston delegation please listen. "Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, from the Abigail Adams Chapter of Boston, Mrs. Tryphosa Batcheller, Regent." Does not say how much there is in the envelope; no other information. You are requested to send for it, put it in this envelope, and make the statement correctly. Some one from the Boston Chapter.

Mrs. MASURY. Our secretary is coming after it to fix it all right. There is \$300 in it. [Applause.]

READER. In addition to the \$100 already given by the Boston Tea Party Chapter another \$40 is pledged. That is all. Here is a new one from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania, sends an additional seven dollars from the calendar plan from her chapter. "The Mount Vernon Chapter of Alexandria, sends in an additional \$55." [Applause.] The Abigail Adams Chapter of Massachusetts, has now fixed it correctly. It appears this envelope contains \$300. [Applause.]

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, I ask for the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks if you will give us a moment's indulgence. The chairman of the committee on architecture has a statement which she wishes to make.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, I wish to make a statement regarding the proceedings of last night. I am well aware we were in executive session. All dignified bodies have executive sessions and decide for themselves whether all of the session shall be secret or not. The Senate of the United States has all its executive sessions in secret. It was stated at the time of the reading of the report that the secret session was to keep the designs sent in by architects and the descrip-

tions of the same from the public. What I wish to state has nothing to do with these two facts, and I ask the consent of congress to speak, with the understanding that we still keep secret the purposes of the executive session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you grant this request of the chairman of the committee on architecture that the executive session shall be kept secret? All in favor of this signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, it is so ordered. Proceed, Madam Chairman. The chairman asks to be allowed to proceed to the end without any questions being asked her, so that you can understand it more fully. Will you grant her that courtesy?

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President,

I move we have quiet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let us have perfect order, if you will.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Last night after the session of congress I was informed that there were complaints made that the remaining five of the eight sets of designs submitted by the experts were not shown. Now in the report of the committee it was recommended that congress should, if it so desired, be allowed to see the other designs besides the three suggested to the congress for its approval. The chairman of the committee was ready and willing to submit other views, but she was merely making her report, with the president general presiding, and when a vote was put by the president general as to whether congress wished to see the other designs, the presiding officer announced that the negative had carried. Now the chairman of the committee on architecture has no desire, and I am sure your president general has no desire to have an unsatisfactory vote stand against the will of the congress. Whatever congress desires in the matter will be cheerfully done.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, are we to understand from the chairman that we may still have this opportunity if desired?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is so; that is exactly what she wishes to convey.

Mrs. Lindsay. If the congress so desires; we do everything the congress wants us to do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She will be more than happy to.

Miss FORSYTH. Then, Madam President,

In behalf of many that I have heard bewailing, almost with tears, that they had not this opportunity, I move that it be given to the congress.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Pardon me, Madam President, I understand you have to go into executive session again. That will be all right.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to go into executive session to see these views. Is there a second to this motion?

Mrs. ROOME. I second it.

(Cries of "No, no!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it? (Cries of "No, no!") All those in favor of this motion of Miss Forsyth of New York, express it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it, but the Chair is in doubt. She will ask you again to vote. All those in favor of this motion signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." Do you wish a division? (Cries of "No!" and "Yes!") Does any one call for a division?

Mrs. TULLOCH. Could not those views be shown after ten o'clock? It would only take a short time?

Mrs. LINDSAY. They can be shown any time the congress wishes. Anything can be done.

Mrs. ROOME. We promise not to ask any questions, Madam President General.

Mrs. KITE. Madam President General, it seems to me that an opportunity was given us last night to see these pictures if we wished. A vote was taken and we voted it down, when the men were here, the stereopticon ready, and the curtain down. It seems to me that that ought to settle it.

Miss FORSYTH's motion re-read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will please rise. You may be seated. Those opposed please rise. You may be seated. The noes seem to have it, the noes have it.

The motion is lost.

[Applause.]

Mrs. LOTHROP. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege. I call for the order of the day. We are obstructing all the business, and we are two or three days behind.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day will be proceeded to. It is the nomination of national officers. The Chair requests Vice-President General Sternberg to take the Chair.

(Mrs. Sternberg takes Chair.)

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your question of privilege?

Miss FORSYTH. Simply an explanation, Madam President. Madam President and members of the congress, it seems very important, before we proceed to these nominations, that one point should be clearly defined, and that is the legal standing of those ladies who were elected to their present offices one term ago. The best legal talent in the country has stated that all who were elected at that time, our president general included, were eligible to re-election, because their election, under the provisions of the constitution, carried with it the privilege of a re-election. This enables us, therefore, to keep in office those

members of the Board whom we feel are valuable in their present officers, who have served as yet only one term. This fortunately enables us to have our recording secretary and any others that we may wish to keep on for a second term. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Draper of the District is recognized.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman, May I announce one thing that I think may be of interest to the congress—that there were \$10,000 contributed yesterday to Continental Hall. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Congress please come to order. Mrs. Draper has been recognized.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, as this is one of the most important resolutions, as I understand it, that has been offered before this congress, may I ask that the conversation cease among the delegates for one moment? Madam Chairman, did I understand Miss Forsyth of New York, to make any motion?

Miss FORSYTH. I made simply a statement, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I understand the lady from New York, the statement was made that the eligibility of any officer now serving upon the Board, including the president general, was not invalidated. Then, Madam Chairman, may I ask why this congress passed an amendment to the constitution excepting the president general.

Miss FORSYTH. Shall I answer that, Madam Chairman?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Forsyth is recognized.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam Chairman, ladies of the congress, we passed that amendment to protect ourselves for coming times. It did not touch at all our present holder of the office it simply guarded us from an undue and accidental limitation that was never intended to belong to the presidential office. It gave us the liberty that we have had since the formation of our society to elect to the office of president general whom-ever we thought most fitting for it, irrespective of the fact whether she had or had not held previous offices. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, as it is impossible in this moment to go back to the magazine where the proceedings of the congress are fully given, I must beg permission to quote them from memory, and I ask the lady from New York to watch and see that I quote correctly. Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to the constitution. That amendment was passed by a vote of over three hundred to less than one hundred. Afterwards the point was brought forward as to the eligibility this year of any member of the National Board who had already served two terms. Legal advice was obtained, and, Madam President, as a resident of the District I must be pardoned when I contradict the statement of the lady from New York when she says that the best legal talent is on the other side. [Applause.] The opinion of a justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia was given to this house last year, in which it was plainly stated that any officer

of the Board who had served two terms was ineligible for re-election this year. That opinion was read and accepted by this congress by a very large, practically unanimous vote. Now, Madam President, the point has been made that the law—the point has been made here in this congress that the law as passed is not only what is written but it is the intent. When the law as given in the amendment to the constitution proposed by Mrs. McCartney and adopted last year was overwhelmingly passed, when that law specifically states a point, and moreover when the conversation and the debate shows that it was clearly understood, I do not see how this congress has any right to even attempt to set aside for one moment such an opinion. Madam President, therefore I call for the order of the day, which is the nomination of the president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Order, if you please. The order of the day is called for. Will the assembly proceed to the order of the day? (Motion put and carried.) Nominations are in order. The president general first. It is now in order to nominate the president general, and I recognize Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY. It is a proud moment in the life of any woman when she rises for Massachusetts. [Applause.] In the early seventies there went out from the little historic town of Danvers a man by the name of Putnam—Rufus Putnam. He started with a little band of followers and went to what was then the far unexplored west. That man, after long, fatiguing journeying and after almost indomitable fights with what was then a wilderness, settled Marietta, Ohio. Therefore Massachusetts feels that in the blood of every woman of Ohio must flow some drop of Massachusetts blood. [Applause.] It has been said that God sifted three great nations for the seed to sow our land; and in the name that I shall present to you to-day there flows the blood of those three nations. English, Dutch, Scotch—what more can you ask? [Applause.] Is not that the best that America has to give? Since those early days we have taken in the length and breadth of the world to our shores from every nation, and they are welcome; and the Daughters of the American Revolution can do no greater nor better act than accepting, welcoming, fusing these nations till they all become one blood with us, and all the children of the American Revolution. [Applause.] We wear upon our breast the emblem of our order, dear indeed to us—the spinning-wheel, symbol of what our grandmothers stood for—industry, thrift, courage, patience, endurance. Are we here to-day assembled to do injustice to those grandmothers? We think of them as old, decrepit women, as we saw them in our childhood; but let us look at them as they were at the time of the American Revolution. Young women they were then; left at home in many a lonely cabin, with one foot upon the spinning-wheel, and the other upon the cradle, they reared the children and served the men at the front. They spun the flax and they wove the homespun that

those men wore. They planted the seed and they reaped the harvest and they reared the children. Shall we not then be true to those mothers who kept the men at the front? To-day I am not talking for the men whom we represent; I am talking for the women. [Applause.] And we have had for two years in this Chair the noblest woman of them all. [Great applause.] From her early girlhood she has been patriotic, religious, truthful, the very type of American womanhood. [Applause.] That which we want most of all, a loving, beautiful, industrious, intelligent, patriotic girl, she grew there in Ohio, with her Massachusetts blood in her veins, [laughter] to be that which she is to-day, the idol, the joy, the delight of this congress. [Applause.] I present the name of Cornelia Cole Fairbanks as the candidate for your consideration. [Applause.] From the pine trees of Maine to the Everglades of Florida; from the Empire State of the south to the Empire State of the north; [applause] where flows the Oregon, where rolls the Mississippi in its course to the sea; from the green hills of Vermont and the white hills of New Hampshire to the Alleghenies, aye, to California, to New Mexico and to the farthest south; from the great lakes to the gulf; from where the Pacific rolls on the shores of California, with her soft breezes, to our own rock-bound coast, shall echo the name of Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, once more president of this organization. [Great applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, you have heard the name, Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, and I have recognized Mrs. Lippitt of Rhode Island.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Ladies, Massachusetts nominates, the Rhode Island delegation seconds, and

I move that this Twelfth Continental Congress make unanimous the nomination of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks for president general.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. McLean, of New York.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. I second the motion.

Mrs. GRANGER. May I speak?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the congress please be seated and in order? Mrs. Donald McLean has yielded the floor to Mrs. Granger of Ohio, who wishes to address you. Mrs. McLean will have it next. [Applause and cries of "McLean!"]

PRESIDING OFFICER. I demand order in the house.

Mrs. GRANGER. I want to thank you, ladies, for yielding me the floor. It is only because, as an Ohio woman and proud of our president general, I wanted to have the privilege of seconding her nomination as our president general, because I am an Ohioan, and as Ohio used to be in the past known as the state of the presidents, we are proud to acknowledge that we belong to her. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. [Applause.] Madam Chairman, members of this congress, there seems but one word to add to the eloquent address of the

state regent of Massachusetts, who has so ably nominated for re-election the present president general of this organization. I wish, however, before I pass to that one word, to pay my tribute to the dual combination of Massachusetts and Ohio. Who could withstand it? [Applause.] The one word I desire to say is this: Every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution hears or sees in print—sometimes in praise, sometimes in disapproval, sometimes in ridicule, but constantly—that the Daughters of the American Revolution inherit the fighting blood of their ancestors. [Laughter and applause.] It is a trait of nature to inherit the blood of one's father. I think we have no due cause for shame at the result of the fighting qualities of our ancestry who made and preserved us a nation. [Applause.] But there is one quality that is less frequently alluded to, and yet he, the common father of us all, taught it to us, and it is this: Peace. Peace has her victories no less renowned than war. [Applause.] In the name of peace, I second the nomination of Mrs. Fairbanks as president general. [Great applause.]

SEVERAL MEMBERS. I second the nomination.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the house please be in order? I recognize the regent of the state of Virginia.

Mrs. LYONS. Madam President General and ladies of the Twelfth Continental Congress, you called for Virginia. She is here to pledge her loyalty to our president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks. [Applause.]

A MEMBER. I move that nominations be closed.

Mrs. PARKER, of Georgia. I wish the privilege of seconding.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a motion before us at the present time. Mrs. Morgan has been recognized. The Chair will rule that the aisles must be cleared; that she will not recognize any one unless she is seated. You must be seated. It is distracting to see the aisles full of people moving about. Mrs. Morgan of Georgia, has been recognized.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam Chairman, members of the Continental Congress, (applause) it gives me profound pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks for our president general. I think Georgia has shown a loyal support of the president general. I wish to add my personal admiration for the manner in which she has filled our highest office. At the same time I wish to express my thanks to the member from Massachusetts for her able nominating speech, and I congratulate this congress that it listened in patience to all that she had to say and did not limit her to three minutes, and I thank the presiding officer that her gavel did not fall in the midst of a sentence.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I ask for the reading of a motion which we have before us.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read the motion that is before the house, the motion of Mrs. Lippitt. "I move that this Twelfth Continental Congress make unanimous the nomination of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks for president general."

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question, question!")

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, it has not been seconded; I wish to have the pleasure of seconding it.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second the motion for California.

PRESIDING OFFICER. One at a time, if you please.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Will you not let the great west second the nomination of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks?

Mrs. THOM. Maryland only wishes to say that she immediately seconded Mrs. Lippitt's motion.

(Cries of "Question, question!")

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam Chairman, will you kindly ask the official reader to read the first second to Mrs. Lippitt's motion?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Order in the house.

READER. Ladies, I rise to an explanation. I am instructed by the Chair to make another explanation. Other papers that have come to my hands are as follows: The ladies who have sent their seconds in writing wish them to be stated. On this paper the mover of the motion has signed her name, Mrs. Lippitt, and the second on the paper was Ellen Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey. The next second to reach my hand was that of Mrs. Park of Georgia. Mrs. Park seconds the nomination of Mrs. Fairbanks for the state of Georgia. Others have done it verbally, but this is all that I have received in writing.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Illinois is here ready to second. It has the recognition. Have I the privilege of seconding the nomination?

Mrs. SWIFT. We want to second it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois has been recognized.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Illinois feels as a sister, as a neighbor, that she would like to second the nomination. This should be the proudest moment in the history of an organization whose origin and motive is of the noblest that can fill the heart—gratitude. Gratitude to one who has blended into a composite whole culture, common sense, prompt action, and mature judgment; to one who has ever faithfully discharged her duty; to one who has achieved results for our society that will bless us and remain a monument, a lasting monument to her memory; to one whose whole career has been filled with that simplicity, that sincerity, that discretion that ever makes American womanhood the ideal of the world; to one whose fidelity, whose faithfulness, whose tireless vigor in the administration of that sacred charge we have given into her hands, make us with unanimous consent, I hope, gladly again confide it to her keeping. In behalf of united Illinois, it is my pleasure and privilege to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks. [Applause.]

Mrs. PERKINS. Madam Chairman, ladies of the congress, Indiana seconds cordially and enthusiastically the resident of their state, the charming woman, the gifted personality who has ruled over us with so much

grace during this session and the previous one. She is our own. She has our love as well as our sympathy. Mrs. Fairbanks. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Bryan of Tennessee.

Mrs. BRYAN. Ladies, in the name of the old Volunteer State of Tennessee it is my pleasure and my privilege to second the nomination for our president general of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana. [Applause.]

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam Chairman. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, whom you all know.

Mrs. KINNEY. Ladies, loyal little Connecticut wishes to add her testimony to that of the other states, and to heartily and enthusiastically second the nomination of Mrs. Fairbanks for president general of our society.

Mrs. CROSMAN. Ladies of this congress, [applause] as vice-president general for the Empire State of New York I stand here to have the honor and privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks as the ablest, most beautiful, most lovable type of American womanhood I have ever known. [Applause.] One whose ability of head is only equaled by her purity and loveliness of heart. [Applause.] One who is capable and worthy of this high and important office. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. I have recognized South Carolina.

Mrs. NASH. Madam Chairman, South Carolina merely wished to have the honor of seconding the resolution of Mrs. Lippitt to make the nomination of Mrs. Fairbanks unanimous [applause], and that we instruct the recording secretary to cast the ballot for her, and that we acknowledge that by a rising vote.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Ladies, I am very glad to have the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Fairbanks for the proud old state of Kentucky.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The state regent of North Carolina.

Miss STRINGFIELD. As our friend from Massachusetts said a few moments ago for her state, I repeat for mine,—it is a proud moment in the life of any woman to rise for the good old state of North Carolina, whose Colonial congress was the first to vote for complete separation from Great Britain. [Applause.] Therefore it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Fairbanks. [Applause.]

Mrs. PARK. Madam President and Daughters of the Twelfth Continental Congress, my state insists that I shall say one word more,—merely that I second the nomination of Mrs. Fairbanks. Georgia wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Fairbanks as president general. Believing as I do that in union lies strength, that no factional differences should divide our great society, it gives me peculiar pleasure to do this because I fought hard to defeat her two years ago. But with no change of principle, in glad recognition of the splendid services she has rendered this society as its administrative head, as the enthusiastic chairman of

its most important committee, that of Continental Hall, and of the absolute fairness, ability, courtesy, and unruffled amiability which has characterized her as a presiding officer, I second her nomination. It should be an unwritten law of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which is a patriotic and historical, not a political, society, that an officer whose ability and fairness are unquestioned, whose administration has been nonpartisan and signally successful, should be honored with a second term. Mrs. Fairbanks deserves what she has won—the love and loyalty of every Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman and delegates of this congress, I am so afraid (Cries of "Question, question!") that you will not know where the District stands, and that we did not work for this two years ago, and have worked for this same result to-day, that I stand here to say the District want Mrs. Fairbanks two years longer. [Applause.]

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, I rise to a question of information. Is not the motion for unanimous nomination before us?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask to have the resolution read, Mrs. Swift. Perfect order in the house, please.

READER. Motion before the house. "I move that this Twelfth Continental Congress make unanimous the nomination of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks for president general." Signed, Margaret Lippitt, and seconded by Miss Batcheller, and on the back there are a lot of names I didn't see before: Mrs. Thom of Maryland, Mrs. Lockwood of the District, and Mrs. Lyons, state regent of Virginia, and all the sheaf of seconds in my hand.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of this motion please say aye. The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, the motion has been carried. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other nominations?

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam Chairman,

I move that nominations be closed.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Nominations are in order for vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters. We will take an interval now. Those not entitled to vote will please leave the floor.

Mrs. CROSMAN. One moment, Madam Chairman. I know that it is the interpretation of this house that our beloved president, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, has been already elected; but, ladies, our election is by ballot, and Roberts says that when there is no objection a unanimous ballot may be cast for a candidate. Therefore we are legal, and

I make the motion that the secretary be instructed to cast a ballot representing the unanimous vote of this congress, there being no objection.

Miss AVERY. I second that motion.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, South Carolina made that motion at least a quarter of an hour ago.

READER. You didn't send it to the reader.

Mrs. NASH. I sent it just as soon as I could. It is in the hands of the secretary.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the secretary cast the ballot.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam Chairman, the recording secretary has received no motion from Mrs. Nash.

READER. Ladies, an announcement. The Chair instructs me to say to the pages to please for the present discontinue the distribution of ballots. The pages will please retire and the aisles will be cleared.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the parliamentarian make a statement that will make matters perfectly clear to the congress?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Madam Chairman and members of the congress, I merely wish to call your attention to the fact that your by-laws state that the election of officers shall be by ballot. We are governed by Roberts' Rules of Order, and Roberts claims that the secretary may be instructed to cast a ballot if there is unanimous consent given. If there is one objection, remember, it prevents unanimous consent and the vote would be necessary then to be cast in the ballot box.

Mrs. CROSMAN. Madam Parliamentarian, that was my motion. Thank you very much for explaining my motion to the house.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of instructing the secretary to cast the ballot will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Every lady in favor of instructing the secretary to cast the ballot for the election of Mrs. Fairbanks will please rise. You may be seated. Everybody sit down. All those opposed to this will arise. Is there any one on the main floor standing?

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no objection; the motion has been carried.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam Chairman, I move that the top gallery be cleared, and if the audience is voting in the lower gallery that it also be cleared.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, I call for the order of the day, which is the nomination of vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Nominations are in order for the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters.

Mrs. PARK. I nominate the present incumbent, Mrs. Tulloch, the vice-president general in charge of organization.

Miss MILLER. The District would like to second that motion.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. I second the nomination.

Seconded by several members.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The secretary states that it will be necessary to deposit that ballot in the ballot box. It will therefore be declared later.

Nominations are now in order for vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters. Mrs. Park of Georgia, has been recognized.

Mrs. PARK. Madam Chairman, Daughters of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I wish to nominate for the position of vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters our present vice-president general in charge of organization, Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, who has served us so faithfully, efficiently, and courteously. [Applause.]

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. Madam Chairman,

I move that nominations be closed.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has come to me again that these ballots are being distributed. They must not be distributed until the afternoon session. Therefore the pages will please cease. Are there any other nominations for vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. If there are no other nominations, I move they be closed.

Seconded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been moved and seconded that nominations now be closed for vice-president in charge of organization of chapters. (Cries of "Question!") (Motion put and carried.) Nominations for vice-president general. The Chair will rule that she will not recognize you unless you are in some seat. Miss Virginia Miller of the District is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman, I wish Miss Miller would yield to me just a moment.

Miss MILLER. Certainly.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to say that there ought to be some order of states, so that there will not be the confusion that we sometimes have; and in looking it over several of the ladies have wanted to present this motion to you, and if you approve of it, why we will abide by it, and if you don't, you can vote it down, if the secretary will read it.

READER. Mrs. Lockwood's motion.

"In order to avoid confusion, I move the following method of procedure in making nominations for vice-presidents general: That the roll of states be called by the official reader, in response to which some one member from each delegation shall rise in her place and name the choice of her state, (if there be one), for the office of vice-president general; speeches in favor of the various candidates to be made after the calling of the roll."

[Applause.] Mrs. Lockwood, seconded by Miss Miller.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any discussion upon this question? (Cries of "Question!" "Move its adoption!") (Motion put and carried.) The official reader will call the roll.

READER. Ladies, before calling the roll I am instructed by the Chair to say, in response to an inquiry that has come, that Mrs. Tulloch has served but one term in her present office as vice-president general in charge of organization. In calling the roll according to the resolution which has just passed, as I understand it, some one will rise and answer to each of these names, and state the choice of her state, then send it up in writing that it may be properly put upon the blackboard. Alabama? Arizona? Arkansas?

A MEMBER. Arkansas votes for Mrs. Fyfe of Michigan.

READER. Ladies, please send it up in writing as soon as possible, if you have a candidate for vice-president general. Colorado? Has Colorado a candidate for vice-president general? Please send it up in writing. The speeches come later.

Mrs. ELDREDGE. Mrs. Franklin R. Brooks.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, may not the reader repeat? We can not hear. May she not repeat the name?

READER. After it is given to me, certainly.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is most important that we should have perfect order. They can not hear in the back of the house. We would ask that you try to maintain order and cease talking. It is the talking that makes the trouble.

READER. Madam President, I am requested to repeat the name of the candidate after I hear it. Sometimes it is impossible for me to hear it; hence I ask that it be sent up at once in writing by page. Colorado, it seems, has a candidate; I did not hear the name, but it will be sent up in writing. Connecticut next.

Mrs. KINNEY. No candidate.

READER. Has Delaware a candidate?

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. No candidate.

READER. Has the District of Columbia a candidate?

Miss MILLER. The candidate from the District of Columbia is Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. [Applause.]

READER. Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks of Colorado, nominated by Mrs. Eldredge. Has Florida a candidate?

MEMBER. Mrs. Dennis Eagan.

READER. California?

Mrs. SWIFT. No candidate this year; will have one next year. [Laughter.]

READER. "The unanimous choice of Florida for vice-president general is Mrs. Dennis Eagan of Florida. Florida appeals to her sisters for support in this her first request for recognition at your hands." And there are signatures. Has Georgia a candidate for vice-president general?

Mrs. PARK. Georgia has a vice-president general at present, Mrs. Morgan. It has no other candidate.

READER. Has Illinois?

Mrs. DEERE. Illinois has,—Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, the unanimous choice of Illinois.

READER. Will you send the name in writing? Mrs. Matthew T. Scott was the unanimous choice of Illinois. Indiana.

Mrs. FOWLER. Indiana has no candidate.

READER. Iowa?

Mrs. OGILVIE nominates Mrs. Julian Richards unanimous choice of Iowa.

OFFICIAL READER. Iowa nominates Mrs. Julian Richards. Has Kansas a candidate? Kentucky?

Mrs. HUGHES. Mrs. Sally Marshall Hardy.

Mrs. HENRY. I should like to know whether one state can have two vice-presidents on the Board. There is one already from Kentucky, you know.

OFFICIAL READER. I ask ladies, for the sake of order, that you please do not send me any names of states that I have not yet called, as I will get them confused in my hand. I wish to put them in the order in which they came, in order of states. Kentucky, as you have all heard, has sent in the name of Mrs. Sally Marshall Hardy. Louisiana?

Mrs. HENRY. The vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters says there can be only one vice-president general on the board at one time.

Mrs. DRAPER. That amendment was adopted.

Mrs. TEBAULT. Louisiana has no candidate.

OFFICIAL READER. Has Maine a candidate?

MEMBER from Maine. Mrs. Sally Marshall Hardy.

OFFICIAL READER. Maryland?

Mrs. THOM. No candidate.

OFFICIAL READER. Massachusetts?

Mrs. MASURY. Massachusetts has a vice-president general and is satisfied. [Laughter.]

OFFICIAL READER. Michigan?

Mrs. FOX. Mrs. R. H. Fyfe.

OFFICIAL READER. Minnesota?

Mrs. RISING. Minnesota nominates Mrs. W. P. Jewett of St. Paul, for vice-president general.

OFFICIAL READER. Mississippi?

MEMBER. No candidate.

OFFICIAL READER. Missouri?

MEMBER. Mrs. John R. Walker.

OFFICIAL READER. Montana?

Mrs. BROWN. Mrs. Walter H. Weed is the unanimous choice of Montana.

OFFICIAL READER. Nebraska?

Mrs. LOBINGER. Mrs. A. F. Newman is the unanimous choice of Nebraska.

READER. New Hampshire?

MEMBER. No candidate.

READER. New Jersey?

Miss BATCHELLER. New Jersey is ably represented and has no candidate this year.

READER. New York?

Mrs. LITTLE. We are satisfied with our vice-president general.

READER. New Mexico?

Mrs. LITTLE. May I ask for a point of information? What was the action taken in regard to the amendment as to one vice-president general from each state? It is utterly impossible for New York delegates to hear anything that is going on in the house. I should like to ask the courtesy of the ladies in the corridor if they will remember that the New York delegation is absolutely cut off from the deliberations of this house by its location. May my point of information be answered?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Tulloch says no.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I wish to correct that; I thought it was in the amendment, but I think until the amendment was brought in you can nominate as many as you please and only elect one. You can nominate more than one, but can only elect one.

Mrs. LITTLE. This is strictly for information, Madam President.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I think I heard the question that was asked, and I think I can answer it. It was yesterday decided, when we were discussing the amendments, that each state could have more than one vice-president to represent it, but it shall not nominate more than one at a convention. As the terms are two years, it would enable a state to have two representatives on your Board as vice-presidents, but to elect only one at a congress.

Mrs. LITTLE. The second point.

PRESIDING OFFICER. They do not hear what the vice-president in charge of organization of chapters has just said. Her word is law in most instances. She says we are not allowed to have more than one vice-president from a state at a time. (Cries of "No, no!" "She didn't!")

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, can we not have the amendment read that was passed yesterday?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The recording secretary will read you just what was passed.

READER. This is the resolution, ladies, that was passed relative to amendments on this question. This is the point of information you all wish. "And only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress. Said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of the state in attendance upon the Con-

tinental Congress." Only one shall be nominated. It was passed by 303 in the affirmative and 114 in the negative.

Mrs. PARK. I think you will have to state that a little more explicitly. Some of them do not understand it. They can nominate only one, but they are entitled to two; some of them.

PRESIDING OFFICER. They can nominate but one this year, but they may have two on the Board.

READER. Ladies, the Chair instructs me to make the statement for you. You nominate one to-day, but you may have two on the Board at the same time. If there is one already on, it does not prevent your nominating one to-day.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I have the privilege of making a statement as to that? An amendment came on the floor to the effect that only one vice-president could be nominated at each congress, but not affecting the one already on the Board. But that vice-president as nominee must be the choice of the majority of the delegates of the Continental Congress of her own state. A substitute was offered to this effect, that no state should have two vice-presidents on the Board at the same time. That substitute was lost. The amendment was carried. The situation now is, we may nominate, even though the state has a member already on the Board, we may nominate one more if we wish, but we can not nominate unless she is the choice of the majority of the delegates of the state from which she comes. [Applause.]

Mrs. LITTLE. In view of this, I should like to have New York state called once more.

READER. I am instructed to continue with the roll call. New York.

Mrs. LITTLE. There was no candidate for vice-president general chosen at the state conference.

READER. New York has no candidate this time. New Mexico. North Carolina.

Mrs. OVERMAND. Miss Mary Love Stringfield for vice-president general from North Carolina.

Miss STRINGFIELD. As Miss Stringfield can not attend the Board meetings, she regretfully declines.

READER. Shall this be torn up? • Well then. North Dakota. Ohio.

Mrs. KITE. Mrs. John A. Murphy is unanimously chosen by her state. [Applause.]

READER. Oregon.

Mrs. MONTGOMERY. Mrs. Addison G. Foster of the state of Washington. There is only a river which divides Oregon and Washington, and we feel that we can reach across to the other side. [Applause.]

READER. Pennsylvania?

Miss AMMON. Pennsylvania unanimously nominates Mrs. James Ross Mellon for re-election. [Applause.]

READER. Rhode Island?

Mrs. LIPPITT. No candidate.

READER. South Carolina?

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, South Carolina does not wish to present a candidate this year, but would like to endorse the nomination of Mrs. Foster of Washington.

READER. Tennessee?

Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN. No candidate.

READER. Texas?

MEMBER. No candidate.

READER. Utah? Vermont?

Mrs. STRANAHAN. Vermont unanimously nominates Mrs. Julius J. Estey.

READER. Virginia?

Mrs. LYONS. No candidate.

READER. Washington?

Mrs. LEARY. Washington state unanimously nominates Mrs. Addison G. Foster.

READER. West Virginia? Wisconsin?

MEMBER. Madam Chairman, Wisconsin is very happy in having one vice-president general, and has no candidate to offer.

READER. Wyoming?

MEMBER. No candidate.

READER. That closes the list.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other nominations for this office? Are there any remarks to be made?

Miss MILLER. Madam Chairman, I was asked by the state of Louisiana to say that they heartily endorse Mrs. Lockwood of the District.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, I ask a question for information. Does the amendment just passed yesterday prevent nominations of vice-presidents-at-large? I ask for information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We will take an intermission of five minutes in order that those people in the gallery who wish to withdraw for luncheon can go, and then we will quiet down again.

READER. Ladies, an announcement. I am instructed by the Chair to announce that in view of the fact that there will be no voting this morning the ballots have been prematurely distributed. You are requested to gather up your ballots in your delegations and return them to the pages. They will be distributed this afternoon.

Miss BATCHELLER. Some of them have already written on them.

READER. The Chair says, in view of the fact that so many of you have written your ballots, you may keep them, because the ballots are scarce.

Mrs. WALKER. Madam Chairman, would it do to suggest that those that have been written should be destroyed?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

READER. They have not enough new ones to duplicate them; they are a little short.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will delegates please take their seats? Are there any more speeches to be made?

Mrs. OVERMAN. Madam Chairman, I move that we take a recess.

Mrs. NASH. Madam Chairman,

I move that the official reader reverse the alphabet with each alternate reading of the states, beginning as she did just now, first with Alabama, and at the next reading with Wyoming, thus giving each state an equal chance to present its candidate.

Mrs. LEARY. I second that.

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. HUGHES. Madam Chairman, a correction, if you please.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Draper has the floor.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the congress please understand that we have not taken a recess; we are still in session. Will you be kind enough to take your seats and go to work? Mrs. Draper has the floor.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of information. Does the amendment passed yesterday preclude the nomination on this floor of vice-presidents general-at-large? I ask for a ruling of the Chair on that point.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. May I ask what is a vice-president general-at-large; where does she come from?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, may I answer that question?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. It has been the custom of this house for the last three years to nominate a vice-president general from the army and navy, so-called. Does this amendment passed yesterday prevent the nomination of such a vice-president general? Madam Chairman, for the sake of bringing it before the house,

I move that the nominations for a vice-president general at large be proceeded with.

Mrs. ROOME. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second to the motion?

Mrs. NASH. Madam Chairman, as the wife of an ex-army officer, I take great pleasure in seconding that motion. The army and navy belong to the nation; their home is in every state; and they ought to be recognized and have a position on this Board. [Applause.]

Mrs. PARK. Madam Chairman, we have no such office as vice-president general at large. I quite believe in having a vice-president general to represent the army and to represent the navy, and for that very

reason I did not word that amendment so that you could have only one from a State; it was in view of that I believe in having a representative of the army and a representative of the navy, for the very reason that those vice-presidents can be here in Washington and attend your meetings, and that allows a state—for instance, the state of New York—to have two vice-presidents general, the state of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, or any other state that chooses to have two. But that representative of the army must be from a state, and the representative of the navy must be a vice-president general proposed by a state.

Miss MILLER. Madam Chairman and ladies, as one of the District delegates and the vice-regent of the largest chapter in the District, I want to speak for the District as the place from which the vice-president general for the army and navy should be nominated.

Mrs. HUGHES. Madam Chairman, will you please turn your attention to the bulletin board and see that Mrs. Hardy's name is in the wrong place,—Maine. She is from Kentucky. I tried my best to get it changed.

Mrs. NOYES. Madam President,

I move we take a recess until 2.30.

(Seconded.)

Motion put and carried. Recess taken. 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1903.

Congress called to order at 2.45, with Mrs. Sternberg in the chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Congress please come to order.

READER. Ladies, an announcement. I have an invitation to read to the house, which is extended to the entire congress. The Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition request the pleasure of your company this afternoon, Thursday, February 26, from five to seven, at the New Willard, in honor of the members of the Twelfth Continental Congress. The whole congress is invited to-day, five o'clock, at the New Willard. I have another contribution to Continental Hall Fund, which it is requested shall be read. Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville, Ohio, sends \$15.00 (Continues announcements.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Draper, of the District.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, may I repeat the resolution offered just before we took a recess this noon:

"Moved that unanimous consent be allowed to proceed to the nomination of a vice-president at large from the army or navy?"

Madam President, I ask for unanimous consent because in asking a ruling of the Chair the Chair seemed in doubt. I myself am in

doubt as to whether the constitution will allow this vice-president to be nominated or not, but in justice to the wives of the army and navy officers who have no abiding place, who do not represent states because their husbands are fighting in the service of our country, it seems to me that as a patriotic organization we simply reflect credit upon ourselves by nominating one vice-president at large to represent the vast number of wives of army and navy officers. [Applause.]

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General, are nominations in order now for the vice-presidents general at large?

PRESIDING OFFICER. This motion is before us, Mrs. Swift; we are not quite ready for nominations. Have you all heard the motion. Will the official reader please read the motion?

Mrs. WILLIAMS. I second the motion.

(Several members seconded the motion.)

READER. Mrs. Draper's motion. "I move that unanimous consent be allowed to nominate a vice-president general from the army or the navy." (Cries of "and the navy!")

READER. It reads "or."

Mrs. DRAPER. I changed it to "and;"

Mrs. MONTGOMERY. I wish to ask for information. As I understand it, this society provides for ten—or is it twenty?—twenty vice-presidents general. Now if you nominate one at large, you make it twenty-one. How could you make it twenty-one? (Cries of "No! No!") Because there is no such office as vice-president general at large. (Cries of "No! No!") ("It was voted down!")

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, very many organizations recognize the army and navy as a separate entity, distinct from any state or large body. They have also been accorded that representation on account of the fact that they do not reside in any one state, but the army and navy are distributed throughout not only this United States, but through the possessions of the United States, through the islands and other possessions; and it is not intended to give you an extra. The words "at large" are a little misleading. You can amend it; strike out the "at large" and just say a vice-president general.

(Mrs. Fairbanks entered amid great applause.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Daughters of the American Revolution, I have heard of your unanimous action this morning with the sincerest sentiments of gratitude and pleasure. I thank you most sincerely that you have again given me this demonstration of your confidence in me and given me the opportunity to acquit myself with honor in your service [applause] your service that is so dear to me. Again thanking you, and again bespeaking your aid to uphold my hands in all the service which I may offer to the common object of our love, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

tion, I will not longer interrupt your deliberations, but will again thank you, and bid you au revoir. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Fairbanks resumes the Chair.)

Mrs. ROOME. I was saying that the words "at large" could be eliminated, because it is not intended to have an extra vice-president general, but that the candidate from the army and navy shall be one of the nominees. Of course only those would vote for her who desired to have her elected as any other vice-president general. She would stand on the same footing as the other vice-presidents general. That is the object of this motion, as I understand it.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. Madam President and ladies, realizing that the amendment we passed on Tuesday, I think it was, regarding the way in which vice-presidents should be nominated, I realized that we had shut out from our nominees representatives of the army and navy. I have therefore been preparing an amendment to present at this congress, to be acted upon at the next, covering this point, and it is signed by about twenty state regents and vice-presidents general combined, and I should be very glad indeed if this point could be settled in this way; that is, that Mrs. Draper's motion would pass, permitting us to nominate a representative of the army or navy at this congress. It seems to me that it could be arranged in this way. Now we have to-day a number of states who have stated that they have no candidate. I do not see why some of those states could not select from among the representatives of the army and navy resident in the District or in the city of Washington a candidate to present to the congress, rather than to have the amendment at all. But I will be very glad to prepare the amendment if this resolution of Mrs. Draper's does not pass, but I certainly hope that it will.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General, are nominations in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion pending before the house. Has it been seconded?

READER. The motion before the house; Mrs. Draper's. "I move that unanimous consent be allowed to nominate a vice-president general to represent the army and the navy." Mrs. B. M. Draper, seconded by Mrs. Roome.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, does not our constitution require that every nominee for national office shall be a legal resident of the state she represents?

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, may I ask the vice-regent from Montana to find that paragraph in the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Find the paragraph to which you refer, madam.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, my idea of having the vice-presidents general was that it gave the society a representation

at large, whereas the state regents and national officers were those that were confined more especially to the states, and therefore, as an answer to what Mrs. Weed has said, I do not think that we were bound by the states.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further discussion on this point?

Mrs. TUTTLE. Madam President, I wish to say that I understand that the vice-presidents general are exempt from being obliged to be residents of the states, but state regents are obliged to; but not the vice-presidents general. There is nothing in the constitution—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the official reader to read the paragraph in the constitution in regard to the vice-presidents general, in regard to their residence.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General. I rise to a point of information. Why should we have the unanimous consent of this house if we only elect ten vice-presidents general? I understand this comes under one of the ten.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it understood that this is one of the ten? (Cries of "Yes! Yes!")

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Ladies, do you not understand that the amendment in regard to vice-presidents which we passed on Tuesday gave the right and the right only to states to nominate their vice-presidents? Nobody can be nominated now upon the floor of this congress for vice-president general unless she has the majority support of her state delegation in attendance upon the congress.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Suppose she has no delegation present?

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Then that is her misfortune, and that is the misfortune of the army and navy, and that is just the point I wish to cover in getting this thing straightened out, so that we can have the army and navy represented upon the Board. It seems to me, Madam President, that some of the states might be interested enough in the army and navy—what would we do without the army and navy? Madam President?—to nominate some one from the army and navy to-day that we may vote for, and who can serve us upon the Board—some of the states that have no candidates.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, the army and the navy have the privilege of choosing their—

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President, what assurance have we that all those people have been nominated by their states?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift has the floor.

Mrs. SWIFT. The army select their own place of residence.

Mrs. SMITH. Madam President and ladies of this congress, I speak to you now in the interest of the army and navy of this country.

The army and navy are situated and stationed at all the four quarters of the globe. Their wives attempt to be members of this organization. In this District we formed an independent chapter called the Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Rev-

olution. That chapter has on its membership women who travel all over the world, who send us their little contribution of two dollars, and all return they get from it is a report of the regent of the chapter. They have hardly come to the meetings, except the few who reside in this District, and those who reside in this District are the hardest workers for the army and navy there are in the whole organization, I believe. This District three years ago organized—the Army and Navy I refer to—organized a relief society. They worked and labored for the sons and daughters and wives and widows of those who were in the army and navy, who had met death or who had met injury during the last Spanish-American war. I speak in the interest of this Army and Navy chapter, which I represent as the regent of the chapter, and ask a recognition in this congress as a vice-president general from this District. I am endorsed by nearly every member except in one instance to represent this chapter. I only ask in the name of the army and navy. [Applause.]

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, we are a band of patriotic women. We love to honor our heroes, and where are we going to find our heroes except in the army and navy? They give up their lives for their country. Others give up their money and give up their time, but our army and navy give their lives. All that we can do is to honor them and thank them. The most that we can do is little compared with what they give, and I feel that as Daughters of the American Revolution we can not do enough honor to the men of our army and navy; and I feel that it is but just that their wives should have representation on our Board. If it is unconstitutional, I would like to make an amendment at the proper time. If according to this amendment each state can have but one representation, I would favor the plan suggested by Mrs. McWilliams, that they might come in from some other state. I know that this is done in the United States; that young men are sent to the Naval Academy, for instance, from other states than their own, when there is no representative of that state to be recognized. That might be done in this body. I merely make that, Madam President, as a suggestion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President and ladies, when this organization first began, if you remember, there were six vice-presidents always chosen from the District of Columbia, so as to assure a working Board in this District. That has been gradually cut down. Of course it has come largely because there have been of late years several members from the states who have resided here in the winter, that really did help to make a quorum of the Board. If it hadn't been for that, there have been many times that the Board would have been left without a quorum, because you didn't give enough members to the District, which was understood to be a necessity in the original organization. Now the District of Columbia, or the capital of the United States, is really the headquarters for the army

and navy. It does seem to me in carrying this project out you are merely carrying out what you undertook in the beginning, to always assure a working body in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Madam President, may I be permitted to say one word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that she thinks this speaking should be divided a little. She regrets to prevent Mrs. McWilliams from speaking, for she always speaks ably.

Miss STRINGFIELD. Madam President, I wish to inquire if this Army and Navy Chapter is situated in the District, and would it not be represented by the vice-president general from the District?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They seem to think not, and we already have represented upon the Board a vice-president general with U. S. A.—after her name.

Miss STRINGFIELD. I have no objection to the army and navy being represented.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We likewise have a vice-president general upon the Board from the District of Columbia.

Miss STRINGFIELD. Does the Army and Navy Chapter regent send its report to the state regent of the District?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She does, of course.

Miss STRINGFIELD. Are they not then a part of the District?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood, of the District, will answer you, she is the state regent of the District. Mrs. Lockwood, does the regent of the Army and Navy Chapter report to you as state regent of the District?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Certainly. Now the new state regent of the District is a member of the Army and Navy Chapter, and so was Mrs. Alden previously. The state regent of the District to-day—or will be after you confirm her—will be a member of the Army and Navy Chapter.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Madam President, a question of information. We at present have a vice-president general U. S. A.?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is right.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I understand her term of office expires by limitation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe it does. (Cries of "No, it doesn't!")

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Could we not have a vice-president general U. S. A. or U. S. N.?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Either one that you choose, I suppose.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There is no such office in our constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no such office as vice-president general at large.

Mrs. ROOME. I think the words "at large" ought to be eliminated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They never were put in. There is no such

office as that in the organization, and the mover of that resolution tells me that she did not put the words "at large" in. Is it not so, Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General,

I move to proceed with the order of business.

Seconded.

Mrs. ROOME.

I move the previous question.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, as this was my motion, and as it required unanimous consent, it would be very easy to dispose of it, if any one objects, to simply call for the noes.

Motion put and lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The maker of that resolution considered that it was lost. The Chair considers it lost, because it required unanimous consent. Even one vote against it would have lost it. The vice-president from New York.

Mrs. CROSMAN. Madam President General, I wish to offer a motion in regard to the manner of voting, simply in the interests of order and speed.

I move that the names of the candidates be read in the order they were presented, and an opportunity be given after each name for nominating speeches.

The official reader read the motion.

Mrs. SMOOT. I second the motion.

Miss MECUM. Madam President General, I want an amendment to that motion.

I move that the speeches endorsing the nominees for all offices be strictly limited to two minutes.

[Applause.]

Mrs. YARDLEY. I second it.

Amendment read by reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any objection to this amendment being accepted? The Chair hears no objection; it is so ordered. Read the motion as amended.

READER. Mrs. Crosman's motion as amended. "I move that the names of the candidates be read in the order they were presented, and an opportunity be given after each name for nominating

speeches, the speeches endorsing the nominees for all offices to be strictly limited to two minutes."

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General, as a member of an army and navy family, I beg the privilege of nominating Mrs. Wheaton for the vice-president general for the army.

Miss MILLER. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have that privilege. Is it seconded?

Mrs. LITTLE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is perfectly right, as California has made no other nomination. She declined to make a nomination, I understand, when she was called upon before. She now wishes to make this nomination. She is permitted to do so by the congress.

Mrs. KENDALL. A question of information. I have no possible objection to this, only can this be done in any other state?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The army and navy is different from a state.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, I understand that Mrs. Wheaton has a residence in California at times; it is not California particularly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for vice-president general. If there are not, we will proceed to the nomination of persons for the office of chaplain general.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, as South Carolina did not have a nominee for the position of vice-president general, she would like to present the name of Mrs. David Smith, the wife of Admiral Smith, of the navy, as vice-president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that there were no nominations offered, but still I think there was no rule against it. You may offer it, but we had started upon the chaplain general. You may do so because there is no rule against it.

Mrs. NASH. Thank you, Madam President. South Carolina would like Mrs. Smith to have her name added to the list.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. David Smith, of the navy, will be added to the list for vice-president general. The chaplain general is recognized; the Chair wishes you would listen to her.

Mrs. SMOOT. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, it gives me great pleasure to nominate as my successor Mrs. J. J. Bullock, of the District. You should all know Mrs. Bullock very well, because she is one of the earlier members of the society. Her husband was for a term of years chaplain of the United States senate. Mrs. Bullock has served you before in the capacity of chaplain general, and consequently she is familiar with the duties and I think will make a most able and efficient officer. It gives me pleasure again to nominate as my successor for chaplain general Mrs. J. J. Bullock, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. MERWIN. I take great pleasure, Madam President, in seconding that nomination.

Mrs. CROISSANT. Madam President, it gives me great pleasure to nominate for chaplain general Mrs. S. M. Hartsock. She is the wife of a prominent clergyman in this city, is eminently fitted for the place, has an exceptional record. Her lineage is such that I think no exception could be taken. Two of her ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution rather, and while she is not from Ohio, she is from Maryland, which is almost as good. [Laughter and applause.] And I am sure if she can capture your votes she will capture your hearts also. It gives me great pleasure to nominate Mrs. S. M. Hartsock as chaplain general.

Mrs. ROOME. I second the nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further nominations?

Mrs. MERWIN. Madam President and ladies of the congress, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Bullock. She is a member of the Potomac Chapter of the District, the youngest chapter of the District; and as this congress has shown a disposition to be so kind to the young chapters, we come before you and ask for your votes for our candidate, Mrs. J. J. Bullock, for chaplain general.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam President, I would like to add my voice and vote to Mrs. Bullock's nomination. I was with her on the Board the whole time she was there, and we never had a more zealous or hardworking member than Mrs. Bullock; and I recommend her to your favorable consideration.

Mrs. YARDLEY. Madam President, none of the ladies has spoken about the quality of the candidates' voices. I think that is a very important question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will esteem it a special favor if her Daughters of the Twelfth Continental Congress will kindly remain in their seats and not confer in the aisles, and if they will listen to the speeches she will be so much obliged, and so will every one. She says this in the interest of those who sit at the rear of this house. They can scarcely hear anything anyway. Do be quiet, therefore, in their interest, and she requests also that there will be no talking anywhere. She would request it especially upon this stage. Now are there any further nominations before us?

Mrs. PEALER. Madam President, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Hartsock as our chaplain general. Having served with her on the executive Board of another large organization in this city, I feel that I can assure you if she is elected she will prove a most valuable member of the National Board.

Mrs. DAVIS. Madam President General, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Hartsock for chaplain general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I wish to add to this that she is

the unanimous—or rather not the unanimous—but from ten chapters of the District she has the endorsement, and I hope that you will all vote for her.

Mrs. DRAFER. Madam President, I desire to place in nomination for the office of chaplain general of the District a lady who is known to a great many here, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin. She was one of the early members of the society and a former chaplain general, did efficient work, has been a member of the board of the Children of the American Revolution, is a resident of the District, and is known to perform every duty thoroughly that is given her to do.

Mrs. FORSYTH. I second that most heartily.

Mrs. LOTHROP. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, wife of Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant of this city.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. A point of order. The seconds to nominations are not in order until after all the nominations are on the floor.

Mrs. DRAFER. Others have been seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you any further nominations to make for the office of chaplain general?

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President,

I move that nominations be closed.

Seconded. Motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nomination of recording secretary general is now in order. The Chair will listen to the nominations.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies of the congress, I feel it an honor to name to you for recording secretary Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard to succeed herself. We all know what she is and we all know just what she will do. She can not do better than she has done.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further nominations?

Miss McBLAIR. I desire to second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further nominations for the office of recording secretary general?

Mrs. NASH. Madam President and ladies of the Twelfth Congress. I have the pleasure of placing in nomination as recording secretary general Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, of Indiana and of the District of Columbia. I think you will all agree with me that the office of recording secretary general is one of the most important of our national offices, and requires a woman of great accuracy, rare ability, efficiency, and experience to fill it. Mrs. Holcombe is well and favorably known to us as regent of the Lucy Holcombe Chapter of the District of Columbia. She is a woman of pronounced literary tastes, and is a prominent member of several literary clubs. She has the support of Indiana, South Carolina, a majority of the Dis-

trict of Columbia, Michigan, and Ohio, and I hope that she will have the cordial support of this congress, as she deserves it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. How long has she served? We have just passed a law, and I understand there is to be a question to that law, and I think it ought to be decided.

Mrs. NASH. Mrs. Holcombe has never been on the National Board, but has been a chapter regent.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Mrs. Howard who is nominated has already served two terms on the Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that it is not necessary to make the speeches now—not referring to you, Mrs. Nash, but to my friend of Pennsylvania who is speaking upon the case of Mrs. Howard, a little out of order. We will listen to any further nominations.

Miss MILLER.

I move they be closed, Madam President.

(Motion put and carried.)

Miss MILLER. Madam President, is it in order for nominations for corresponding secretary?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, it is in order, if we can have order in the house. Now proceed.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I take great pleasure in placing in nomination the name of Miss Aline E. Solomons for the position of corresponding secretary general. Miss Solomons has never been upon the National Board, but she has served as secretary of the Mary Washington Chapter of the District for many years, and in everything that she has ever done for the chapter or for the work as a Daughter she been most satisfactory, and I am sure, ladies, if you elect her you could not desire a better corresponding secretary. She is endorsed by Pennsylvania and by many other states; many have promised their support. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut is recognized.

Miss KINNEY. I second the nomination of Miss Solomons.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further nominations? Mrs. Darwin, treasurer general, is recognized.

Mrs. DARWIN. I desire to nominate for the office of corresponding secretary general Mrs. Henry L. Mann, of the District, vice-regent of the Dolly Madison Chapter. Though a resident of the District, she is a native of Ohio, and we all know what material comes from Ohio. [Applause.] She is quiet, pleasant, strictly conscientious, and of unquestioned integrity, and if elected will attend to the duties of her office admirably. I would also state, madam, that she has never before served on the National Board.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the nomination of Mrs. Mann.

A MEMBER. A point of order. Nominations are to be made, and the speeches afterward, I thought.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has any such thing been passed?

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam President General, a question of information. What is the proper time to second nominations? I would like to have a ruling.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as they are made usually, but there seems to be the idea prevailing that we shall first have all the nominations, and afterwards the seconds.

MISS BATCHELLER. Well, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Howard; I also wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Mann, and I would like to do it in a proper way and at the proper time, if I knew when it was.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey, it is perfectly proper for you to second them now if you choose, but the speeches are to come afterwards. You can simply say, "I second the nomination." You can speak afterward.

MRS. AMMON. Madam President, the Pittsburgh Chapter seconds the nomination of Mrs. Mann.

MISS MICKLEY. Madam President, I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Henry L. Mann for corresponding secretary general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for the office of corresponding secretary general?

MRS. MORGAN. Madam President, I ask for a ruling from the Chair

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your desire for ruling.

MRS. MORGAN. I ask the Chair for a ruling on a constitutional, perhaps parliamentary, point. Is any member of the Daughters of the American Revolution eligible for re-election to any office, any national office, when she has already served four years, or two terms, in an office? (Cries of "No! No! No!")

MRS. DRAPER. Madam President, may I not ask the vice-president from Georgia if she does not remember that that question was brought up this morning and decided by the Chair that she was not eligible?

MRS. MORGAN. I simply asked the Chair for the ruling; I did not hear it; I was not here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair was not present at the time.

MRS. DRAPER. It was Mrs. Sternberg in the Chair.

MRS. MORGAN. I want the president or Mrs. Sternberg to say what names we are to bring forward; whether they are useless or otherwise.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is going to call for the opinion of the house upon the matter.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General, this is not retroactive, and we can put it in whenever we please. We can not make a law this year for last year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was stated by the last speaker that this action was not retroactive; that you could not make a law this year for last year.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. A question of information, Madam President. I wish to know if Mrs. Morgan means four years successively.

Mrs. MORGAN. Two successive terms. Is she eligible for re-election, having already served for two consecutive terms? We want this settled because some should not be elected and others left out. We want to know whose names we have the privilege of presenting to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to say that the chairman of this morning says that she made no such ruling as that which is mentioned by the vice-president general from Georgia.

Mrs. MORGAN. I did not make that statement.

Mrs. DRAPER. It was I made the statement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She says that she made no such ruling.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, Miss Forsyth, of New York, brought up the question of the eligibility, and I answered it and said that it had been decided, and because the question had been decided I called for the order of the day, and I was sustained by the Chair in calling for the order of the day. I am quite sure that the minutes will bear me out in that statement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls upon the congress to express its views. It is in the province of the congress to decide this.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, is the congress greater than the constitution? The amendment has been carried, and as I understand it the constitution is greater than the congress. If you change it, you must change it the next year. As I understand it, the question is on the retroactive part. We recognized that it was retroactive when we made the ruling here or passed the law allowing the president general to be an exception to that two term amendment.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, as the maker of that amendment to the constitution, I would like to say that it was to prevent any trouble arising in the future. There has never been any question in the minds of any of us, so far as I know, but what our president general was eligible without that amendment. That amendment was to provide that in future the president general could be selected from among the national officers and still be eligible for a second term. It was not to protect our present president general, but was looking to the future.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, may I ask for information, if we have not had legal opinions on this subject, and if that be the

case, can not we have some authority presented to us to hear, that we may know something on the case?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is the desire of the congress, we will have legal opinions upon this subject. (Cries of "No! No!") Does the congress desire it?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, we had one which was accepted by this congress. We had a legal opinion from one of the chief justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. That was accepted by this congress last year. It was read and accepted, and it was referred to again this morning. That is printed in the magazine giving the proceedings of last year's congress. Law is law as printed and as it was understood. The whole question was brought forward at that time by Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania. The opinion of Justice Hagner was that no person—that at this congress no person who had already served for two or more successive terms on the National Board of Management was eligible for re-election, and I must state that I think the vice-state regent of Montana could not have met or talked with many Daughters of the District in regard to the eligibility of the president general. The point of Mrs. Fairbank's eligibility was the one thing that I heard discussed all this fall and winter, and that was why we wanted that amendment; it was not for any succeeding president general. It was for Mrs. Fairbanks that we voted that amendment. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President and ladies, as this matter is a very important one to us, not only to-day, but for all time, in regard to what you can do in congress and what that action means, I want to say here that we did not come up to this congress without fair preparation for any questions that might be proposed. The first information we got on that momentous question of retroactive action was—

Mrs. MORGAN. A point of order. I referred the matter to our president general. I am waiting for the ruling from the Chair.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I am answering Mrs. Draper, who was allowed to speak and gave the judge's decision.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state, for the satisfaction of the vice-president general from Georgia, that she desires to know the feeling of this house upon this. She will make her decision in regard to that after she has heard the decision of the house.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Now, ladies, I am not standing here to defend the re-election of these officers; it is merely to let us know the law. From the attorney general's office of the United States—not a written document, but taken down by three different women when it was received—says it is not possible for you to pass any law that would be retroactive. He says that you might just as well pass a law here to-day that would take away the salaries that you have already paid to your clerks in the days gone by; that you can not do it. Now

then, this is followed up by testimony here from Judge Good, whom we all know in this part of the country to be one of the best constitutional lawyers we have. He has given us exactly the same. We have another from Judge Ewing, of Illinois; we have another from Judge Haskin, of Vermont; in fact, ladies, I can not tell you how many written we have. Now we did not expect to bring that up here to-day, but we want you to know that you can not pass a law here to-day that is going to set back anything that you did a year ago; but whatever you do to-day, or whatever you did last year, will affect the coming generations. Now this law as we have it here—and I would really like to have Mrs. McCartney take these and read them some day at her leisure—and you will see that an office that has been lived, like the office of our president, that office is dead, and every lawyer's opinion that we have here says that you can not pass upon an office that is dead. But now, if our present president had been on her second term under your law she could not have been elected, and so with every office—where the incumbent was on her second term when this was enacted; you know that they couldn't be re-elected for more than two terms. It is not possible under your law, but it could not affect them if they had been in office more than one term, because, having been vice-presidents, registrars, or anything else, for terms that have passed and were lived out, it has no effect on them whatever. Now to-day, ladies, you have the right to elect just whom you are a mind to, don't you see you have? You elect whom you want to-day. Next year that law that you enacted will be law, don't you see, because the time has gone on; but it is not retroactive. You enacted it last year. Now, here are our documents.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further discussion of this wished? (Cries of "No! No!" "No more discussion!")

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, may I not make a statement?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may make a statement. Don't discuss, but make a statement.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I distinctly declared when I offered that amendment that I had no idea that it would be retroactive, that I was sorry in the case of the president general that it was retroactive, but I so understand now, Madam Chairman, and I would like to have the floor under the guise of a question of information, to know if it does not apply to the officers who have served two full terms.

Mrs. ROOME. In the same office.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It is "any office."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth is recognized.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President General and ladies, the reason why I believe most sincerely in the statements that have just been made by the regent of the District of Columbia regarding our acceptance of all those and many other legal opinions is because it

seems to me that there is common sense indicated in their decisions as well as law. When we elected our president general and other officers who had been on the National Board, we elected them under a provision of the constitution which gave them the right, should we wish to re-elect them—the right to a re-election.

Mrs. MORGAN. A point of order. That did not relate to the president general at all. She had not served two terms in the same office. The question was simply hanging upon such officers as had served two terms in the same office being eligible to any other office until an interregnum.

Miss FORSYTH. I hope ladies—I am trying to make this as clear as possible.

Mrs. MORGAN. It does not seem to me as if the president general's name ought to come in at all in this discussion. [Applause.] It is prejudicing the mind.

Miss FORSYTH. I trust that the president general is aware that any mention that New York makes of her name will be with all honor and all respect. It is in that way that I mentioned it,—simply as an illustration. I believe that this is an important thing for us to remember. When this amendment was offered to us last year it was distinctly stated, as the mover has just said (I have been told that it was distinctly stated) that it was not retroactive. The legal opinions say that it could not be retroactive; therefore a lady who before that had just been elected, and was serving her first term as recording secretary general, is now eligible. Hereafter she will not be so, but as she had been elected under the former provision of the constitution, that has to obtain now. If you feel that you do not want to elect a person, if you feel differently from the legal statements, there is no occasion for you to elect her, but those who do want to elect her have the right and privilege. If I did not believe this sincerely, ladies of the congress, I would never have presented the name of Washington in this connection. [Applause.]

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam President, I must say that that amendment was not offered last year; it was offered the year before, and passed last year. I will ask information of the Chair. Madam Chairman, that amendment was offered two years ago and passed last year, which made it the two years. Is that the same thing that Miss Forsyth—

Miss FORSYTH. That was the same thing, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that it dates from the time it was accepted and acted upon. Mrs. Swift.

Mrs. SWIFT. Are we nominating those who have served two terms?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know. She has not looked it over. Mrs. Howard has been nominated. If she is nominated and elected to this office of recording secretary general it

will be her second term. She is now completing her first term in the office of recording secretary general.

MISS DESHA. Madam President, last year I spoke for the amendment offered by the regent, Mrs. McCartney. When it was brought to my attention that it would affect Mrs. Fairbanks I was very much distressed. An amendment was offered here on the floor so that it would not affect Mrs. Fairbanks, and we have been working all year because we thought the law was decided by this congress that it affected every woman that had held continuous office on the National Board. It has been over and over in this congress spoken of in that way. We passed the amendment making Mrs. Fairbanks eligible. If the rest were eligible, why did we have to do that? [Applause.] I haven't any idea of what the state vice-regent from Montana or Mrs. Lockwood mean. They know that we had to pass that amendment to elect Mrs. Fairbanks, and that a woman who had served five years on the board, according to the ruling of the congress, could not be eligible now. [Applause.]

MEMBER. Madam President, I call for the order of the day. It is now four o'clock, and we have hardly done any business this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day is called for. We will proceed with the order of the day. Are there any further nominations for corresponding secretary general?

Mrs. DAVIS.

I move that the nominations be closed.

Mrs. ROOME. I second it.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, was the question settled? My question. I have said it so often I am sure everybody in the house has heard it. I am very anxious to have a ruling as to whether a person having served upon the National Board for five years, as stated by Miss Desha, is, according to the amendment adopted a year ago to our constitution, again eligible to any office until there has been a lapse of time—an interregnum.

Mrs. SMITH. Madam President, I rise to ask the same question that Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, has asked. We want a ruling from the Chair, so we will know where we are.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair left this matter to the congress. Congress called for the order of the day. [Applause.]

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, you did not put the question to the congress as to whether a person having served for five years upon the National Board is, according to the constitution as it now appears, eligible for re-election to any other office at this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you hear the question of the vice-

president general from Georgia? Did you hear it? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") Very well. All those in favor—

(Cries of "No motion!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair doesn't very much care whether there is any motion or not. She is going to take the spirit of the house on this question. Now you repeat that again.

Mrs. MORGAN. Daughters of the American Revolution, the president general leaves this momentous question for you to settle. Let us settle it finally.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would request the lady to proceed with the question.

Mrs. MORGAN. The question is, does this house rule that a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution who has served for five years upon the National Board is eligible, according to the constitution as it now stands, for re-election to any national office until there has been an interregnum?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has not yet asked you. She will now ask Mrs. McCartney what she says. What did you say, madam, when you made that amendment?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I said that I did not think it would be retroactive. I did not suppose it would be retroactive, because, Madam Chairman, I did not suppose I was going to shut out the president general, but when I found that was the case I was willing for that amendment to be passed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. My dear madam, did you say it was for five years or for two terms?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Two terms, which is four years. Our constitution says, as passed, that no one shall be eligible to office in the National Society longer than two terms successively.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is what you mean, is it not, Madam?

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes, Madam President, except the president general. Now as a matter of fact the candidate who is placed before you has not only served two terms, but has had one year longer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is not asking you for that.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Please have it read from the floor by the official reader. It is in the constitution.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your point of order? The Chair will recognize one person at a time.

Mrs. DRAPER. The amendment was proposed by Mrs. McCartney two years ago. It was passed by the congress. It is not Mrs. McCartney's amendment and it is not what Mrs. McCartney thinks, but what this congress thinks. [Applause.]

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. What this congress has declared.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Wentworth, of Massachusetts. Have you finished speaking, Madam?

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes, Madam President.

Mrs. WENTWORTH. Madam President General, ladies of the congress, the amendment that was passed last year read, "No person shall be eligible to any office on the National Board." Not the same office—any office. The point has been raised here that the person being nominated has served five years on the National Board. Has she served those five years since the amendment was passed? There is no retroactive motion or law which can be passed unless it is so specified in the motion or the bill, as was done in the house and senate regarding a bill recently passed relative to the pensions. It was stated that it was retroactive, according to the age of the minor at the time of the father's service in the Spanish war. Legal opinion has been sought in Massachusetts. Leading lawyers have stated that there can be no retroactive law passed. It would apply to our president general as well as to any member of the board in the service at the time the amendment was passed last year. I think it is very distinct and very clear to many of us that we can not pass a retroactive law.

Mrs. HUGHES. Madam President, how many years will it be before this ruling will go into effect?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The person who is elected this year for a term of two years is not eligible for further service in the same office—in any office. She is not eligible for service at all.

MEMBER. Madam President, we did not hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She asked me when this ruling would go into effect. I said that a person who is elected this year for a term of two years is not eligible for a second term—for another term.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President—

Mrs. SMITH. I want to know if the woman is eligible to election to-day, this year, to-day, right now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is now going to be decided for you by this congress, madam. Read your motion, madam.

Mrs. MORGAN.

I move that it be the sense of this congress that no person having served two consecutive terms on the National Board be eligible for reelection on said board until at least a year has elapsed.

Seconded by Mrs. McCartney.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the motion. (Question put and carried.) It is so ordered. Nominations are still in order.

Mrs. DAVIS.

I move nominations be closed for corresponding secretary general.

Motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The registrar general is next in order. Nominations for registrar general.

Mrs. DAVIS. Madam President General, ladies of the congress, it gives me great pleasure to place in nomination for registrar general Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, who has served us efficiently for the past year in filling out the term of our much respected Miss Mickley. We have all been perfectly satisfied that she has proved her efficiency, and I hope that each and every one of you will give her your support. She is from the state of New York, and is a member of Continental Chapter of the District of Columbia, and has the endorsement of that organization and the delegation from the District.

Miss HETZEL. Madam President, I ask to be allowed to second the nomination.

Miss MICKLEY. Madam President General, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer.

Mrs. McLEAN. Second the nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Numerously seconded. Do you wish to nominate—

Mrs. DELAFIELD.

I move that nominations be closed for the office of registrar general.

Miss MICKLEY. I move that the recording secretary cast the ballot for Mrs. Ruth M. G. Pealer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to close nominations. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered.

Mrs. BRYAN.

I move that inasmuch as Mrs. Howard has been declared ineligible by this congress, that her name be removed from the list of candidates to avoid confusion.

Seconded by Mrs. Kempster. Motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nominations for treasurer general are now in order. Are there any further nominations? Do you desire to make any further nominations for the office of recording secretary general? You have but one candidate for the office of recording secretary general, inasmuch as you have passed a resolution to remove the name of our present recording secretary from the list.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President,

I move that the recording secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the recording secretary general, as there is but one candidate.—Mrs. John W. Holcombe.

Seconded by two or three.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." (Several "noes.") It must be unanimous, therefore it will stand as it is. It must be a unanimous vote. Nominations for treasurer general are in order.

Mrs. HOLCOMBE. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, I take pleasure in placing in nomination for the office of treasurer general Mrs. D. Kerfoot Shute, of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Shute comes originally from Maine, but is a resident of Washington as the wife of a native citizen of the District.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for the office of treasurer general? A motion to close the nominations will be in order.

Miss STRINGFIELD.

I move they be closed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have but one candidate for the office of treasurer general. Has this great congress but one choice for the office of treasurer general? It has been moved and seconded to close the nominations for treasurer general.

Motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The historian general is the next in order.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, I desire to nominate Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby of the District for historian general. This is seconded by some of the District chapters.

Mrs. EAGAN. Florida would like to second that.

Seconded by Mrs. Churchman of Delaware, Mrs. Swift of California, and Mrs. Kendall of Maine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further nominations for the office of historian general?

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General, members of the congress, I desire to place in nomination one who impresses me as one of the very finest and ablest workers in the earlier days of this organization, Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee.

Mrs. NASH. South Carolina seconds that.

Miss McBLAIR. I beg to second that nomination, Madam President.

Miss BATCHELLER. I will speak a little later to my nomination.

Seconded by Mrs. Park of Georgia, Mrs. Kinney of Connecticut, Mrs. Lippitt of Rhode Island, Miss Frazer of Pennsylvania, Miss Forsyth,

Mrs. Henry, Miss Miller, Miss Solomons, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Thom of Maryland, and Mrs. Lyons of Virginia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is for the office of historian general.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland desires to second that.

Miss RITCHIE. Madam President, I want to ask a question for information. May two ladies from the same state hold positions on the National Board at the same time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has never heard anything against it. I do not believe that the constitution rules against it. From the same state?

Miss RITCHIE. Hold positions on the National Board at the same time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has known it to be so, Miss Ritchie. Any further nominations?

Miss MILLER. I move the nominations be closed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to close nominations for the office of historian general is now in order. Unless you have some other candidates. Motion to close nominations for historian general is now in order.

Mrs. MURPHY.

I move that the nominations for historian general be closed.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that nominations for historian general be closed. (Motion put and carried.) The assistant historian general is the next office.

Mrs. SMITH. Madam President and ladies of the congress, I rise to nominate as assistant historian general Mrs. Lilian Pike Roome, who is endorsed by the District of Columbia. She has never filled office on the National Board before, but has been a hard worker—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No speeches now. Are there any seconds to this motion?

Mrs. DRAPER. I second the nomination of Mrs. Roome.

Miss MILLER. I rise to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Robert J. Walker for the position of assistant historian general. She is seconded by Mrs. Lippitt of Rhode Island, and many other ladies in the congress have also promised her assistance.

Miss McKNIGHT. Madam President General and ladies, the Pittsburgh Chapter is very anxious to nominate a lady this afternoon for assistant historian general,—one who has belonged to the National Society, one of the very earliest members—

(Cries of "Name, name!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is her name?

Miss McKNIGHT. Mrs. De B. Randolph Keim of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. KENDALL. I second that nomination?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for the office of assistant historian general?

Mrs. WARING.

I move to close nominations.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations for the office of assistant historian general be now closed. (Motion put and carried.) Librarian general next.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President and ladies, I desire to place in nomination for the office of librarian general the name of Mrs. Edward B. Rosa of the District. She is endorsed by the Connecticut delegation and several other delegations.

Mrs. THOM. I desire to second that.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, I am sorry to come before you so often, but we have so many valuable women. I desire to place in nomination for the position of librarian general Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. This is seconded by Mrs. Colton of California, by Mrs. Hardy of Kentucky, and by a good many others, but we only put one on the paper.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I second the nomination for Kentucky.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further nominations for the office of librarian general?

Mrs. WARING.

I move nominations for librarian general be closed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to close nominations for the office of librarian general. Is it seconded? (Seconded.)

Mrs. MONTGOMERY. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. MONTGOMERY. Ladies, Madam President and Daughters, there is a committee here in Washington which was appointed by the St. Louis local board to entertain you ladies. We entered into a correspondence to find what time would suit your convenience. That time was fixed at five o'clock this afternoon. There have been invited to meet you Daughters various important officials in the city of Washington. It is now almost five o'clock, and do you feel that is courteous to keep these seven women, who have traveled from St. Louis and who are here at great expense to entertain you, or are you ready to accept the invitation?

Mrs. SMITH. Madam President General, I move that we continue with the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house to close nominations for librarian general. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered. Mrs. Crozman is recognized.

Mrs. CROSMAN. Madam President, I was going to move a recess until eight o'clock, in response to this courteous invitation.

I move that this house take a recess until eight o'clock this evening, in recognition of the invitation extended to us from the board of management of the St. Louis Exposition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion; is there a second.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You shall have an opportunity to vote it down if you please, but do keep quiet until the motion is presented to you. There is a motion before the house for the congress to take a recess until eight o'clock this evening. (Motion put.) The Chair is in doubt. She will take the vote over.

Mrs. WALKER. Can I alter that by substitution?

Miss STRINGFIELD. Madam President, a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair declines to have you discuss it among yourselves. You must rise and address the Chair.

Miss STRINGFIELD. We will lose three votes if we put off the election, because they leave to-night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then vote it down. (Motion put and lost.) The Chair wishes to know the pleasure of this house about nominating tellers. Do you wish to elect them from the floor or how? You must make a motion. The president general prefers that you will elect them from the floor.

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH.

I move they be appointed by the Chair.

(Seconded by several members.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the tellers be appointed by the Chair. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered. How many tellers do you want? Do you wish 30 tellers? We had 30 last year. (Cries of "No!" and "Yes!")

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President,

I move that we have 30 tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we have 30 tellers. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered. We will have 30 tellers. Mrs. Hughes of Kentucky wishes to make a statement.

Mrs. CROSMAN. Are nominations in order?

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President General, one moment; a question of personal privilege. Can the ballots be distributed so that we can get to work while listening to the lady from Kentucky?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Nominating speeches are to come yet. (Cries of "No, no!")

Mrs. HUGHES. I simply wish to say, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Mrs. Sally Marshall Hardy's name— that she did not second Miss Johnston for the reason that she is not in a position to second Miss Johnston, as she is a candidate for an office herself.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move that we dispense with the speeches.

(Numerously seconded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and numerously seconded that nominating and seconding speeches be dispensed with. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered. The pages will now proceed to distribute the ballots to the voters.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. Madam President General, may the nominating speeches and the seconding speeches be given to the official reader and to the reporters for publication?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, it may be so. Are you quiet? Well, here is a lady making a motion. She desires to know if the nominating and seconding speeches may be given to the reporters for publication in the proceedings of this congress. (Cries of "No, no!") All those in favor of this motion signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

READER. Ladies, the Chair instructs me to tell you what you are to vote upon. She is to take the vote over again, as to whether or not these nominating speeches shall be incorporated in the proceedings of this congress. (Cries of "No, no!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt.

READER. The Chair says, all those in favor of incorporating these nominating speeches in the record will signify it by rising. The affirmative vote on this will be taken. Just give your attention a moment, please. All in favor of incorporating these written speeches in the proceedings of the congress will signify it by rising.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes you to rise if you are in favor of this vote. Are you in favor of this motion? Kindly rise if you are. Be seated. Those opposed may rise. The motion is lost.

Mrs. LOTHROP. Madam President General, I wish to ask what good it does, such a motion to publish, or not, these nominating speeches. The candidates will never live to be elected if we do not hurry. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair orders that you may take five minutes for recess while she appoints the tellers. Now don't be backward. Please talk. [Laughter.] Congress be seated.

MEMBER. Madam President, a question of information. Will your name on the ballots invalidate them? A good many have put your name on it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It should not be on it, for I am already elected. Ladies, will you kindly take your seats? The Chair cannot recognize

anyone till all delegates are seated. Kindly be seated. Ladies, there has been a question asked if the name of the president general left on the ballots will invalidate the same. I have been assured that it will not invalidate your ballots, but it is not necessary to have the name of that officer upon your ballot, inasmuch as she has been already elected. The Chair has recognized the vice-president general from Kentucky. Mrs. Lindsay has the floor.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. LINDSAY. How long will it take to take this vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will take about two hours, the Chair judges.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I rise to a point or order.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Ladies, if it takes two hours for you to vote—if it takes so long to vote, and you are here being discourteous and refusing an invitation which you have accepted before, and all preparations made for you, why can you not adjourn now and be courteous? [Applause.] And then return at eight o'clock?

I move that we take a recess until eight o'clock to-night.

(Numerously seconded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion to take a recess until eight o'clock to-night signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, it is so ordered. (5.00.)

EVENING SESSION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1903.

Congress called to order at 8.15.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour of eight having arrived, the congress will come to order. The official reader will read the names of the tellers.

READER. The Chair has appointed 23 tellers.

Later the list was completed as follows

Chairman, Emma A. Fox, Michigan; Mrs. Edgar E. Crabtree, Illinois; Mrs. Victor E. Bender, Iowa; Mrs. Adele E. Barnes, Wisconsin; Isabella L. Thompson, Pennsylvania; Eliza G. Browning, Indiana; Mrs. Gertrude P. Geddes, Indiana; Gertrude B. Welty, Illinois; Mrs. Daphne Peabody Edwards, Iowa; Mrs. John Huntsman, Rhode Island; Mrs. James O. Gardner, North Carolina; Mrs. Thomas Kite, Ohio; Mrs. Louis N. Read, Massachusetts; Mrs. J. Irving Pearce, Illinois; Katherine Shelby Todd, Kentucky; Marie W. Hodgkins, Washington, District of Columbia; Clara A. Avery, Michigan; Mary Lee Goddard, District of Columbia; Georgia Tyler Kent, Massachusetts; Helen Turton McKay, Florida; Ella W. Barnes, Maine; Kate S. Regan, Minnesota; Mrs. J. E. McWilliams, Minnesota; Anna Caroline Benning,

Georgia; Annie Hampton Barnes, Pennsylvania; Mrs. O. D. Thompson, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles Darlington, Ohio; Mrs. I. G. Sage, Georgia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Little, state regent of New York.

Mrs. LITTLE. I rise to request the courtesy of the house to allow a few ladies from our delegation who must leave to-night to cast their votes. Mrs. Tulloch has kindly said she would attend to the matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that Mrs. Little, state regent of New York, requests the courtesy of the house for four voters who must leave the city early. She asks permission that they may cast their votes first. Is there any objection to this? (Cries of "No, no!") There is no objection; it is so ordered.

Mrs. GRANT. Madam President General, a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege? The Chair asks order in the house for a few moments. Mrs. Grant of Colorado has the floor.

Mrs. GRANT. I want to say a word in regard to the nominee for vice-president general, Mrs. Brooks of Colorado. It may not be understood that she is the wife of a newly elected congressman, and can attend regularly all the Board meetings, I hope. It was understood I was to be the nominee, and for this reason I want to make myself clear and to have all the votes or any of the votes which might be cast in my favor transferred to Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks. I declined because I could not attend the Board meetings.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the ladies to wait in regard to voting until the next one to the chairman of the tellers comes forward to see you vote.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I am acting as chairman just for the moment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, you may act as chairman. The Chair announces that the voting may now begin. It will begin with the recording secretary general depositing a ballot that she holds in her hand. She may read it to the house.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam President, members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I have prepared the ballot as instructed. In accordance with the instructions of the Twelfth Continental Congress, the recording secretary general hereby casts the unanimous ballot for Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks for the office of president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

(The congress rose.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Many thanks; many thanks. The national officers of the Board of Management may proceed to deposit their votes as their names are called.

OFFICIAL READER. (Calls the roll of officers.) Ladies of the congress, I am instructed by the Chair to say that in accordance with the

resolution passed this afternoon, the calling of this roll will begin at the other end of the alphabet, with the W's and work back to the A's.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, last year we stayed here till midnight, and we want to go home early to-night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The idea was to reverse; whichever way it was done last year it should be done the other way this year. Do you understand?

Mrs. SWIFT. Yes, we commenced at the last letter of the alphabet and went up last year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are to do the reverse of what we did last year.

Mrs. TULLOCH. Madam President, I understand; A and then to W.

Miss STRINGFIELD. That was Mrs. Nash's resolution.

READER. The Chair instructs me to begin with Alabama. The Alabama delegation will come forward, headed by its state regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce, before Alabama deposits her ballots, that these tellers who are delegates must now come and deposit their ballots, if it is the will of the house. (Cries of "Yes, yes!") The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, a point of order. A motion was passed this afternoon that at each alternate reading of the roll we would begin at one time with Alabama, the next time with Wyoming.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are going to follow in that way.

Mrs. NASH. Then, Madam President, you will have to begin now with Wyoming, because you began this afternoon with Alabama, otherwise we would have to rescind the action of this afternoon.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General, there is a misunderstanding.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I hear on all sides that this morning it was decided to cast the vote in that way, to begin with W and then go to A.

Mrs. NASH. No, no, Madam President, that was not the motion. The motion was that you would begin with A and go straight down; the next reading begin with Wyoming and reverse and go backward.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair confesses that this is quite a puzzling idea. She would like to hear the motion read, so she may be informed. Madam Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters wishes to deposit her vote. Congress come to order. Mrs. Weed, of Montana, has a motion to make. The Chair wishes complete order.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, last year when the roll call of states was made for voting, the voting began with W and went back to A. If Mrs. Nash's motion prevails, we will do the same way this year, and the states at the beginning of the alphabet will have to stay here until midnight again this year in order to vote.

I therefore move to rescind Mrs. Nash's motion, in order that the roll call may begin with A this year.

[Applause.]

Mrs. ROOME. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to rescind the action taken this morning about calling the roll. The official reader will read it to you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any discussion upon this motion?

(Cries of "Question, question!")

Miss HETZEL. Madam President, wouldn't the members from V and W have to stay until midnight?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, as a delegate from one of the first letters of the alphabet, from the District of Columbia, I would protest against rescinding that motion. It is not Mrs. Nash's motion, it was the motion we passed this afternoon, that whenever the roll was called it should begin first with A and then with W. When the credential committee report was called, the A's were called first, and those of us who lived in the states beginning with the earlier letters of the alphabet could go out and have a good time, while those who lived in Wisconsin, Wyoming, Virginia, and so on, had to stay here. Now I think it is our turn, and I am one of those who have got to stay. I think for fair play that we should not rescind the motion, but should keep right on with the motion which we passed almost unanimously this afternoon. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion upon this motion? All those in favor of rescinding this motion signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. She will request you to vote again.

OFFICIAL READER. Ladies, the president general permits me, as a question of privilege, to make a little statement about the roll call. Please have patience with me a moment. You see I have quite a bulky package of papers here on thin tissue paper. If I have to call it backwards it will be very awkward and delay me a long time in calling. It would be much more convenient if I could call it from the beginning, considering the kind of paper it is on and the difficulty of going backwards with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any dissatisfaction with that vote? Call for a division if you want it. (Cries of "Division!") The Chair calls for those tellers whom she appointed last Monday, Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Middleton. Those in favor of rescinding this resolution rise and stand until counted.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Miller, you cannot interrupt a vote.

Miss MILLER. A question of privilege. Some do not understand what the question is exactly. I understand, but some do not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Remain standing until you are counted. The Chair understands that you do not understand what you are voting for; is that so? Who doesn't understand it? (Cries of "I don't!" "We don't!") The Chair requests the official reader to read that motion again.

READER. The motion before you, upon which you are voting, is as follows: "I move that we rescind the action on Mrs. Nash's motion relative to the roll call." You are voting in the affirmative to rescind.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests those who have voted to be seated. You may be seated. Are you all seated? Those opposed to this motion signify it by rising and standing until counted. The result of the vote will now be announced.

READER. In the affirmative to rescind, 251; in the negative, 75.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed with the roll call, madam. Announce the request of the credential committee.

READER. Ladies, I am instructed by the Chair to make another another announcement. The chairman of the credential committee, Mrs. Tulloch, desires that you follow the following order of procedure in the voting: First, the name of the state will be called; that state delegation will advance, headed by its state regent, if she be present. You will try to come down the aisle in the order of your chapters as called, keeping your chapter organizations together for the sake of saving time here at the box, because they call it by chapters. I believe Alabama has come down, has it not? Yes. Next, then, will come the Arizona delegation, if there be one, headed by the state regent. (Continues the roll.) (After D. C.—)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like the reader to announce that if there is time the regular business will be proceeded with after the voting.

READER. Ladies, the president instructs me to say that if there is time after the completion of the vote regular business will be proceeded with. More business will be transacted. (Continues.)

(Reader completes roll call.)

MISS AVERY. Have all the ballots been cast?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has every delegate cast her ballot?

MISS AVERY. Can't the ballot box be declared closed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The balloting is declared closed.

MISS AVERY. I move we take a recess.

OFFICIAL READER. Are there any tellers remaining? Mrs. Fox has gone over to the Ebbitt House.

MISS AVERY. We are to accompany the ballot box to the hotel, I understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion for a recess is in order.

Mrs. BROWN.

I move we take a recess until ten to-morrow morning.

MISS GODDARD. I second it.

(Motion put and carried.) (11.25 p. m.)

MORNING SESSION, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1903.

Congress called to order at 10.15 a. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite with the chaplain general in invoking the divine blessing upon our work.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O Lord God, our Heavenly Father, Who hast promised to hear the petitions of those who ask of Thee in Thy Son's name, incline Thine ear, we beseech Thee, to the prayers of Thy servants, who now call upon Thy name. Further us in our efforts to foster true patriotism in this our land and that love of country so ennobling to a people. Grant us Thy Holy Spirit to have a right judgment in all things, and thinking that which is good, may we be enabled at all times to perform the same. Bless, we pray Thee, the president of these United States, and all others in authority. Extend Thy goodness to our whole native land. Pity the sorrows and relieve the necessities of those who look to Thee, and may we, and Thy whole people at length be gathered together as one fold under one shepherd. These and all other mercies we ask in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

(The Lord's Prayer was repeated by the congress.)

MR. FOSTER. "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" three verses.

("My Country 'Tis of Thee" was sung by the congress.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to yesterday's minutes.

OFFICIAL READER. (Reads.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will give five minutes for the delegates to enter.

(During the recess Mrs. Sternberg took the chair.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The congress will please be seated. Will the congress please be in order?

(The official reader continued reading the minutes.)

READER. I have a sheaf of seconds handed to me, which I will read. These seconds to various nominations came too late to be incorporated in the minutes. They have been asked for. They are to be read from the papers. "Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, seconds the nomination of Mrs. Hamlin for chaplain general. Mrs. Keim tried in vain to be recognized yesterday. Please add this to the minutes." "Mrs. Brooks, of Colorado, was seconded by Mrs. Kent, of Massachusetts." "Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, was seconded by Mrs. Masury, state regent of Massachusetts." "Mrs. Rider, of the Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter of New York, seconded the nomination of Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, for vice-president general." "Mrs. Morgan, of Connecticut, seconds Miss McKnight's nomination for Mrs. Keim for assistant historian general." "Mrs. Morgan, of Mystic, Connecticut, seconds Mrs. Keim's nomination for assistant historian general. Mrs. Keim was nominated

by Miss McKnight, of Pittsburgh, seconded by Mrs. Morgan, of Connecticut, Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware, and many from Pennsylvania, Georgia and Kentucky."

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam Chairman, Miss Batcheller rises to state that she does not see her name in connection with the seconding of Mrs. Brooks of Colorado and Mrs. Estey of Vermont. Both were sent up in writing.

READER. Everything that reached the recording secretary general in writing, she desires me to state, has been kept in this little bunch of papers.

MISS BATCHELLER. I do not doubt it at all, but I would like to have it added.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will Miss Batcheller send it again? It will be read at once.

MRS. DELAFIELD. Madam Chairman, I did not hear the name of Missouri's candidate for vice-president general read.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If you will kindly consent to the finishing of the reading of these, we will correct the minutes in a few moments.

READER. Ladies, I beg of you, please, in sending up these written things, to write them very plainly. It just consumes your time for me to stumble over them. "Mrs. Roome is candidate for assistant historian general with the consent and support of the majority of the District of Columbia. Signed, Mrs. David Smith, Mrs. Merwin, Mrs. Wysong, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Croissant, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Goddard, Miss Desha, Mrs. Draper and Miss Pierce." "The state of Illinois unanimously seconded the nomination of Mrs. Fairbanks. Mary L. Deere, state regent." "Mrs. Eagan, of Florida, seconded the nomination of Mrs. Gadsby." "I wish it to be recorded that Mrs. A. G. Foster, of Tacoma, Washington, was presented by Mrs. John Leary, of Seattle, as vice-president general for the states of Washington and Oregon, seconded by Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina. Ellen T. Bacon, Washington state regent." "Mrs. Donald McLean desired to second Mrs. Hardy of Kentucky and Mrs. Richards of Iowa." The motions which were passed at the evening session were as follows: (Reads motions.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the reading of the minutes. Are there any corrections to be made?

MRS. DELAFIELD. I did not hear the name of Missouri's candidate for vice-president general read. It should come in between Michigan and Montana in the minutes.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you send it in writing, Mrs. Delafield? It will be attended to at once. Are there any other corrections to the minutes?

MRS. RISING. Madam President, I nominated Mrs. W. P. Jewett yesterday for vice-president general for Minnesota.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please send it up in writing. It will be put in the record.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, a correction to the minutes. South Carolina had the honor of seconding Mrs. Addison G. Foster, and not North Carolina, as is stated in the minutes. Will you have it corrected?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you make the correction in writing and send it to the platform, please?

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. Madam Chairman, Wisconsin unanimously seconded the nomination of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks for president general, and desires to be so placed on record.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please to send it in writing.

Mrs. WHITNEY. I wish to ask if the stenographic report giving all of the action of yesterday was not taken.

Mrs. SAGE. Madam Chairman—

PRESIDING OFFICER. I have recognized Mrs. Whitney, and she has the floor for the moment.

Mrs. WHITNEY. I desire to ask if a report of all the action of yesterday was taken by the stenographer—the stenographic report.

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the further point?

Mrs. WHITNEY. Because I wish to correct, or to ask for a report of the nominating words of Mrs. Donald McLean, the regent of the New York City Chapter. I was present when the report was read, and no mention of her words was given. At the same time a detailed report of every other nomination was given.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam Chairman, may I speak?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You may answer Mrs. Whitney's question.

Mrs. HOWARD. All the speeches which were sent in writing to the recording secretary have been recorded. Mrs. Donald McLean did not send her speech in writing, therefore it could not be recorded. The recording secretary is responsible only for what is sent to her in writing.

Mrs. WHITNEY. I understand that all stenographic speeches were reported.

Mrs. HOWARD. That is the congressional stenographer's proceedings. The official stenographer only has what is written.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Can it be made a correction to the minutes? I still wish it put in.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A correction has been offered that Mrs. Donald McLean's speech of yesterday, in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Fairbanks for president general, be placed in the minutes. Is it the wish of the house that it shall be done? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") All those in favor please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, it is so ordered. [Applause.] Are there any further corrections to the minutes?

Mrs. SAGE. I rise to a point of information, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State your point of information.

Mrs. SAGE. I wish to ask if there is any parliamentary way that we could eliminate the action from the minutes of going outside and get-

ting counsel in reference to our amendments. I am sorry to see it go on record that we are not capable of a proper interpretation of our own by-laws. I simply ask if there is any way to eliminate that record.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you wish to have that part of the minutes stricken out? Is that your request?

Mrs. SAGE. Yes, Madam President, that is my request.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam President, the minutes show the record of what happened. They cannot be rescinded. It is a truthful record of what happened. It may have been wrong, but it cannot be stricken out.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, I call for the order of the day.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the lady from Georgia wish simply to ask that the action relative to seeking legal opinion be stricken from the minutes?

Mrs. SAGE. Madam Chairman, I think it a bad precedent for us to go outside and get interpretation of our own by-laws, and I am sorry to see such a thing go on record, and I would like to see it stricken from the minutes if it can be done, Madam Chairman. I will make a motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. May I state to you, it is our record; it does not go outside; it is our own official matter. It is not for publication to the public.

Mrs. SAGE. Still it is a permanent record of our own action, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. WEED. Madam Chairman, do we not employ official counsel, and does not the society pay for it?

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the situation. Are there any further corrections to the minutes? If not, the minutes will stand approved as read. I hear no further corrections. They are approved.

Mrs. MURPHY. I call for the order of the day, Madam Chairman.

Miss MILLER. A question of privilege, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Be kind enough to wait one moment till we have read some very important announcements.

READER. Additional contributions to Continental Hall fund. From Mrs. A. C. Geer, for District of Columbia, \$300. [Applause.] From Mrs. Frederick W. Huidekoper, through the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, \$25.00. [Applause.] Making \$808 in all from the Mary Washington Chapter. From the Philadelphia Chapter, Mrs. Edward Ogden, regent, \$10.95 additional. From the Milicent Porter Chapter of Connecticut, a personal pledge from Mrs. Katharine Hamilton of \$25.00. [Applause.] From the Boston Tea Party Chapter, in addition to \$100 already contributed in years before, \$40. [Applause.] From the Ray de Chaumont Chapter of Watertown, N. Y., \$14.50. The announcements, Madam President, are as follows in the way of invitations. (Reads.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. A question of privilege to the congress. This morning your president general was called to the telephone by a mes-

sage from the White House. The message was from Secretary Loeb on behalf of the president of the United States, who desired to know the number of Daughters who would be present at the reception this afternoon, which they said would be at half past two o'clock. I told him that I thought there would be at least a thousand members of the society present at the reception, and they desired to know if there would be any distinctive manner in which they might discern Daughters of the American Revolution from other people. [Laughter.] I told them that the Daughters of the American Revolution who would attend this reception, the members of this congress, would wear the ribbons of the congress, the ribbon badges of the congress, denoting that they were delegates or alternates or officers or what, and that those who did not wear these ribbon badges would wear the insignia of our society, and they desired to know if every member would wear these. They said they had to have some means of knowing, inasmuch as the president would this afternoon have three receptions of the size of ours, and therefore it was necessary to know who were Daughters and who were not; and they said that at our reception the Daughters of the American Revolution, simply, should attend, not their friends, not their husbands, not their sons or their daughters who were not members of our society. I think that I have given you exactly the message, with the exception that they said we were to come to the north entrance, or old entrance, to the White House. [Applause.] And that we would then be received, arranged in a line, and be received by ushers, and escorted to the place where the president would receive us. Some have asked me if we will go in procession. The Chair thinks it would be very well indeed for us all to meet and march into the gate together. Taking luncheon at different places, it would be impossible for us to meet here and proceed there. Inasmuch as we shall meet at half-past two in the afternoon, we may go directly to the White House, reaching there at half-past two, and your president general will meet you and go with you. [Applause.] And we will take great pleasure in introducing the Daughters of the American Revolution to the president of the United States. [Applause.] Half-past two.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I ask the unanimous consent of the house to listen to the report of the tellers. I hear no objections, therefore we will listen to the report of the tellers. Is there any objection to the report of the tellers? (Cries of "No, no!") Are they ready to report?

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam Chairman, a question of information. Are we expected to return here for business this afternoon after the reception at the White House?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Certainly, Miss Batcheller, certainly.

MISS BATCHELLER. Will you please so state?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I am requested to state that we will have a business session here immediately after the reception at the White House this afternoon. I have recognized Mrs. Fox, the chairman of the tellers.

Mrs. Fox. Madam President General and members of the Continental Congress [applause], your tellers found 532 ballots in the box, two of which did not have the check mark on the outside. They did not count those two; they did not even read them, but I will state that they seem to be filled out. Your chairman would like instructions as to whether those ballots shall be counted and added to this report before the report is given.

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the house with regard to this?

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President—

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, this will be ordered. Mrs. Fowler of Massachusetts.

Mrs. McLEAN. I object.

Mrs. FOWLER. Was there any motion before the house, Madam Chairman? I think not.

I move that those two ballots be counted, as they were cast by accredited delegates under a misapprehension.

Miss LOCKWOOD. I wish that we hear from Mrs. Tulloch.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Put it in writing and send it up, if you please, Mrs. Fowler. All those in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" all those opposed, "no." Do you understand it? Will you allow the chairman to explain?

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, I understand that the tellers were there checking ballots in order to insure that no ballots should be in the box which had not been legitimately deposited. Now if unfortunately two ballots are found that were not checked, why should we receive them, when we have made all these rules to prevent just such a thing? [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the chairman please explain?

Mrs. Fox. Your board of tellers proceeded on that assumption and omitted to count those two ballots. Those two ballots, however, are folded and pinned and labeled, and are in this box with the others that were counted. Now please allow me just to explain how those two ballots probably came into the box, and then you must decide. I believe the announcement was not made. The teller who stood here on the steps reported at once to us, before the box was opened, that there was one ballot slipped into the box by a lady who did not know that it had to be checked, and she said to us, "You will find one ballot that is not checked on the outside, because it slipped in so quickly." When we handled them over we put that one aside without looking at it; then as we straightened out the ballots—you remember all of them were folded—there were two pieces of paper that clung so close together, just as two sheets of paper often do, and the outside one was an absolute blank. I should think the two perhaps had never been separ-

ated, and the outside one had the check mark on, but the written one did not.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President, yesterday we voted to allow one that had been slipped into the box so quickly that it could not be marked, and the Congress voted to accept that. Is that one of these two?

Mrs. FOX. Yes, and when your teller made that report to the board, and one was found, it was laid by itself, saying, "If there is no other one found, we are authorized to count that." As we found another, we had no way of knowing which you had authorized us to count and which you had not authorized us to count; so we laid them both aside, and now ask for instructions.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam Chairman, it was the first one that was voted to be accepted. It was placed in the box by a lady who had never done it before; the slot was open, there was nothing over it, and she was there alone. It was a misapprehension, and I move that it be counted.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion in regard to this matter?

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam Chairman, I think if those two ballots are discarded, at other times they will not be slipped in quite so easily, and I really think it will be positively illegal to accept them. I am very sorry, but that is the fact in the case.

Mrs. PARK. I should like to speak in opposition to accepting those ballots. I would just like to speak one word in opposition to accepting those ballots. I oppose accepting those ballots.

Mrs. REED of New York. Madam President, I think that it would be a most unfortunate precedent to admit these two ballots; that if they are once admitted it may lead to indefinite confusion in future elections. [Applause.]

Mrs. BACON. Madam President and ladies, we voted last night to accept this ballot that had been slipped in by mistake. If you refuse it now, you rescind your vote of last evening. What will you do about that?

Mrs. PARK. Madam President, it was with a proviso, if there was no other.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam Chairman, we are losing so much valuable time. Congress must decide this.

I move the previous question.

(Cries of "Question, question!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question has been called. All those in favor of cutting off debate will please rise and stand until counted. You can sit down. Are there any opposed to cutting off debate? It is unanimous; debate is closed. All those in favor of the motion will please say "aye."

A MEMBER. Please have the motion read.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of the motion that these two ballots be counted will please say "aye;" all those opposed will say "no." The "noes" seem to have it, the "noes" have it; the motion is lost. They will not be counted. [Applause.] We will now listen to the report of the tellers.

Mrs. Fox. Your board of tellers reports a ballot cast by the recording secretary general for Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks for president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. I have the honor and the pleasure to declare Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks elected unanimously for your president general. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Fairbanks then took the Chair amid applause.)

Mrs. Fox. Your board of tellers respectfully presents the following report. Whole number of ballots cast, 532; number of legal ballots cast, 530; necessary to a choice, 266. The report for president general, you have already heard. For vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch received 454, Mrs. Fairbanks 1 [laughter], Mrs. Estey 1, Mrs. Bullock 1, Mrs. Manly 1, blanks 72. [Laughter.] Madam President, I don't want to be laughed at; I am simply telling you what we find. [Laughter.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, may we not state from the floor that when a unanimous ballot has been deposited by a secretary that of course any little fluttering ballots that may be put in accidentally do not count in the total result. [Laughter.] And as I understand it, in addition to the president, Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch was elected by a unanimous ballot, was she not? (Cries of "No, no!") That was my understanding, and her being unanimously elected prevented the necessity of their voting for her; that is all.

Mrs. HOWARD. The recording secretary received no instructions to cast any other ballot than the one for president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair declares Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch elected the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters. Proceed. [Applause.]

Mrs. Fox. For vice-presidents general. Mrs. John R. Walker received 406. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. John R. Walker has been elected vice-president general. If the Chair hears no objection, she will announce all of these together; and will you kindly refrain from applause at the request of the chairman of the tellers, as she desires to get through as rapidly as possible.

Mrs. Fox. I will begin again. Mrs. John R. Walker, 406. Mrs. Addison G. Foster, 346. Mrs. Julian Richards, 343.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. May the Chair interrupt you for one moment? A question has just been brought to the Chair. In case there were more than ten vice-presidents general elected, what is the will of the

congress in that? (Cries of "First ten!" "Highest!") The precedent of last year was that the ten who had the highest number of votes were the ones who were elected. Is this satisfactory to the house. (Cries of "Yes, yes!") Very well, it shall be so, then.

Mrs. Fox. Mrs. Julian Richards, 343. Mrs. William P. Jewett, 326. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, 322. Mrs. John A. Murphy, 316. [Applause.] Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, 304. Mrs. Julius J. Estey, 301. Mrs. Walter H. Weed, 297. Mrs. J. Ross Mellon, 295. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 295. Mrs. Frank Wheaton, 277. Mrs. R. H. Fyfe, 257. Mrs. Dennis Eagan, 294. Mrs. David Smith, 201. Mrs. Sally M. Hardy, 170. Mrs. Angie F. Newman, 138. Let me say that the recording secretary general has my figures, and I am reading without having verified the figures of the typewriter. I imagine she has found an error.

Mrs. HOWARD. You read Mrs. Dennis Eagan, 294, it is 249.

Mrs. Fox. She says that Mrs. Dennis Eagan is 249, and as that is the original, that is of course correct. This is the typewritten copy, which I did not have time to verify. Will you please follow every one right through? Mrs. Tuttle, 4; Mrs. Reed, 3; Mrs. Frye, 2; Mrs. Burrows, 2; Mrs. Heaton, 2; Mrs. Ross, 1; Mrs. J. Ross Walton, 1; Sallie M. Howard, 1; Mrs. Wilson, 1; Mrs. Levitt, 1; Mrs. Bullock, 1; Mrs. Walter Read, 1; Mrs. Darwin, 1; Mrs. Lippitt, 1; Mrs. Newell, 1; Mrs. Bemis, 1; Mrs. Lyon, 1; blanks 432; making a total of 5,300 votes cast, that is counting ten for each one. You see 530 ballots with ten on each ballot makes the 5,300.

For chaplain general: Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin received 316; Mrs. J. J. Bullock, 138; Mrs. Fuller, 2; Mrs. Smoot, 1; Mrs. Horton, 1; Miss Forsyth, 1; Mrs. Hartsock, 46; blanks, 25; total, 530.

For recording secretary general: Mrs. John W. Holcombe, 441; Mrs. E. S. W. Howard, 3; Mrs. Walker, 3; blanks, 83; total 530.

For corresponding secretary general: Mrs. Henry L. Mann, 259; Miss A. E. Solomons, 246; Mrs. John W. Holcombe, 2; blanks, 23; total 530.

For registrar general: Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, 502; Mrs. Wheeler, 2; Mrs. Holcombe, 2; Mrs. Woods, 2; Mrs. R , 1; blanks, 21; total, 530.

For treasurer general: Mrs. D. Kerfoot Shute, 469; Mrs. Wood, 6; Mrs. Ward, 6; Mrs. Darwin, 3; Mrs. D. Kertfoot, 3 [laughter]; blanks, 43; total, 530.

For historian general: Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, 257; Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby, 246; Mrs. Roome, 1; Mrs. Anita Newcomb, 2; Mrs. Keim, 1; Mrs. Shute, 2; blanks, 21; total, 530.

For assistant historian general: Mrs. Robert J. Walker, 225; Mrs. De B. Randolph Keim, 159; Mrs. L. P. Roome, 118; Mrs. Gadsby, 1; Mrs. McGee, 1; blanks, 26; total, 530.

For librarian general: Mrs. E. B. Rosa, 327; Miss E. B. Johnston, 167; Mrs. McGee, 2; blanks, 34; total 530.

This is respectfully submitted by 29 tellers. Shall I read their names? (Cries of "No, no!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to make the report of the successful candidates. She will request the official reader to read them to you.

READER. Elected for vice-president general in charge of organization, Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch. Vice-presidents general, the following nine: Mrs. John R. Walker, Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Mrs. Julian Richards, Mrs. William P. Jewett, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. John A. Murphy, Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Mrs. Walter H. Weed. Those nine. The following two, being the tenth and eleventh, are tied: Mrs. J. Ross Mellon and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, each having received 295 votes. Chaplain general elected, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin. Recording secretary general elected, Mrs. John W. Holcombe. Corresponding secretary general elected, Mrs. Henry L. Mann. Registrar general elected, Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer. Treasurer general elected, Mrs. D. Kerfoot Shute. Historian general elected, Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee. Assistant historian general elected, Mrs. Robert J. Walker. Librarian general elected, Mrs. Rosa.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires unanimous consent of the house for the official reader to make an announcement. If she hears no objection it is so ordered. It is so ordered.

READER. The official reader is instructed by the Chair to call the attention of the house to the following fact, that as it requires 266 votes to elect, a few who were announced elected were not elected. And in the first place there was a tie between the tenth and eleventh candidates for vice-president general; hence we have not ten elected yet, and must ballot again for the tenth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you stop one moment after the vice-presidents general?

READER. Yes, madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the parliamentarian to announce this. The reader does not wish to make the announcement.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. I have not been able to see whether it is in one or two cases, but a 266 vote is not necessarily a majority in all these cases, as some of the ballots were blank, therefore it will be necessary to do a little figuring before that is announced. It does not apply to the vice-presidents general.

MISS MILLER. Madam President General, in consideration of the fact that one of the vice-presidents general who is tied by this ballot is the nominee of the District, and there is no vice-president general to represent the District on the Board, I would like to move that Mrs. Lockwood be declared the successful candidate. (Cries of "No, no!")

MRS. AMMON. Madam President and ladies, Mrs. James R. Mellon of Pennsylvania was the unanimous choice from the state of Pennsylvania—the delegates, the chapters, her own chapter of 450 members. She was seconded in writing by many state regents, and we cannot have this

election declared unanimous for the one who was tied with her, because it would not be unanimous. Mrs. Mellon has served you faithfully during these last two years, and we present her name to you as the unanimous choice of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Mrs. SMITH of District of Columbia. Madam President, may I ask one question? I desire to ask, in the interest of justice, if this last candidate, whom this lady just mentioned, has ever served on the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. J. Ross Mellon?

Mrs. SMITH. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She has served two years upon the National Board.

Mrs. SMITH. And the other candidate, would you kindly state to the house how long the candidate has served on the National Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Two years as state regent.

Mrs. SMITH. And in other positions?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Six years, not on the Board, but as your editor.

Mrs. SMITH. And in other positions?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is all, madam, except in the early days.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, she is one of the founders of our society.

Mrs. RICHARDS.

I move that we now proceed to take the ballot for these two candidates.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say, before this motion is presented to the house, that we will proceed with the rest of the report.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to make further explanation regarding election. Very important. Please give me your attention. In the case of three of the names here, though it would appear on the paper that they were not elected because they did not receive 266 votes, the statement must be made that in these particular cases certain blanks were cast. Those blanks must be deducted. For example, in the case of the corresponding secretary general, although she did not receive 266, receiving 259, you must deduct the 23 blanks, showing that in all 507 votes were cast, half of which, or a majority of which, are 254. As she received 259, she is therefore elected. Mrs. Henry L. Mann. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mann is elected corresponding secretary general.

READER. The next case in point, Madam President, was that of Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee for historian general. She received 257. There having been 21 blanks cast, which deducted leaves 509 votes cast in all, a majority of which was 255. Madam President, Mrs. McGee received 257.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee has been elected historian general. [Applause.]

READER. For assistant historian general, of the number of votes cast, 530 votes in all, 26 blanks were received on this office, assistant historian general. Deducting 26 from 530 leaves 504, a majority of which is 253. For assistant historian general, Mrs. Walker, received 225.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Walker is therefore not elected assistant historian general, as she did not receive a majority of the votes cast. The blank ballots will be distributed to you in a short time. The chairman of the house committee states that they will have to be printed; therefore you can not vote upon these officers until this afternoon or to-morrow morning. The order of the day will now be taken up.

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam President, I want to ask—I was the mover of the motion for the special order this morning on the report of the committee to revise those three amendments, but I want to ask the courtesy of the house to speak exactly three minutes on a question that must be decided at this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey, requests the courtesy of the house for a statement of two or three minutes which she has to make. Do you grant her this courtesy? (Cries of "Yes, yes!")

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam President General and members of the Twelfth Continental Congress—Mrs. Draper, I am going to put on my glasses. [Laughter.] There must be some decision in regard to the acceptance of the three plans for Memorial Continental Hall, or the Continental Hall committee can do nothing, and the work of the committee on architecture will have been in vain. They will have spent their time, money, and efforts, the very generous and noble gift of Mrs. Lindsay of so many expenses and everything else; we can not lay the cornerstone, we can not do anything at all, unless something is done; and when I speak of the acceptance of these three plans I do not mean we are to accept all of them. We are simply to give the architects who submitted those plans a chance to perfect and present them again and beautify them. And it has come to me from the floor of this house that there are other very beautiful plans, and I have been asked if this congress is not willing to stay here, if need be, till to-morrow morning, to see those plans to-night and that they should be shown at eleven o'clock to-night, because this is a matter not only for to-day, but for all times. (Cries of "We want to see the plans!") Then

I move that these plans be approved and that the other plans be shown.

No one would go to work and build a house without doing the very best she could and giving everything that was presented to her due consideration. Why should we raise this money, use all our time and efforts to do it? I ask that some action be taken.

MISS HARVEY. I second that motion, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, this motion is before you. Do you wish to discuss it any further? All those in favor of this motion signify it by saying "aye."

MRS. MORGAN. Madam President, did I understand the regent from New Jersey—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg pardon, Mrs. Morgan, they are in the midst of a vote.

MRS. MORGAN. The negative has not been taken, Madam President. I simply want a matter of information.

MEMBER.

I move that we see the remainder of these plans at ten o'clock this evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is still a motion before you, and Mrs. Morgan of Georgia, has arisen to a point of information. What is the point of information?

MRS. MORGAN. I simply wanted to ask the regent if it would not be just as well to leave out the word "approved" until we have seen the other plans. Why should we approve the first plans and then look at the other plans?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have to approve three plans according to the program. You can approve any three that you like. All those in favor—Mrs. Lindsay, chairman of the committee on architecture.

MRS. LINDSAY. If you vote to approve the three plans and then to see the others, that means that when you see the others you have no possibility of taking any of them.

MISS BATCHELLER. I did not mean, ladies, these three plans, but I meant three plans.

MRS. LINDSAY. Oh, that this congress approve of three plans, and then the three plans would be named afterward?

MISS BATCHELLER. Yes, the three plans would be named afterward.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion of Miss Batcheller signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, is so ordered Miss Baird-Huey of Pennsylvania.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. I simply wish to ask, Madam President, that the resolution might be read again, in order that the point that Mrs. Lindsay, chairman of the committee, pointed out, may be correctly expressed. I do not think as the resolution was first read it was quite correctly expressed. I am sure that Miss Batcheller will be only too happy to change the wording, and I am equally sure that this house will give her the courtesy of changing it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, it is so ordered. Read the resolution again, madam.

Miss BATCHELLER. If the Chair hears no objection, it is so ordered. Read the resolution again, madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Approved is the word you wish to say, Miss Batcheller.

Miss BATCHELLER. Approved; I do not mean accepted at all, I mean approved.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have voted on "approved;" you have not voted on "accepted."

Mrs. HAMILTON WARD. Madam President General and members of the congress, I merely wish to make a suggestion to the building committee of this Memorial Continental Hall. I hope in accepting or approving the plans for the new hall that they will omit the galleries, for if they put in a gallery New York state will be smothered under it perpetually. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day has been called for.

Mrs. LITTLE. May I rise to a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege, Mrs. Little?

Mrs. LITTLE. As chairman of the committee on recommendations—(Cries of "Louder!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read that for Mrs. Little.

READER. As chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers,

I move that the reports of national officers be made a special order for 8.30 p. m. to-day.

Carolina C. Little, state regent of New York, and seconded by Mrs. Lippitt of Rhode Island.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, this has been moved and seconded. It will require a two-thirds vote, inasmuch as it is changing the order of business. Those in favor of this motion will rise, stand and be counted.

Miss FORSYTH. Would it not be well to explain this a little, Madam President, the purpose of it? I do not mean to debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not debatable. If you want to explain it, it will be all right.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, ladies of the congress, I rise to explain for the chairman, who has no voice to do it, the purpose of this upon which you have just voted. It is simply that this committee may be qualified to make a report which has been ordered by the congress. Unless they hear the reports they can not report upon them.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, could not the reports be printed in the magazine the same as the state regents' reports? It is now Friday, we have to ballot again, there are several amendments to be considered. Wouldn't it be possible—

Mrs. HENRY. Madam President, a great many of these national officers have recommendations to make, and unless congress hears the recommendations of course they can not be accepted or rejected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Batcheller of New Jersey.

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam President, members of the congress, I have been weighed down with the importance of the report of the Smithsonian Institution, and I certainly want the congress to hear my report and the recommendation at the close of it. It is a very important thing. The report of the Smithsonian Institution is very different from the reports that have to be offered here. The United States Government is very exacting in its requirements, and I do want my report heard by this congress, and the recommendation that I make.

MRS. BROCKETT. How can the reports of national officers be put in our official proceedings if they have not been accepted? I simply ask for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well taken. Is there any further discussion?

MRS. DRAPER. Madam President, in answer to the question just asked, we all understand that the report of a national officer is read here and then referred to the chairman of the committee on the reports of national officers, if there be a recommendation in it. The report is not passed upon until that chairman brings back the recommendations to us. Now every report contains valuable matter of the work that has been accomplished. That matter could be printed in the magazine and read and pondered upon at our leisure. All recommendations contained in the reports of national officers could be embodied in the report of the chairman, Mrs. Little, and brought before this body. We would be saved several hours, at least two hours, if this were carried out. Therefore I should vote against making the reports of national officers a special order of the day for this evening.

MRS. LOTHROP. Madam President, I heartily endorse what Mrs. Draper of the District has said. The order of the day, it appears to me, should be followed, and then amendments. We are approaching Friday noon, and we have very much matter crowded upon our attention.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Unanimous consent was given to consider this amendment.

MISS FORSYTH. Is there anything much more important to us than the reports of the national officers regarding the work of this whole society?

MRS. WARING. Madam President General, while Mrs. Draper's remarks may apply to some of the standing committees—that they can be published—it does not apply altogether to the Revolutionary relics committee, because we brought the relics here to show you. Therefore we would like to be heard from this floor.

MISS HARVEY. Madam President, I wish to state that almost all of this congress is made up of delegates from chapters; they are pledged to return reports to their chapters. Therefore the reports should be given here, so that we can take them back to our chapters and not through the magazine.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, was not a special time decided upon by the congress for the presentation of the amendments in condensed form, all three amendments? It was called for at half past ten. Of course the ballot interfered. The first business in order (at least I ask if this is not the first business in order) is the consideration of this prepared amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order, but unanimous consent was given to present this resolution of the state regent of New York. Unanimous consent was given. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to know, has it been decided that these national reports will be read this evening or not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not; the motion is pending?

Mrs. HENRY. The congress must certainly be aware that the treasurer's report ought to be heard entire by this congress. There is also a large surplus we vote to—Continental Hall—which can only be done by the congress; and I think certainly that ought not to be printed in the magazine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by rising. (Cries of "What is the motion?") The motion is asked for again. Give it your attention, please.

READER. Mrs. Little's motion. "As chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers, I move that the reports of national officers be made a special order for 8:30 p. m. to-day" (Motion put and carried.)

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. A question of information, Madam President. The printed program says "Nominations; national officers; editor of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE." Our adjournment yesterday for the reception which was so generously tendered to us prevented the nomination of either the editor or the business manager of the magazine, and should those names not be put on the ballot which I understand is being printed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is important. It can be taken up later, but the special order for to-day is this committee on amendments. The Chair is now ready to hear the report of that committee.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, when are we going to finish the voting, the election?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as we get the ballots, Mrs. Swift. The ballots have to be printed. [Laughter.]

Miss FRAZER. Madam President General, I move we have the voting as quickly as possible; a great many of the delegates are leaving.

Mrs. McLEAN. There are 965 accredited delegates. We have cast 530 ballots. Where are the ballots in between 530 and 965, that they must be reprinted for this election?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Chairman of the house committee will respond to the question.

Mrs. RICHARDS. There were a thousand ballots printed, and they have all been used. There is but one left. We will have to have some more printed.

Mrs. McLEAN. 532 votes and a thousand ballots?

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam Chairman, there was a recess in between, and a great many of the ballots were lost before the afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will now listen to the report of the committee on amendments. Mrs. Coleman is the chairman. Kindly come forward and take the top step of the platform. Order, that you may hear the chairman.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Your committee was authorized to have its report— (Cries of "Louder!") My voice is fast failing me. In coming to this southern clime I have taken a deep cold. I would be very glad if the official reader will read this.

READER. The committee instructs me to say that they were authorized to have this report printed, but as it has not yet come from the printer they either ask for further time or to have it read in this condition, as it is—not in very good shape, perhaps.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Yes, perfect condition, yes; it is all there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the pleasure of the house upon this? This committee has not the printed copy of the resolution or of their work. They have the original here. They will read it if it is the desire of the house. (Cries of "Read it!") Is there any objection to it? (Cries of "No, no!") Read, madam.

Mrs. COLEMAN. The chairman of this committee requests that Mrs. Fox read this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fox is requested to read this as a member of the committee upon amendments.

Mrs. Fox. Madam President General, the motion which was referred to the committee was not given to the committee in writing, and it is possibly not worded exactly as it should be. Please waive that; it is perhaps immaterial.

To the Twelfth Continental Congress: Your committee, to whom was referred the motion to adopt the amendment proposed by Mrs. Coleman and others with instruction to recommend an amendment which in their opinion would take the place of the three amendments submitted to the Twelfth Continental Congress, respectfully submits the following report:

The committee recommend that the constitution be amended by eliminating the words "and judicial" from section 1, article V of the constitution; change the numbers of articles VII, VIII and IX to VIII, IX and X, respectively and add a new article; known as article VII, which shall read as follows:

SECTION 1. The several states are hereby authorized to create a state board of arbitration (the method of creation being left to the chapters in state conference assembled) to which all matters concerning the chapters in the state requiring adjudication shall be brought for discussion and settlement. This board of arbitration may be vested by the

state conference with power to impeach officers of the state and chapters, and to reprimand or suspend from membership in the chapters any member who, after thorough and impartial investigation, is found to have impaired the good name of the society by conduct unworthy of a Daughter of the American Revolution.

SECTION 2. The judicial power of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be, and hereby is, vested in a national court of appeal nominated by the president general and elected by the Continental Congress.

SECTION 3. The court of appeal shall consist of seven members, of which three members shall serve for one year, two members for two years, and two members for three years, and thereafter such elections shall be for a term of three years, and those elected shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

SECTION 4. Only members who are or have been delegates to the Continental Congress shall be eligible to such election and no one shall be elected more than twice as a member of such Board.

SECTION 5. Should a vacancy occur in the membership of such Board, the president general shall appoint a member to fill the unexpired term made vacant subject to the consent of the sitting or succeeding congress, and such member shall perform the duties of such office until the congress acts upon such appointment.

SECTION 6. No member of such board, during the term for which she is elected, shall be eligible to any office in the National Society.

SECTION 7. The judicial power of this court of appeal shall extend to all contests of elections, to impeachments of national officers, to all questions as to the legal organization of chapters, and to all questions wherein a judicial finding is requested by either the National Society or the Board of Management.

SECTION 8. The court of appeal shall adopt its own seal, make its own rules and regulations for the submission and disposition of questions brought before it, and prescribe the method of preserving its records and promulgating its decisions. All necessary expenses of this court of appeal including expense of a clerk shall be paid by the National Society.

SECTION 9. The court of appeal shall have access to all papers in the custody of the S. National Society, and shall be furnished copies thereof, if it thinks necessary.

SECTION 10. The boards of arbitration and the court of appeal shall appoint the times and places of their meetings, choose their own officers and establish rules of procedure.

Respectfully submitted,

MAMIE McCORMICK COLEMAN,
Chairman.

S. B. C. MORGAN,
MALVINA S. WARING,
CAROLINE M. MURPHY,
EMMA A. FOX.

Does Mrs. Coleman move the adoption of the report?

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam Chairman,

I move the adoption of this report.

FRANCIS SEDGWICK SMITH. I second it.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, before this—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This will have to be stated first before discussion. It has been moved and seconded to adopt the report of this committee. It is open now for discussion. Mrs. Murphy of Ohio, is recognized.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam Chairman, I only want a point of information, and I suppose I might as well state it here. Ladies, I merely want to make an inquiry of our parliamentarian as to the decision given when these three amendments came up. I think it was referred to this committee with the provision that if the report of the committee was not accepted then the question would refer again to the three amendments. Am I not right, Madam Parliamentarian?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. Therefore I think when this committee's report is acted upon,—should it be adopted we would all be very glad; if not, however, some other of those amendments may come up for consideration. Am I right, Madam Parliamentarian? Thank you, Madam President.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Little has been recognized.

Mrs. LITTLE. I rise to a question of information. Is it proper to offer a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, a motion would not now be in order. It depends a little upon the motion. What is that? Read your motion.

Mrs. LITTLE.

I move that inasmuch as this subject is a very grave one for us to consider, that therefore this report be offered as an amendment at this congress to be acted upon at the next congress.
[Applause.]

(Numerously seconded.)

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege. May the official reader read what has just been stated?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; the Chair was about to request her to do so.

READER.

Mrs. Little's motion. "I move to amend by substitution; that inasmuch as this subject is a very grave one for us to consider, that therefore this report be offered as an amendment at this congress, to be

acted upon at the next congress. Moved by Mrs. Little, seconded by Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Park, and Miss Batcheller.

Mrs. MURPHY. I only want to say, Madam President and ladies, that while I am very anxious that a compromise should be considered, and am not unwilling that it should go in as an amendment and wait for a year for consideration, as I thoroughly agree with the lady who thinks this is a most important matter, yet I am not quite willing that my poor little amendment on the court of appeals should entirely be lost. Therefore I should like to inquire of the parliamentarian if next year, when this committee's report is thought over for a whole year and then brought here, if it should finally be lost, is not then my little amendment on the committee of appeals in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State the parliamentary bearings of that, Madam Parliamentarian.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not wish that the effort I made one whole winter to frame that should go for naught. I am quite willing for any compromise, and quite willing to wait; yet I do want some kind of a place, and I do not wish this little effort of mine to lapse into oblivion.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Madam President and members of the congress, the committee's report is before you now; the motion was made immediately to adopt that report of the committee. As has been stated, if that report is adopted that settles the entire matter. If it is not adopted, we come back to the amendments, of which notice had been given for further consideration. The last question that Mrs. Murphy has asked is this: If this matter, this committee's report containing an amendment in place of the three amendments which were referred to it, is further postponed until the next congress, and at the next congress is defeated, will we come back to her amendment that was offered this year? I think we would not.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, I want to say that in order to reach a compromise I withdrew mine from the committee's consideration for the time being, under the impression that mine would have a chance in the end, if this were not adopted. Therefore I think the ladies ought to consider it somewhat this morning in voting on postponing this for a year. If I am to be entirely lost, I should regret it very much.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. While the motion that was last made by the state regent of New York is in the nature of referring it again to another congress, it is in the nature of definite postponement, which would be in order.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, I desired very much to speak in response to a very important member of our committee, that we by no means gave up or failed to avail ourselves of this thought of hers which she has expended through the year. I think she, with the other members, selected certain paragraphs which we considered excellent from her amendment, and incorporated them with our own. I think

there have been pieces, sections, taken from every single one of those amendments. I do not think it can be considered my amendment or Mrs. Coleman's or Mrs. Murphy's, but we have endeavored to combine all the features that we found the various members of the congress wanted, and all we want to do is to find something that we can act upon and get through with. I believe that after the hard work that we gave to it last night it ought not to be entirely done away with without any action of this congress now except simply to substitute something else for it.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam President General, I only want to say one word. I corroborate every word of the vice-president general from Georgia, and I think that the regent of Ohio will bear me out. Did we not blend as nearly as possible this amendment? Aren't there two entire sections of yours in this? We embodied this in the report. I thought it was clearly understood that this would come before us as a unit from all, since your clauses are embodied in this. I have given a full year to mine also.

Mrs. SCOTT. Madam President and ladies, I simply want to emphasize the statement that Mrs. Morgan has made, that sections from each one of these amendments have been embodied in this report that they have brought in to us, and also to emphasize the fact that for one year, one entire year, these amendments have been before us for our study. Also we need to-day this court of appeals, or whatever you choose to call it, in this congress, and we hope that this amendment will be accepted. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, I by no means differ with my colleagues. I have signed the report, and if this congress will adopt it I most heartily endorse it. There are sections taken from my amendment, but they are sections in reference to admission, and places they shall meet, and various little things of that kind. It does not affect the thing for which the court of appeals was created. It does not in any way carry with it the same idea that my own little amendment did, which did not give any finality at all to the judgment of the court, but brought it back to congress. That is the very great difference between the two. All the same, ladies, I am in harmony with my colleagues, and if you adopt this report, either to-day or one year hence, I give it my hearty approval, only if you do not, I would like to have my own amendment brought back and considered, because it is materially different from the others; that is all.

Mrs. QUINTON. Madam President General, I desire to express my hearty approval of this report. It is a discussion of the subject which has been needed. The need of this action, or of some such action on that subject, has been felt in many parts of the country for a long time. I think this whole house was delighted when these ladies were able to reach a combination amendment out of the three, as our parliamentary assured us could be done. It seems to me that this amendment em-

bodies the points most needed, and that it would certainly be a good plan to begin on, and if it is found to be faulty later it can be amended. There is need at the present moment for such committees, a state committee and then a national committee, the final court of appeals to which the state committees could bring their needs, and I very heartily vote for this amendment as a thing we need to-day.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

Mrs. McLEAN. It is a constitutional point simply. When we were discussing these amendments, these three, and the discussion of the appointment of a committee came before the house, I asked then for a point of constitutional law as to whether or not we could bring in, after one year's discussion of amendments which by the constitution are sent out in printing some months before the congress—whether or not those three amendments could be welded into one and brought back to this house as a substitute and acted upon at this congress. My recollection of the ruling was that it could so be done, unless new matter was injected. Now I desire, as a point of information, to know whether or not new matter was introduced into the committee's report. It is simply, as I say, a constitutional point as to whether we can act upon it now or next year. I could not hear the report sufficiently well to know whether or not new matter was injected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request Mrs. Coleman, chairman of that committee, to answer.

Mrs. COLEMAN. The chairman of this committee would say, nothing, not one word, is new in that report. It is all gleaned from the three reports.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then, Madam Chairman, if there is nothing new in that report we may consider it, may we not? Of course we want to hear it again.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I think every one in the congress feels that these three amendments were all steps in the right direction. At the same time, carefully as we could read them over in our states, we could not understand the full bearings of them until we came here to congress and heard them discussed. The other night the interest was intense, and I think almost everybody felt that while each report contained most excellent suggestions there was something in each one which we would like to reject. The committee has brought in what seems to be a most admirable substitute. At the same time, I think that the whole tendency of the congress is to legislate too hastily, and I do believe that we can get along better under our present rules for one more year, and make haste slowly by taking this substitute home with us, by considering it and talking it over in our states, and then coming here next year and voting intelligently. I very much wish that this point might be, as the parliamentary says, definitely postponed until the next congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. LYONS. Ladies, no matter how much we may deplore it, the very

fact that three different women sent in amendments to practically the same effect shows that there was some necessity for a movement of this kind. If there is any necessity at all for it, why does that necessity not exist at present? And if we have the right to consider this amendment and pass it or reject it as we please, why not do it now?

MISS TEMPLE. Madam President, and ladies, as an old, old member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I appeal to you for great deliberation in passing this report that has been given you this morning. There was great difference in this body in regard to the three amendments that were presented to you. Those three amendments have been embodied and presented to you, and a large number of our members are not here this morning. Comparatively very few of the members of this body agreed upon all of those three amendments. Consequently it would be a very dangerous and a very disastrous thing for us to pass those three amendments embodied in one, and a very injudicious thing to the large number of the body who were not in full sympathy with all three of them. Therefore, in the interest of this body and the interest of our future safety, it is far better for us to take one year for the consideration of this report as presented to us. The tendency of this large body is not only to grow in numbers, but to grow in complications in the management of our body. Therefore I appeal to you, do not put unnecessary officers and unnecessary laws for our government. Let us have our government as simple as possible. The simpler our government, the fewer our officers, the fewer our laws, the easier the movement of our congress and the easier the movement of our body. The most perfect body is the one that is governed with the fewest rules and regulations. Therefore, I appeal to you, do not adopt this report without a consideration of one year's time, to give it full and thorough consideration. [Applause.]

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam President General, members of the congress, I most heartily and cordially signed Mrs. Morgan's amendment offered last year. I would still cordially retain my name there. I am not saying that I would not affix my signature to the one just offered, but I can not do it on a few hours' deliberation. I am unalterably opposed to making so many amendments to our constitution, to making one one year or one day, and changing it the next. [Applause.] We are not a dignified body to do that. You know that I have an amendment which is bound to come before you this year, and which I hope will pass, but I do say that we will lose our dignified character and standing if we continually tamper with everything without giving time for mature deliberation. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Noyes, of Illinois.

MRS. NOYES. Ladies of the congress, I wish to say that I am very much opposed to the remarks made by the next to last speaker as to the policy of putting off and putting off. I think we have had enough of that. If this congress has any one failing, it is this, that it doesn't

ever seem able to reach a conclusion and stick to it. [Applause.] Now in these amendments, the lady from Ohio says that she has spent the work of one winter. The lady from Illinois who proposed an amendment certainly showed in her report that she had spent a great amount of work on her report where she had provided for the court of appeal. The lady from Georgia has certainly also given great thought to the required amendment. Now you have the best thought of a long time given by three representative women. When those three women came together and welded together the best thoughts of the three best women on those topics, I don't see why you can't accept it. [Applause.] And as to saying that this is not a representative gathering this morning, I believe that it is a survival of the fittest; [laughter and applause] that the women here are the ones who have given thought to this subject. The women who have gone away to dress and dine are not the ones whose votes would be valuable on this subject. [Applause.] And I should very much like to see this work brought to a proper culmination, and to have the report of this combined talent adopted this morning. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President and ladies, those who say that we are always tampering with our constitution may take into consideration the fact that there are great wants, and that new times develop new necessities. The thing that suited us a few years ago does not suit us to-day. Things have come up that we have had no idea of. We did not use to have scuffles and fights and questions come up as they have been doing lately. Now where is the place to carry these contested questions—where? We have no place. We three ladies have endeavored severally to make such a place; we have endeavored collectively yesterday to make such a place. Why can't you take some time and consider the result and act upon it one way or the other? I should be very glad to see this adopted. I have signed my name and I stand loyally by it. If you do not adopt it, I beg of you to consider some other plan, if not mine some other woman's; that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce that the printed amendments have come. If congress desires to have them distributed, she will have the pages distribute them. Do you desire this? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") The Chair requests that there be order in the house while the state regent of New York speaks or reads.

Mrs. LITTLE. In order that my motion shall be strictly parliamentary, I would like to change the wording of the first phrase.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection to this, it will be done. The Chair hears no objection; it is so ordered.

Mrs. LITTLE.

I move that action on this report be postponed until the congress of 1904.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I second it.

Mrs. QUINTON. Is there not another motion before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the same motion; she has changed the wording a little. The Chair recognizes Miss Baird-Huey.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Madam President, I appeal to this house not to deprive many of its members from voting. The amendments were sent down to the chapters and carefully considered. The chapter which I represent spent its meeting in December in carefully considering them. On some of them the regent was given discretion in voting; on others my instructions are absolute. I was to vote "no" against any state board of arbitration. If this amendment is voted on to-day I can not vote. My chapter loses its vote, and I know that I am in the position of many women here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mellon, will you kindly take the Chair? Mrs. Roome is recognized.

Mrs. ROOME.

In view of the fact that we are compelled to accept the invitation of the president of the United States at half past two, I move that we take a recess until such hour as the congress thinks best to return from the White House to this building at the close of the reception.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President,

I move to amend the motion by substituting three o'clock.

(Motion put and carried.)

(The official reader read the notices, and the congress took a recess at 1:00 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1903.

Congress called to order at 3:45 p. m.

READER. The Chair requests the house to come to order. The business before the house is the consideration of Mrs. Little's motion.

"I move that action on this report be postponed until the congress of 1904."

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, I simply rise to a point of order. There is a motion already before the house, made by the chairman representing the committee. She moved that it be adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The parliamentarian says that this supersedes it temporarily. The Chair wishes the house to come to order

and proceed to the consideration of this motion of Mrs. Little of New York. Miss Forsyth is recognized.

MISS FORSYTH. I simply wanted to ask, Madam President, whether there is a quorum of the house present.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am informed by the stenographer, who has kept count for me, that there are over a hundred members here.

MRS. MURPHY. Madam President, when the report of our committee came up there were a great many absent, and while they were absent the printed report was brought in, and I really think it would be much better that that report should be distributed over the house and a little consideration given before it is so quickly acted upon. I have no objection to Mrs. Little's motion, but I really think there ought to be an opportunity for people to know what they are voting about, and if they had this printed slip they would know.

MRS. CROSMAN. Madam Chairman, I agree with the speaker that this is an important matter and should be well considered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further discussion? The Chair invites discussion upon this motion of Mrs. Little of New York.

MRS. NASH. Madam President, a question of information. Is the motion before the house one of definite postponement?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Parliamentarian would like to make a statement which perhaps will clear all doubt in your minds.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Madam President and members of the congress, this case is a trifle different from the average case of definite postponement, because of course one congress can not postpone in one sense matters to the next congress, but it would go to the next congress simply as a proposed amendment to be printed in the list of proposed amendments. It would go to the next congress in exactly the same way as it would if proposed by twelve members, and the motion should be so worded as to express that idea.

MRS. MURPHY. Wouldn't it come back as the report of a committee to the next congress?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. I think it would be very doubtful if that was in order, to refer a report to the next congress.

MRS. MURPHY. But this is a report of a committee, you know. It was not an amendment, it was a report of a committee.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. That is all of this report, this amendment which the committee has reported. There is nothing else to the report but that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair invites further discussion, and time is waning.

MRS. NASH. Madam President, I would like to say that the motion is—that this is merely a question of time. We are now at the fifth day of the congress. There is still a great deal of business to be discussed. We have the election of two officers still before us; we

have at 8.30 to-night a special order of the day, the report of the national officers; at ten o'clock we have the stereopticon views of the plan for the Continental Hall, and I am afraid that we have not time to discuss this proposed amendment, and would like to second that motion that it be postponed for consideration for another year, merely because we have not time to consider it now.

Mrs. OGDEN. Madam President, I think we have no more important business than the business that is before us. [Applause.] I think it should be voted upon very soon. I think we need that amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further discussion of this matter? Miss Forsyth is recognized.

MISS FORSYTH. Ladies of the congress, if this is so important a piece of business, to which I heartily assent, is it not then important that this should receive all the thought and the care that can possibly be given to it? The very fact that it is so important makes it imperative that at least our members should be here who have been discussing this this morning, and who have been called away at the request of the President of the United States. If this is so important, we then can afford to wait one year more, or until the next opportunity is given to us, to act upon this. It has not come before us in its present form except as read from this platform. Many of us have not yet received a copy of it. We should take these copies home, we should consider them with the greatest care, and in the meanwhile, ladies, is it not possible that we who are Daughters of the American Revolution should be able to so conduct ourselves for at least one more year that we would not be absolutely thrown upon the necessity for passing this important thing in a hurried way, with a few minutes' consideration? It is true, Madam President, that three of the ladies of our gathering have given much time and thought to this. That has been well stated. But it is a thing that would require the time and thought of us all. The meaning of these things has not really come before us until they have been discussed here. In fact, ladies, the original amendment, the first amendment of all that was read before this congress was laid before the congress for consideration, and then after a tentative vote it was laid before another congress for action. And, ladies, we are not in such despair after all about a judiciary, because if you turn to article V, relating to the Continental Congress, you will see that all legislative and judicial power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress, where it has been for eleven years. Ladies, the fact that this is so, and that matters that have been of grave importance have come up before us from time to time and met with the judgment of this entire society as represented here, this should afford a reason for us to wait and to weigh carefully so grave a matter as this. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, if I understand the regent of the Chicago chapter and the chairman of the committee, I believe there is not one new word inserted in this committee's report. It simply embodies what has been before us and our chapters for ten months. Therefore, Madam President, for the sake of facilitating business I would move the previous question on the motion for postponement.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam President, before this is seconded I think I have the right, have I not, of a question of information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have the right; state your question, madam.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I did not quite clearly understand the parliamentary. If this comes back another year as a report from the committee, will it receive the attention that a proposed amendment should? Now we must be sure of that point, for if this is lost we will give notice now that we will each present another, because we need something here.

Miss FORSYTH. I believe I omitted to say, ladies, that this had not come before us in this shape. This is a combination. Many of us have considered these things carefully in their original form. Probably many have decided to vote upon one or the other, but this is a different thing, and therefore it is premature for us to act upon a thing made up in this way of the different suggestions made. I intended to say that, and feared I had not made it clear. I mean it is a combination.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President General, the motion as originally sent up proposed to put this in for the next congress as an amendment, and I understood Mrs. Little, the maker of the motion, that it was to bring it more strictly in parliamentary form through parliamentary action that the motion was changed to postpone final action; so that it was endeavored to bring it right that it was changed from an amendment to a report.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam President General, can I ask a question once more of the parliamentary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question?

Mrs. COLEMAN. Whether or not this can come as a report of the committee—be proposed as an amendment at the Thirteenth Continental Congress as it now stands? Make it clear to us.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Madam President and members of the congress, I do not think that one report, strictly speaking, made to one congress can be deferred or postponed until the next congress. It is simply postponing the consideration of this amendment to the next congress. Is that clear? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") It can be offered as an amendment just as twelve persons would offer this as an amendment. The congress proposes this amendment to the next congress. Any member of this congress can offer any amendment she wishes to the next congress, but this would come as an amendment from this congress.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Then it would have to be offered over again, would it not, as an amendment?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Notice would be given of this, just the same way that it has been done previously.

Mrs. SCOTT of Illinois. Madam President and ladies, we are required to consider these amendments one year. We have considered these amendments one year.

Miss FORSYTH. Not in the present shape, madam.

Miss STRINGFIELD. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

Miss STRINGFIELD. Does this committee offer this as an amendment to be acted upon next year? Can a member of this congress offer this report as an amendment to be acted upon at the next congress? I think that is what they wish to understand perfectly, that it can be offered as an amendment to be acted upon next year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly it may be done.

Mrs. MORGAN. Am I not right in thinking that the state regent of New York proposed that this house would refer this amendment to the consideration of the next house? It is to come as a recommendation from this congress to the next congress; no individual is to offer it as an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, certainly not.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President, may I ask if the official reader has the original motion that was sent up? The original motion before it was amended; Mrs. Little's original motion.

READER. Yes, I have it in my hand.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Might that be read to the house, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been withdrawn, you know, Mrs. Lippitt.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Well, but we understand that it was not in strictly parliamentary form. That offers it as an amendment; it moves that it be offered as an amendment at this congress to be acted upon at the next.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General and ladies, I think that if you desire to postpone the consideration of this until another congress I think your committee is unanimously willing; but before it is so done we would like our parliamentarian and our president general and our congress to throw such protection about it that it will not, by some mere technicality or some obscure reading or some other thing, be postponed forever. [Applause.]

Mrs. SMITH of Illinois. Madam President General, what surety have we that the members who are here to-day will be here next year? What surety have we that they will be any more decided? Do any of you ladies expect to take these amendments home and study them as they have been studied by these able women? (Cries of

"Certainly!") The ladies here this morning have talked of the dignity of not hurrying matters. Ever since our congress opened everything that has proved of any difficulty to decide we have laid upon the table. I do not see any dignity in that. It seems to me we are just as able to decide it this afternoon as we will be one year from to-day. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, you may have the floor.

MISS DESHA. Madam President, I would like to say that we all understand the English language. [Applause.] And we have considered these amendments that are embodied here, and I speak as one who knows, that there is not anything in this society we need as much as we need this. [Applause.] If you had gone to the Board of Management for four years to have an important case settled, and have them lay it on the table and refuse to bring it here, and then come before this congress with an important question and have them lay it on the table, you would know that it is absolutely necessary for the dignity of our society that it shall be done, and we have all the time there is. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vice-president general from New York is recognized.

MRS. CROSMAN. Madam President General and ladies of this house, I never believe in shirking a duty. Next year's congress doubtless will be an able congress. This is our congress, and this question comes before us. [Applause.] There is no new matter in this. It is, as a preceding speaker has said, a combination; there is nothing new in that combination. We trusted it to this committee. They gave a wise and, to the best of their ability, an intelligent rendering of this. It is in our hands; we can read it, we can consider it, we can debate upon it, we can act upon it now, not in the future. It is needed; it is in our hands. The house may not be as large as we have sometimes had, but it is far more than a quorum. They are coming in all the time. I think it is a sacred duty that we take this up now and consider it. [Applause.]

MRS. WEED. Madam President, I want to add my word of plea for immediate consideration of this amendment. I understand that there are four states that have matters of vital importance which they will present to this judiciary board as soon as it is formed. One of these cases has already been brought to the board under article XV of the by-laws. The ruling of our lawyer was that although we were morally bound to obey that by-law we were not legally, and the board refused to consider it. Another case has been brought to this congress this week, and the congress has tabled it. There is a vital need for just such a board as this, and I think that we ought to form one just as quickly as we possibly can. [Applause.]

MRS. WHITNEY, of Michigan. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, there seems to be one fact that has been entirely

overlooked. If you see fit to adopt this resolution, this amendment—what do you call it?—amendment, give it a trial. If it doesn't seem to be satisfactory, if it is not adequate to the needs of this working body, you can amend it next year to make it adequate. If it is not satisfactory, you can amend it out of existence. Do for goodness sake give this good thing a trial. [Applause.]

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH. Madam President, may a member speak twice?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is one coming just now to speak.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President and members of the Continental Congress, I want to appeal to you to adopt this amendment as proposed to you by your committee. [Applause.] I believe that it will in every way protect the society and protect the members, and I want it adopted in a manner that no question may arise that it is not legal. I want to say, I approve most heartily of the article which says that the court of appeals shall have the right to examine all papers at all times. I will not go into any explanation of why I believe it, but if you wish it I will do so; but I believe it is a necessity, and I hope that this may be adopted. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, twice within my recollection it has been decided by the congress that one congress could not legislate for another. If this is brought in the form of an amendment, how are we sure that there will not be six next year instead of three or one? I move that we adopt this report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have the official reader read this motion; the first motion which the state regent of New York made, which is less puzzling, perhaps more correct, than the one she made the second time.

READER:

"I move that inasmuch as this subject is a very grave one for us to consider, therefore this report be offered as an amendment at this congress to be acted upon at the next congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth, is this your motion or that of Mrs. Little?

Miss FORSYTH. Mrs. Little, state regent of New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is she present?

Miss FORSYTH. I think not, Madam President. She is present, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Permission has been asked to substitute her first motion for the second one.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, when it is in order, may I ask the mover of the resolution a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may indeed. Mrs. Little, are you willing that your first motion be used instead of the second one which

you made? There are no parliamentary objections to it. It will be so ordered if you have no objection. If the Chair hears no objection, the first motion proposed by Mrs. Little, state regent of New York, will be voted upon instead of the second one, because it is a clearer motion. The Chair will request it to be read. Read the first one.

READER:

"I move that inasmuch as this subject is a very grave one for us to consider, that therefore this report be offered as an amendment at this congress to be acted upon at the next congress."

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion upon this?

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information, Madam President. I want to ask the state regent of New York if she did not mean to say "recommended by this congress" or "left by this congress for the consideration of the next congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you mean just what you read in the first? Would you like it read again?

Mrs. MORGAN. Is it to come as a single amendment offered by an individual?

Mrs. LITTLE. The movers of the amendment know how to offer an amendment. We have to have twelve signatures, of course. We can obtain them very easily.

Mrs. MURPHY. If this is to be brought before the next congress as an amendment, it must have signatures.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Twelve signatures.

Mrs. LITTLE. Perfectly easy to obtain them, Madam.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, may I call the attention of the house to what we did last year? The committee that was appointed to harmonize the by-laws and constitution brought in a report. It was moved, and the motion was adopted, that that report of the committee be presented to this congress for action, and it was printed and sent out ninety days after the last congress, and will be before us for one of our amendments. It had no signatures; it carried with it the signatures of all the congress, because it was passed by the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is simply conforming with the procedure of giving notice, Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes; well, this is exactly the same.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This they wish to use as an amendment.

Mrs. DRAPER. This was an amendment.

Mrs. MORGAN. I presume our committee does not wish to accept the amendment or the motion of the lady from New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You do not wish to accept it, you say?

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam President, may I ask what Mrs. Morgan would like? I do not understand.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, may I give a word of explanation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Miss FORSYTH. It was simply an explanation, Madam President. Evidently the vice-president general from Georgia did not hear what was said a moment ago by the state regent of New York, who said that of course this would require the necessary twelve signatures to come before another congress as an amendment. As she has a severe cold, I take the liberty to repeat it for her.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, the point I tried to make was that this report of the committee would simply go in for next year's consideration just as any other amendment might be offered. We feel that it should go with a great deal more strength. It has been offered—that would be three congresses, and this body does not dispose of it by any means, but some of its members ask that they may have a little longer time for consideration. Therefore I consider that a large majority of this house approves this amendment, but asks for a little longer time to take each section into consideration, and it is not going in as a simple amendment.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, the vice-president general from Georgia has stated my position exactly. I personally heartily approve of this combination amendment. I heartily approve of it, but in deference to the opinion of many members with whom I have conversed, saying the gravity of this matter demanded longer consideration, I signed my name to that request that it should go in as an amendment—as I understood, commended by this congress; that is, I personally feel that way, that this is an amendment to which we have given great consideration, but the gravity of the matter demands further study, and that it shall go in as an amendment offered by this congress for final action at the next one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks there is no objection to this report going in as an amendment reported by the committee, with as many names as they choose to have signed to it.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President General, may I ask if the committee is willing to have my name signed to this report if it goes in as an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I dare say they are. The Chair hears no objection. Mrs. Lippitt wishes to know if you wish to have her sign your report.

Mrs. COLEMAN. We would like to have all the strong women that we can possibly find.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion desired? (Cries of "No, No!" "Question!") Are you ready for the question? ("Question!")

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President General, I am sorry to interrupt again, but we want to find out. This is not taking it for granted that the committee is willing for this postponement. We would prefer immediate action, but will of course yield without further contest, if this goes strongly recommended by this congress, but we do not want this to go in as an ordinary amendment.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Only just one word. We are only too willing to yield to the sentiment of the congress. If it is your wish, we yield.

Mrs. FOX. Madam President General, as a member of the committee it seems to me very evident that the sentiment of this house is against this postponement, and I have been waiting for that motion to be voted upon so that I might speak to the report of the committee. Now the committee does not claim that it has anything perfect. We were very limited in time, and none of us, I am sure, felt competent to arrange what would be perhaps of such a character as would give entire satisfaction. Do we not remember that it took wiser heads than ours—I suppose we will acknowledge that—five months to frame the constitution of the United States, and it was not perfect then? We spent very little time—very, very little time, and it is not to be supposed that we have evolved anything that is perfect or anywhere near perfect; but it has been said over and over again that there is need of something. Let us have that something, imperfect as it may be. When we have tried it, then we will find its defects. Then we are in better condition to improve upon it next year than we will be if we have nothing to build upon, and come here with the same ideas that we must of necessity have at present. Let us put it into force and try it. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying aye. Read the motion again; Mrs. Little's motion.

READER:

"I move that inasmuch as this subject is a very grave one for us to consider, therefore this report be offered as an amendment at this congress, to be acted upon at the next congress."

Miss LITTLE. May I speak to my motion?

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General, was this vote to close debate or on the motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, this vote is on the motion. The previous question has not been called, by the way. Do you wish the floor?

Mrs. LITTLE. I only wanted to express how much I deplore the idea of constantly changing the constitution, trying experiments. Will you repeat it for me?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of New York says she simply wished to express at this moment that she deplored the constant changing of the constitution, trying experiments, adopting amendments, and—

Mrs. LITTLE. I do not think it is the proper way for a grave body to proceed.

(Cries of "Question, Question!")

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President and ladies, I would like to ask how this world would ever have progressed if it had not tried experiments. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "noes" seem to have it, the motion is lost. The motion now is to adopt the report of the committee.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to move an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To what, Mrs. Roome?

Mrs. ROOME. To the amendment. (Cries of "Oh, oh!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read your proposed amendment; read it.

Mrs. ROOME.

I move as an amendment that the words "and judicial" be not eliminated from the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will have to come forward.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President General, is not what Mrs. Roome says an amendment to an amendment, and can that be amended?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome, read your amendment. The amendment proposed by the committee is now before the house, and Mrs. Roome has here an amendment to that amendment proposed by the committee. You may hear both.

READER. The committee recommends that the constitution be amended by eliminating the words "and judicial" from section 1. Mrs. Roome moves: "I move as an amendment that the words 'and judicial' be not eliminated from the constitution."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That leaves it just as it is. (Cries of "Oh, oh!")

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, as I understand it, the first question is the action upon the report of the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, that is the question now. She wishes to amend it; Mrs. Roome wishes to amend this.

Mrs. ROOME. If you adopt it now, you cannot amend it afterwards.

Mrs. McLEAN. Yes, I understand we were acting now upon an amendment, but we are acting upon the report of the committee.

Mrs. ROOME. The report of the committee is an amendment.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, a parliamentary inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean has the floor, but what is your parliamentary inquiry.

Mrs. McLEAN. Are we not acting on the report of the committee before we go any further—which is the report we hold in our hands? Does it report it back as a proposed amendment, or is it simply a report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I understand, Mrs. McLean, that a report of a committee may be amended.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am aware of that, but is the report of the committee an amendment as it now stands, or do we not accept or act upon a report of a committee first, and then it is denominated whether or not that report takes the form of an amendment; then we proceed to discuss the amendment. Then the amendment to the amendment would come in, I should think.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You see that this report of the committee by being adopted will be placed in the by-laws.

Mrs. ROOME. And can not be amended any more.

Mrs. McLEAN. But it will be discussed before it is adopted. That is what I argue now.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, my parliamentary inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. WEED. May I ask if it is in order to move an amendment to an amendment to an amendment to the constitution. This is a substitute amendment, is it not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This does not seem to be quite in that shape now, Mrs. Weed.

Mrs. WEED. It is a substitute amendment. This is an amendment to an amendment to an amendment to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a report of this committee, and it is being treated as an amendment. It is to be treated as a main motion, the report of this committee is to be treated as a main motion, and she is now presenting an amendment to it.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, we are instructed to form something that might take the place of three amendments, and the congress being the source of supreme power had the power to give us to do that. Therefore what we have brought back I think our committee expected to take the place of three amendments. Now how should that be treated?

(Cries of "Substitute! Substitute!")

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, when we affirmed, when the congress of the National Society affirmed, that the judicial power was vested in the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, they did not create that power, they simply affirmed the existence of a preëxisting fact, which had been disputed; but they declared that it was a fact that the judicial power as well as the legislative was inherent in the Continental Congress. Now the

question I wish to put before this congress is, have you the right—the legal right as well as the moral right—to take from the congress a right inherent in that congress, not created by any one body, but belonging to it by the very nature of it? And furthermore, this has been declared for many years to be the court of last appeal. [Applause.] We are not opposing the appointment of a committee of appeals, for we think that would be an excellent thing, but the only thing we oppose is taking from us a right that belongs to us and vesting it in a subordinate body. [Applause.] It is as if the supreme court of the United States should take from itself the right of last resort and vest it in the court of appeals. We are the supreme court of this body. If you create a court of appeals or a committee of appeals, or whatever you may choose to denominate it, it must come before us for final action if an appeal is taken, though you can prevent such action by requiring certain conditions attached to taking an appeal, just as the court of appeals must do so in judicial processes. Furthermore, ladies, have you considered the question of expense? (Cries of "Yes!") Very well, I will not rest upon that. We all want some committee or some board that may regulate the little petty affairs in the chapters and in the States. I think everybody nearly is agreed upon that, but do not for that reason, do not give up one of the vital principles of this society, and that is the judicial power, as well as the executive and the legal power. We delegate to the executive committee only such powers as we instruct them to have—and do not say to yourselves that you will take from yourselves a right that belongs to you; and really I do not know that you have the right to take it from yourself.

Mrs. COLEMAN. We can make the right; congress can do anything.

Mrs. ROOME. Haven't we struggled for freedom, and are we now going back to shackles? We struggled for that power; we struggled for many years to get that put into the constitution.

Mrs. PARK. May I ask the courtesy of the speaker? Why we merely delegate our power. Is it not provided in this resolution brought before us that we elect—that the president nominates and we elect the members of this board?

Mrs. ROOME. We don't say in this that we delegate the power; we take it from ourselves and vest it in them. That is a very different thing, ladies. You see how careful you have to be. You take it from yourselves and vest it in this board. You do not say you delegate it to that body, the power that belongs to us; you do not say that they are your representatives in that; you vest it in them absolutely by this.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam President General, I merely want to move the previous question.

(Seconded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was Mrs. Roome's motion seconded?

Mrs. WEED. A parliamentary inquiry, please. I did not understand your answer to my question. I wish to have my parliamentary learning on this point refreshed. I asked if an amendment to an amendment to the constitution is in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chair will prefer to have that answered by the parliamentarian. That seems to be a very complicated kind of a question, but possibly the parliamentarian could make it a little clearer than the Chair.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I say that the question was answered by the vote on an amendment Tuesday morning. We voted upon an amendment to an amendment to the constitution.

Mrs. WEED. This is an amendment to an amendment to an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have the parliamentarian explain your question to you, Madam. It seems to be one of a clearly parliamentary nature entirely.

Mrs. McLEAN. I understand this is a substitute amendment.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Madam President and members of the congress, the amendments that we have acted upon up to the present time have all been amendments of the first degree; in other words, an amendment to the amendment proposed. The question that Mrs. Weed has asked is, may we have two amendments instead of one; that is, should the proposed amendment be treated as a main motion, subject to two amendments? I can give you General Roberts' opinion, which is that the proposed amendments should always be treated as a main motion, subject to amendments the same that any motion is. The amendment that was brought in by this committee should, I think, be treated in this way. Is that clear? As a main motion subject to further amendments.

Mrs. McLEAN. That is my idea of the question.

Mrs. WENTWORTH. Madam President, I would like a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

Mrs. WENTWORTH. Can an estimate be made of the cost to the National Society of this court of appeals?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not know whether there has been an estimate made or not. I think possibly they have not gotten that far yet.

Mrs. WENTWORTH. We have always understood that judicial ermine was very expensive. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee.

Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President, ladies, whereas I think that of course we need some court of appeal where cases of injustice arise in the different states, I must confess I think our constitution as it stands will do away with the necessity of adding any other expense to our National Board. We are building a Continental Hall; we

need all of our money. This court of appeals would necessitate a lawyer, and from experience I know they charge very well. It would need clerks. If that office were ever once established, it would be almost impossible to do away with it. Of course we must not allude to unpleasant circumstances, but for four years we fought for state rights. I believe in having the things in the states, in the chapters if necessary. If the chapters can not decide them, take them to the next higher court, the state. If the state can't decide it, let it come before congress. [Applause.] Because if we had a court of appeal it would necessitate its coming before congress at the last. In the United States every case is carried before the court of appeals and congress has to decide it. (Cries of "No, No!") Yes, any claims—where you have any claims (because I have a claim just carried through)—in any claim brought up before the United States the court of appeal approves it, and that claim is carried before congress and decided. (Cries of "No!") Yes, madam; we have just had a case decided. I am not speaking about cases that go to the supreme court; I am saying that cases where money is brought in—where cotton claims and things of that sort are carried there, they are always taken to the court of appeals first and then carried to congress. If the final decision has to come before this congress, why go through such a circuitous way? Let us leave our constitution alone and save our money. [Applause.]

Miss STRINGFIELD, of North Carolina. Madam President, we realize what an important matter this is, and the shortness of the time.

I move we reconsider the vote on postponement.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, I second that motion.

Mrs. PARK. I would like to second that motion also. I believe every one realizes now—This is subject to amendment, of course. We are in for a week of argument on this subject.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Stringfield, will you kindly restate your motion? Come to the platform and restate it.

Mrs. LOBINGIER. A question of information before the motion is put. I should like to ask if the committee in formulating the substitute amendment had in mind that it would be necessary to employ outside legal talent to decide these cases?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think so.

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to suggest to the last speaker that it is the court of claims that claims go to before they go to congress, not to the court of appeals.

Miss STRINGFIELD. Madam President, am I recognized?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss STRINGFIELD. Madam President and ladies—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say, before Miss Stringfield proceeds any further, that the motion for the amendment of Mrs. Rooome was stated in the negative form, and that is not considered a correct way to state it. It should be stated affirmatively.

MISS STRINGFIELD. Madam President and ladies, we realize what an important matter this is, and we also realize the shortness of the time and how we are wasting time.

Therefore I move that we reconsider the vote on postponement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

MRS. MORGAN. Madam President, did the mover of the resolution for reconsideration vote in the affirmative?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Stringfield, did you vote upon the prevailing side? It is asked if you voted upon the prevailing side. It is necessary that you should have voted in the affirmative.

MISS STRINGFIELD. I voted to postpone—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Stringfield, did you vote in the affirmative?

MISS STRINGFIELD. Madam President, I voted to consider the amendment at this time.

MRS. FOX. Madam President, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your point of order?

MRS. FOX. If I understood,—possibly I did not—the lady who moved to reconsider says she voted in the affirmative and that she was not in a position to move to reconsider. That vote is lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which way did you vote, Miss Stringfield? They wish to know if you voted in the affirmative. It seems, since the mover does not remember the side she voted upon, that possibly we had best consider that withdrawn.

MISS STRINGFIELD. I withdraw my motion, Madam President.

MISS FORSYTH. I was about to remark, ladies, that it has already been said by members of perfectly unprejudiced minds that the discussion that has taken place already shows how unprepared we are to decide this question. There is one thing that has frequently been brought before this house, that is, the rights, the privileges of the individual chapters. Ladies, this is a question that brings before us the right of each individual of our forty thousand members. We each one of us come here from north, south, east, west, from every quarter; we are here to represent all those forty thousand members. Are you prepared to turn this matter over to any seven of our society?

MRS. DRAPER. Madam President, for the sake of facilitating business,

I move that we consider this report in sections.

(Cries of "No, no!") That we take up the first part of it, and so on.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Mrs. DRAPER. There is a second, Mrs. Kempster, of Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this report be considered in sections. (Motion put and lost.) The motion is lost. The question is now upon the adoption of the report of the committee. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!") All those in favor of adopting the report of the committee please rise. This is an amendment to the constitution—the report of the committee is an amendment to the constitution.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, I must protest against adopting any such amendment, with ten sections and clauses here, that I believe not nine out of ten have read thoroughly. How can we adopt it without knowing it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will call to your recollection that you have just unanimously voted down the proposition to consider it in sections, which is the only safe way, of course, to consider it.

Mrs. McLEAN. In justice to myself I must say that I did not hear that question. I thought we were voting upon reconsideration, which was offered by the lady from North Carolina. I thought it was offered again by Miss Forsyth of New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will allow you all to be seated, and she will allow Mrs. Draper to put that motion again. Read that motion again, and you may now have a chance to vote upon it if you choose.

Mrs. DRAPER.

I move, for the sake of facilitating business, that we consider this report—that is, this proposed amendment—in sections.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There seems to be such a complete misunderstanding, the vote will be taken over.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, let me say, please, that this is the only intelligent way to discuss the matter. How can we know what the situation is if we do not discuss it serially?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you can accomplish nothing to-day unless you do; that is right. All those in favor of this motion of Mrs. Draper's, which I will request the official reader to read so that you may all hear it—

READER. "I move that we consider this report in sections." Mrs. Draper, seconded by Mrs. Kempster and others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!") (Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President, just some information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, certainly.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President and ladies, the question has been asked, when do we proceed to the election?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. At 8 or 8.30; The Chair has forgotten which. That is the hour which has been set for election.

Mrs. AMMON. The question was asked this morning in view of the fact that so many of the delegates are going home; so many of the delegates leave the city at 7.00 or 7.30 this evening.

Miss FORSYTH. There was another ordering, Madam President, for 8.30.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was another; the Chair recollects that it was. The Chair recollects that she said that when the ballots came we would vote. Have the ballots come? The ballots are here. Is it the desire of this house to proceed to the election of those officers who were not elected, who did not have sufficient votes? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered. You may proceed to elections.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Can't we in the meantime go on with this work?

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President, if it is in order,

I move that the question under discussion be postponed until after the election.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved, and is it seconded?

Mrs. OGDEN. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to suspend the order of business until after the election. (Motion put and carried.)

Miss MILLER. Madam President, do we have to nominate for elections again, or do we take the names already before us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nominations were closed and you have no names before you except those which were up.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Madam President, the question I asked this morning. Do we not have to nominate for the editor and business manager of the magazine?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We do have to nominate them.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Are they to be voted on at the same time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The editor of the magazine and the business manager of the magazine may be voted upon by "ayes" and "noes." It is not so necessary to vote upon them by ballot. It is altogether possible for you to vote by ballot if you wish to, for the editor of the magazine and the business manager of the magazine. You may vote for them by ballot if you choose. Does this congress desire to vote for the editor of the magazine and for the business manager thereof by ballot? (Cries of "No, no!" "Acclamation!")

Mrs. NASH. Madam President,

I propose that we vote by acclamation.

(Seconded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well. It has been moved and seconded that the *viva voce* vote be taken for the editor and the business manager of the magazine. (Motion put and carried.) It is in order for you to propose the names.

Mrs. DRAPER. I nominate Mrs. Avery.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I understand that the ballots have just arrived.

Miss STRINGFIELD. Are nominations in order for the editor of the monthly? Madam President and ladies, I wish to nominate our present able and efficient editor, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCartney and Mrs. Park second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that Mrs. Avery, the present able and efficient editor of the our magazine, be nominated. Are there any further—

Mrs. OGDEN.

I move that it be made unanimous.

(Seconded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this be made unanimous. All those in favor of this signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it; Mrs. Avery is elected the editor of our magazine.

Miss FORSYTH.

I move, Madam President, the election of the business manager, Miss Lilian Lockwood.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that Miss Lilian Lockwood be elected business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. DRAPER.

I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Make it unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. (Motion put and carried.) Those in favor of electing Miss Lilian Lockwood signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it; Miss Lockwood is unanimously elected business manager. [Applause.] The recording secretary general desires these motion which have been made to be written and sent to her, with the seconds signed. Now, ladies, we must proceed with our business, as there was a great mistake made in saying that the ballots had arrived. They have not arrived. They will not be here until to-morrow morning, so you better proceed with your business.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, could not we write—would it be illegal to write on a slip of paper the officers? Would it be an illegal form? Why can't I move that we register our votes upon paper

and designate the officers as we choose them, and expedite matters. So many will have left for their homes in the morning. We don't want our candidates to suffer, and they are going to suffer simply because of the people who destroyed their ballots.

Mrs. SWIFT. I want to know if it is possible for us to write our ballots.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There seems to be nothing in the constitution saying that they need to be printed, that they must be printed. It is a convenient form, of course. If this house desires—does this house desire that they shall write the ballots for electing those officers? (Cries of "Yes, yes!")

Mrs. KENDALL.

I move that we write the ballots and deposit them at once.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that these ballots be written. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I move that we write first the name of the lady whom we wish to elect for vice-president general, and that we write second the name of the one whom we wish for assistant historian.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are but two places to be filled, that of vice-president general and that of assistant historian general. Do you all understand it?

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, are nominations in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Nominations have been closed. Mrs. Lockwood, state regent of the District of Columbia, is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, ladies, and friends, it was my pleasure to cast my vote for my friend, Mrs. Mellon, of Pittsburgh. That vote made a tie, I suppose, but I now have the pleasure of saying that I can make one more suggestion, and that is that I withdraw my name in favor of Mrs. Mellon of Pennsylvania. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that the names of candidates for the office of vice-president general and of assistant historian general will be read to you from those printed ballots, wherever they are. Where are the names that were on the bulletin yesterday?

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, as I understand that Mrs. Lockwood has withdrawn in favor of Mrs. Mellon, and she is the only nominee before this house,

I move the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President, Pennsylvania seconds Mrs. McLean's motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the recording secretary general cast the ballot for the election—the unani-

mous ballot for the election of Mrs. J. R. Mellon, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Lockwood has withdrawn and Mrs. Mellon remains.

Mrs. McLEAN. It made the tenth, I think.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, it made the tenth. All those—

Mrs. OGDEN. She had more than enough votes to elect her; it was merely that it was a tie.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion that the recording secretary general cast the unanimous vote for Mrs. Mellon will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it; it is so ordered. [Applause.] Mrs. McLean, will you kindly write your motion and send it to the recording secretary general, with the second signed?

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, I scarcely know how to make this proposition, and yet it is one we have very deeply at heart. Mrs. Lockwood spoke to me before withdrawing, knowing how much I wanted her to be our vice-president general. I would like to know whether it would not be possible for this congress, by its unanimous vote, to honor this lady who has given us such good service, Mrs. Lockwood, by giving her the position of honorary vice-president general. [Applause.] It seems to me there is something due to her. It seems to me it is something she deserves for all she has done. I will thank you all most heartily if you will only do it. Can it be done?

Mrs. STERNBERG. I only want to say that we do wish to make her an honorary vice-president general some day, but not yet; we want her services for a little while longer.

Miss MILLER. But can't we make her honorary vice-president with power to act? (Cries of "No, no!")

Mrs. McCARTNEY. You can't have thirteen honorary vice-presidents. We decided that last year.

Miss MILLER. Well, can't we make this an exception?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I call for the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day is called for. The election of the assistant historian general is now before you. Mrs. Mellon wishes to speak to you a moment.

Mrs. MELLON. Ladies, Daughters of the American Revolution, I thank you, and I feel very sorry to think that I—I am in such a dilemma. Mrs. Lockwood is my friend, and I hope to do something for her some time. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read those names for assistant historian general.

READER. Candidates for assistant historian general were Mrs. Robert J. Walker, Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, Mrs. Roome, Mrs. Gadsby. (Cries of "No, no; only three!") Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Keim and Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Who had the most votes?

READER. Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. She only lacked one, as I understand it. How much had she lacking?

READER. 225 she had; needed 253. Mrs. Walker received 225, Mrs. Keim 159, and Mrs. Roome 118.

MISS FORSYTH. Madam President, ladies, in view of the fact that our time is very short, and that Mrs. Walker received by far the largest number of votes, I move that we make her election unanimous with the consent of the other—(Cries of "No, no!" and applause.) Ladies, please allow me to finish. With the consent of the other candidates.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the wish of the house upon this?

Mrs. McLEAN. All elections by ballot, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that the desire of the house, to elect by ballot? (Cries of "Yes, yes!")

Mrs. McLEAN. Constitutional law of the house, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, that is very true. You may now proceed with your election. There seem to be three candidates for this; not one, as you had formerly.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We will not wait, then, for the printed ballots?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been ordered that you write them. Just for assistant historian.

MISS AVERY. There seems some misunderstanding, Madam President, about the names before us. May I ask the reader to read very clearly the names. The question is asked here. It is not clearly understood.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are three names to be read.

READER. The names are Mrs. Robert J. Walker, Mrs. Randolph de B. Keim, and Mrs. Lilian Pike Roome. The office of assistant historian. The Chair instructs me to say, write at the top of your paper the name of the office, assistant historian; under it one of these three names: Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Keim, and Mrs. Roome.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair summons the committee on tellers, Mrs. Fox, chairman, to conduct this election. It has been suggested that the ballot box be placed in the rear of the room, with several tellers about it, with the chairman. (Cries of "No!")

Mrs. FOX. Madam President, one of the tellers has asked me if the congress pays funeral expenses. You are going to kill the tellers. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will make an announcement.

READER. An announcement, ladies, from the Continental Hall committee. The committee to receive the Continental Hall money wishes to make an important announcement this evening, to make corrections on money sent in.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, I wish to state to those friends of mine who desire to vote for me that I have not withdrawn. Mrs. Roome—Mrs. Lilian Pike Roome.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress please come to order? The business now before you is voting for assistant historian general. The

Chair requests the members of the Board to vote first. Before you proceed to vote, the recording secretary general must read the ballot which she has cast.

Mrs. HOWARD. In accordance with the instructions of the Twelfth Continental Congress, the recording secretary general hereby casts the unanimous ballot for the election of Mrs. James Ross Mellon for the office of vice-president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

(The official reader then called the roll, during the progress of which Mrs. Kendall took the chair.)

READER. All the voters will please occupy the aisle. Ladies who are not ready to vote please take their seats. The tellers ask that those who are not in the voting delegations will please take their seats, and leave the aisle open for the voting delegations.

(The roll call was continued.)

Miss Avery. The last ballot has been cast. Will you ask that the ballot be declared closed?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Have all voted who wish to? If so, the ballot box will be declared closed.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD.

I move we take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Mrs. DRAPER. I second the motion.

(Motion put and carried.) (6.10 p. m.)

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION, FEBRUARY 27, 1903.

Congress called to order by president general 8 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will come to order. The official reader will read some telegrams and announcements which are here.

The official reader read announcements and telegrams.

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed to read the list of state regents and vice-regents.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS.

ALABAMA—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Mrs. Robert Anderson McClelland, Athens, state vice-regent.

ARIZONA—Mrs. Walter Talbot, 505 North Seventh avenue, Phoenix.

ARANSAS—Mrs. Helen M. Norton, 923 Scott street, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA—Mrs. John F. Swift, 824 Valencia street, San Francisco.

COLORADO—Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge, 18 Willamette avenue, Colorado Springs. Mrs. William S. Ament, 1445 Washington avenue, Denver, state vice-regent.

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, 46 Park street, New Haven. Mrs. Tracy Brown Warren, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, state vice-regent.

DELAWARE—Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Claymont.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, 2009 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, 2145 K street, N. W., Washington, state vice-regent.

FLORIDA—Mrs. Frances E. B. Taylor, 923 May street, Jacksonville. Mrs. Dennis Eagan, 902 F street, Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, state vice-regent.

GEORGIA—Mrs. I. Y. Sage, The Kimball, Atlanta. Mrs. Mary Ann Lipscomb, Athens, state vice-regent.

ILLINOIS—Mrs. Charles H. Deere, "Overlook," Moline. Miss May Latham, Lincoln, state vice-regent.

INDIANA—Mrs. James M. Fowler, LaFayette. Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, LaFayette, state vice-regent.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Mrs. Joseph Story Child, Purcell.

IOWA—Mrs. W. F. Peck, 723 Brady street, Davenport. Mrs. George W. Ogilvie, 814 Prospect Boulevard, Des Moines, state vice-regent.

KANSAS—Mrs. W. E. Stanley, "Riverside," Wichita.

KENTUCKY—Mrs. Richard H. Cunningham, 139 South Main street, Henderson. Mrs. Charles Henry Todd, 603 Frederic street, Owensboro, state vice-regent.

LOUISIANA—Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, 623 North LaFayette Square, New Orleans.

MAINE—Mrs. A. A. Kendall, 10 Henry street, Portland. Mrs. Nora Grant Rice, Gardner, state vice-regent.

MARYLAND—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park avenue, Baltimore. Mrs. James D. Iglehart, 211 West Lanvale street, Baltimore, state vice-regent.

MASSACHUSETTS—Mrs. Charles H. Masury, Danvers. Mrs. Charles A. West, 18 Summit avenue, Somerville, state vice-regent.

MICHIGAN—Mrs. William J. Chittenden, 134 West Fort street, Detroit. Mrs. James P. Brayton, 328 South College avenue, Grand Rapids, state vice-regent.

MINNESOTA—Mrs. Franklin A. Rising, Winona. Mrs. William Liggett, 2201 Scudder avenue, St. Anthony's Park, St. Paul, state vice-regent.

MISSISSIPPI—Miss Alice Q. Lovell, Box 214, Natchez. Mrs. William Torrey Howe, "Battle Hill," Jackson, state vice-regent.

MISSOURI—Mrs. George H. Shields, Beer's Hotel, St. Louis. Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis, state vice-regent.

MONTANA—Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, 832 West Park street, Butte. Mrs. William Wallace McCrackin, Hamilton, state vice-regent.

NEBRASKA—Mrs. Abraham Allee, 620 Park avenue, Omaha. Mrs. Jasper LeGrande Kellogg, 1844 D street, Lincoln, state vice-regent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mrs. Charles S. Murkland, Durham. Mrs. John W. Johnston, 1819 Elm street, Manchester, state vice-regent.

NEW JERSEY—Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 219 South Broad street, Elizabeth. Miss M. Emma Herbert, 1332 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., state vice-regent.

NEW MEXICO—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Palace avenue, Santa Fe.

NEW YORK—Mrs. William S. Little, 188 Brunswick street, Rochester. Mrs. Charles H. Terry, 540 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, state vice-regent.

NORTH CAROLINA—Miss Mary Love Stringfield, Waynesville. Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, Salisbury, state vice-regent.

NORTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry, Fargo.

OHIO—Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge, 1096 Euclid avenue, Cleveland. Mrs. Henry M. Weaver, Mansfield, state vice-regent.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes, Guthrie.

OREGON—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, 251 Seventh street, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA—Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, 38 North Lime street, Lancaster. Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder, 303 North Allegheny street, Bellefonte, state vice-regent.

RHODE ISLAND—Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, 7 Young Orchard avenue, Providence. Mrs. Edward L. Johnson, 158 Cross street, Central Falls, state vice-regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Mrs. Henry W. Richardson, Columbia. Mrs. George W. Nicholls, Spartanburg, state vice-regent.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Charles E. Barrows, 637 Nebraska street, Huron.

TENNESSEE—Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, 237 East Terrace, Chattanooga. Mrs. James M. Head, South Spruce street, Nashville, state vice-regent.

TEXAS—Mrs. John Lane Henry, 513 Gaston avenue, Dallas. Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, Houston, state vice-regent.

UTAH—Mrs. Henry C. Wallace, 25 Twelfth East street, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT—Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans. Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, Brandon, state vice-regent.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Charlottesville.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. John A. Parker, 1022 I street North, Tacoma. Mrs. Thomas B. Tannatt, 1732 Pacific avenue, Spokane, state vice-regent.

WEST VIRGINIA—Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, Hedgesville. Mrs. William Bently, 925 Juliana street, Parkersburg, state vice-regent.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, 182 Fourteenth street, Milwaukee.

WYOMING—Mrs. W. A. Richards, 1811 Adams Mill Road, Washington, D. C., and Red Bank, Big Horn Basin. Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, "The Cochran," Washington, D. C., and Newcastle, state vice-regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies of the congress, you have heard the report of the various state delegations in electing their regents and vice-regents. What may be your pleasure? A motion to accept and ratify them is in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion of Mrs. Ogden will be read, if you please.

OFFICIAL READER.

"I move that the election of state regents and vice-regents be confirmed. Mrs. Ogden."

The motion was put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have we anything else before us?

Mrs. BROWNING of Indiana. Madam President General, a number of Daughters have objected to having the views shown so late this evening.

I would like to make a motion that the time for showing the remaining views of the proposed Continental Hall building be set for half-past nine this evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this motion?

VARIOUS MEMBERS. "No, no!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am afraid you will have to do that because we have the recommendations of national officers to come at 8.30. We will not get through for an hour. But we must take hold of our business. Buckle on your armor and stand up to it no matter if it is a little late.

Mrs. OGDEN. I offer an amendment to that, that we see the views as soon as we are through with the reports—not later than ten o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you accept that amendment, Mrs. Browning?

Mrs. BROWNING. I do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion as amended—the motion is to see the views at nine thirty. Mrs. Ogden, of Pennsylvania, amends it by saying, as soon as we are through with the reports of national officers. All in favor signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have, and it is so ordered.

READER. Ladies, I have another Continental Hall contribution. Five dollars from the General Muhlenberg Chapter, Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Philadelphia, by Miss Massey, Quaker City. Mrs. McFadden, Jonathan Bryan Chapter, Georgia, gave an en-

tertainment in her own house and raised fifty dollars, which has been turned in.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to the report of the committee of tellers from the recording secretary general. Please read it while they are taking their seats, madam.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. This report is signed Mrs. Emma A. Fox, chairman. Whole number of ballots cast, 205; number of legal ballots, 204; necessary to choice, 103; Mrs. Roome, 84; Mrs. Keim, 67; Mrs. Walker, 49; Mrs. Lyons 3; Mrs. de B Randolph 1; blank 1; making 205 ballots cast. No one elected.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Would it be in order, Madam President, to move that this matter be left to the Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would be quite in order. You have a precedent for that action. You can make a motion if you choose.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS.

I move that the office of assistant historian general be left for the Board to fill.

Mrs. CAREY. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the election of assistant historian general be left to the Board of Management. Do you wish to discuss it?

VARIOUS MEMBERS. "No, no!" The motion was put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please read this announcement, Madam Reader.

READER. Another contribution to the Continental Hall fund from the Fort Greene Chapter of New York, two hundred and ten dollars. [Applause.]

Mrs. PULTZ. Madam President, as we have been hearing of these additional sums coming in for the Continental Hall fund, could the whole sum which has been received and reported be given during the evening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hopes to report it either this evening or to-morrow morning. I think we will report it before the evening is over.

Mrs. BRACKETT. Order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the national officers. We will listen to the report of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters.

Madam President and Ladies of the Twelfth Continental Congress: Before submitting an itemized report of the work done in this office during the year, I take pleasure in giving credit to state and chapter regents, who have so systematically performed their duties, as to render the work less difficult, and more in harmony with the principles governing this society. The gratifying growth in membership, and the consequent formation of new and important chapters, which are intelli-

gently promoting the interest and patriotic principles of our organization, are most inspiring. Small chapters, struggling for existence, located in sparsely settled districts, doing good and loyal work, but unable to secure the legal number of members to entitle them to representation upon this floor, deserve our sympathy and encouragement. In Alaska and South Africa regents have been appointed, and chapter work is progressing satisfactorily. The antipodes are clasping hands, and greetings are sent to this Continental Congress.

It is with regret that I announce the death of Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, the state regent of South Dakota, and of Mrs. A. H. Thompson, the state regent of Kansas; both were greatly interested in the society, and their thought and hopes were for the perpetuation of the work.

The following is an itemized account of the work done during the past year:

Chapter regents appointed,	74
Chapter regents resigned,	6
Regencies expired by limitation,	14
Regents' commissions issued,	74
Chapters authorized to organize,	3
Chapters null and void,	4
Chapters organized,	639
Chapters unorganized,	95
Increase during the year,	39
Charters issued,	34
Charters re-issued,	4
Letters received,	1223
Letters written,	1503
State regents' commissions issued,	46

I desire to express my appreciation of the faithful work of the clerks who have so efficiently aided me in the administration of my office and enabled me to report the work absolutely up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters. What may be your pleasure?

Mrs. LYONS.

I move that it be accepted.

Mrs. THOM. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters be accepted. (Motion put and carried.)

Miss HARVEY. If it is in order I would like to say just a word or two about the chapter in Sitka, Alaska—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would be very happy to grant the permission, but we are under the order of the day and next will come the report of the recording secretary general. We will be very pleased to hear from you on that subject later.

Mrs. HOWARD.

Madam President General and Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress: I have the honor to present my report for the official year just ended.

The duties of the recording secretary general are so varied that it would be wearisome and consume too much of your time to enter into the details of the work; therefore, I will simply state plain facts and statistics.

During the past year it has been my privilege to cast the ballot for 3,736 applicants to membership in the National Society; to sign 3,000 certificates of membership; 3,736 original application papers; 1,200 additional application papers; 3,736 notification cards of election, besides 14 commissions to national officers, 46 to state regents, 70 to chapter regents, and 37 charters. Letters and postals written, 1,835.

These figures will serve to show the growth of the society, and the corresponding growth and increase of the work in the respective departments of the office.

The routine work of the office has gone steadily on, with no hindrance of any kind. It is with great pleasure, and I may say with natural pride, that I am able to report to-day, that since this honorable body first reposed sufficient trust in me to elect me to the National Board of Management I have never been absent from a meeting of the Board. [Applause.]

It has ever been my sincere effort to carry out promptly and thoroughly all orders and instructions given by the Board of Management, and it has always afforded me pleasure to aid the good work of the society whenever and wherever an opportunity presented itself, either by correspondence, or in the regular duties of my department.

And now the time has come for me to give these duties and cares into other hands,—more capable, probably, but never more willing.

To my successor I wish an earnest "God-speed," and the hope that the work may be to her the same pleasure it has always been to me.

To those who have stood so loyally by me, in the hours of perplexity, when the duties of the office have seemed almost too heavy for me to carry, I offer my heartfelt gratitude.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR SELDEN WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Continental Congress of 1903.

Mrs. PARKS.

I move that this report be accepted with thanks.

Miss FORSYTH. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the recording secretary general be accepted. Do you wish to discuss it? Are you ready for the question? (Motion put and carried.) We will listen to the report of the corresponding secretary general, read by the official reader, in the absence of Mrs. Hatcher.

READER. Reads report.

Madam President General and Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: During the past year the following supplies have been sent out from my department:

Application blanks,	25,982
Constitutions,	3,367
Circular, "How to Become a Member,"	2,674
Officers' lists,	2,300
Miniature application blanks,	2,250
Circular accompanying same,	2,250
Caldwell's circular,	446
Transfer cards,	301

Amendments offered at the congress of 1902 to be acted upon at the congress of 1903, 1,493

Letters received, 511. Out of this number 177 have been answered and the remainder have been referred to other departments, excepting requests for supplies, which have received immediate attention.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.

February 24, 1903.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the corresponding secretary general. What will you do with it?

Mrs. CAREY:

I move that it be accepted with thanks and with regrets for her illness and absence.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

The motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next upon the list is the report of the registrar general.

Mrs. PEALER:

Madam President General and Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress: With pleasure your registrar general submits the annual report of the office which she has the honor to represent.

The records show an increase of 3,736 members during the year; New York leading with 514. Her nearest rivals are Massachusetts, 414; Pennsylvania, 256; Illinois, 256; Ohio, 167; Connecticut, 151.

The territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and every state in the Union, except Nevada and Idaho, have sent their representatives; while knocking for admission at the doors of our society are applicants from Alaska, Austria, France, and Southern Africa.

It is a matter of regret that one most interesting item in the late reports of your registrars general must this year be noted with so meagre a representation. But 24 daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, "Real Daughters," have applied for membership during the year; a foreshadowing of the time when this connecting link with the heroes of the Revolution shall be entirely broken.

The office has issued 3,000 certificates of membership; 1,731 permits for the insignia; 209 permits for ancestral bars, and 2,310 permits for the recognition pin.

A vast amount of labor is required in connection with the issuing of permits; for which, your registrar general would suggest, the society receives inadequate compensation. Of late, nearly the entire time of one clerk has been occupied in attending to this branch of the work.

A total of 3,500 letters have been sent from this office during the year. The necessity for this mass of correspondence is largely due to imperfect or incomplete application papers. Were correct papers only received, much of the labor and expense involved in this item would be eliminated. Chapter registrars would confer a priceless boon upon the national office if they would forward none but complete records.

The number of additional, or supplemental, papers is steadily increasing. About 1,200 have been verified during the year. The same requirements, genealogically and for proof of service are demanded of these as of original papers; and the same care is exercised in comparing and verifying them.

The historical accuracy of our records depends upon the exact correctness of the various papers accepted, both in regard to genealogy and service.

In the early days of the society the requirements were not so strict, but as the membership increased, and experience widened, it was found necessary to extend the genealogical requirements to include dates of birth and death of the ancestor and the name of his wife. The name of the wife is often the only clue to the identity of the man, and the dates of his birth and death show whether he was living, and of an age to perform service during the Revolutionary period.

This is mentioned here as so many applicants and members question the right of the registrar general to insist upon a complete genealogy. Section 1, article III, of the constitution is sometimes quoted in opposition to the requirement. A close study of the section will show that the applicant must *prove descent* from a soldier or

a patriot. A correct and proven line of descent must necessarily include the names of the wives.

A steady improvement toward completion of papers along this line has been noticeable as the year has advanced, and it is gratifying to note that the society in general are recognizing the fact that the value of our records depends entirely upon their accuracy, genealogically as well as historically.

It has been found necessary to compare each new application with every paper on file claiming the same ancestor. Some idea of the work involved may be realized when it is stated that the records on file in this office will average fifteen papers to an ancestor—some as many as forty-two.

As a result of this extra work at present it is hoped that comparing in the future may be simplified; as from these examinations a card catalogue is in course of preparation which will show at a glance the lines of descent from each ancestor. Discrepancies in the original records are also harmonized and whenever possible data is obtained to supply missing links.

The perfected records will also prove a boon to the compiler of the Lineage Book. Less correspondence than now will be necessary and in consequence she will be able to increase the yearly issue of the work.

A change in the application blanks which your registrar thought very desirable has not been the success she anticipated. In addition to the names of wives, it is also important that the papers state whether the first or a succeeding wife is recorded. The latest blanks ordered contained a provision for this, but very few papers have furnished the information.

Your registrar general has endeavored by every method at her command to aid in completing papers and verifying service. With the genealogist of the society she has spent one day in each month at the Congressional Library examining books and documents not obtainable in the library at headquarters, and many papers have been completed and verified that otherwise must have been returned.

It is necessary that applications be transmitted to this office early in the month if presentation at the following Board meeting is desired; that time may be had for necessary correspondence, and that the examination of papers may not be hindered by the press of work immediately preceding the meetings of the National Board of Management. As a rule it is impossible to verify papers after the 25th of each month.

An examination of the card catalogue of ancestors reveals an undue proportion of names of officers. The rank and file seem overshadowed by the splendor of the high officials. The privates of the Revolution were the bone and sinew of the patriot army. With undaunted spirit, in the power of their patriotism, their valor and

their fortitude they followed their leader through the awful shadows of that seven long years of struggle until through the mighty power of the spirit within them, liberty prevailed, tyranny was overthrown, and the ideal for which they fought became a blessed reality. Not one record of such heroism should be lost. And the women of the Revolution—too few of their heroic names are inscribed upon our rolls. The brave deeds of the heroines of the Revolution are dear to every Daughter; and all such records should be collected and preserved in the archives of this society.

Upon assuming the duties of her office one year ago your registrar general found the work well organized and the office force, though small, most competent.

As ordered by the last congress a genealogist was appointed by the National Board of Management. The choice fell upon Miss Eugenia Washington Moncure, a member of the office force, whose gifts along this line had been previously recognized. To her valuable assistance the registrar is greatly indebted.

It is to be deplored that owing to a misapprehension of the treasurer general's report, the Eleventh Continental Congress limited the appropriation for expenses in the registrar general's office to two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

The report of the treasurer general was based upon the funds required for eleven months only and the restriction has worked a hardship, and been, in a measure, a hindrance to the work.

The office is one of the most important in the society—the foundation upon which all others rest. Upon admission of members depends the continuance of the organization, and it should not be hampered through lack of means or clerical assistance.

The increase in the demand for permits; the extra work required for the supplemental papers; the added care in comparing; the increase labor of correspondence as the membership is enlarged, require increased labor, and will soon necessitate an enlargement of the office force.

The present force is most invaluable from long experience and intimate acquaintance with the workings of the department, and to its able, faithful service is due much of the year's success.

It is a matter of regret that the salaries of these efficient clerks have been reduced through the ruling of the last congress that the expenses of the office should be limited.

Your registrar general, would, therefore recommend that this congress order that the clerks in the registrar general's office be reimbursed for the amount deducted from their regular salaries; which deduction was found necessary in order to keep within the limit of the appropriation made by the Eleventh Continental Congress, for the expenses of said office.

In closing this report grateful acknowledgment is given to the National Board of Management for its unfailing kindness and courtesy; to those connected with the offices at headquarters, all of whom have been most ready with assistance; and to the many correspondents throughout the country, who have been so courteous in replying to questions of information and have sent letters of appreciation and encouragement in connection with the work of the registrar general's office.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER.

[Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report.

Mrs. WALKER:

I move that the report of the registrar general be accepted with thanks.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

Mrs. WALKER. May I amend that motion—with its recommendations? I move to accept the report with its recommendations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the registrar general be accepted with the recommendations. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam President General, would it be in order now to ask a question in regard to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question, madam?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. My question is in regard to the registrar general's report and supplemental papers. I have thought very seriously of writing to the Board on that subject, and I do not know whether it is for this congress to order it or for the Board. I think there should be an extra charge for every supplemental paper that is sent from the office. In all the offices and societies where dues are very much larger their supplemental papers are limited. You have to pay an extra sum of money if you use more than so many, and I think, really, ladies, that we should pay for that work extra. You are only entitled to admission from your first application, and I think there should be an extra charge for the supplemental papers.

Miss HETZEL. I would like to say, in response to that suggestion of Mrs. McCartney, that the constitution of this society says, in one of its objects, the last clause of number one of the objects of the society: "By the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries"—individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots. I do not see how, when the individual services of Revolutionary

soldiers and patriots are sent into the society, that it is just to ask their descendants to pay a few cents more—

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A few cents! I would have a good charge for it. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President, I gave our registrar general the very closest attention, Madam President General, and I was unable to hear what she said. Will you have the statement repeated from the stage?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The registrar general is opposed to making any additional charges to the descendants of Revolutionary soldiers.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Well, we must not have any additional pay for the clerks, then.

Mrs. ORTON. Upon what does she base her objection?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Upon what do you base your objection, Miss Hetzel?

Miss HETZEL. I base my objection on that clause in the constitution on the objects of our society, that we are to collect the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and additional records.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President and ladies of this congress, I would like to say that as the historian of a very small—an exceedingly small—but an exceedingly enthusiastic chapter, I was always proud to discover a new ancestor for anyone of our members. We are trying very hard to raise a fund by which we can publish them, and we would be very proud if they will be able to prove ten ancestors, and we will be able to pay for the publication. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, have you discussed the question as much as you desire? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of accepting the report of the registrar general, with its recommendations, will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Miss MILLER. What were the recommendations?

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Orton of Ohio.

Mrs. ORTON. It seems to me that if the Eleventh Continental Congress reduced the expenses of the registrar general's office, there should be some discussion by the Twelfth Continental Congress of the reason for accepting those recommendations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on this matter?

Mrs. ROOME. I desire to state that the Eleventh Continental Congress, having reduced that appropriation through a misapprehension and only basing its estimate on eleven months, we have deprived that office of one month, and it has worked great hardship to those estimable young ladies in that office, and a gross injustice, and an unkindness, and I think, really, a cruelty on the part of the congress.

Mrs. ORTON. I believe the only reason that the Daughters have for reducing the expenses of the office and headquarters—the reason—is the fact that we want to get just as much money as we can for the Continental Hall fund. That is the only reason that anyone wants to reduce the expenses.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready to accept this report of the registrar general?

Mrs. DAY. I move to amend and accept the recommendations. As the organization is growing so vast I naturally thought the expenses would increase, and, knowing that, I believe it would be a blow to the success of the organization and stab at patriotism, if we restrict it too much.

Motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the treasurer general is next in order. Is the treasurer general present?

MEMBER. Is there not a committee for the consideration of recommendations of national officers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is such a committee.

Mrs. MORGAN. Is it not the duty of this committee to consider these recommendations, and are they not passed into the hands of that committee before the congress acts on them? I ask for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Recording Secretary General, will you answer this question?

Mrs. HOWARD. If the congress chooses to accept the recommendations it has the right to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will take a few minutes from the treasurer general and ask the reader to read a notice which she has here.

Official reader reads notice from committee on contributions for Continental Hall.

READER. The committee wishes to answer this question, that five dollars have been received from Mrs. Clarendon Smith, and the same is credited to Maricopa Chapter, Arizona, and that under the last counting more than eleven thousand dollars have been received. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the report of the treasurer general.

Mrs. DARWIN. This is a report of twelve months and I hope there will be no misunderstanding about it; both receipts and expenditures for twelve months, and I have ventured to make it not—so strictly—this is a net report throughout. It is a report of receipts and expenditures from February 11, 1901, to January 31, 1902. That should be February 1st, but it is printed February 11. It is February 1st. It looks like 11 to me.

MEMBER. February 1, 1902.

Mrs. DARWIN. From February 1, 1902, to January 31, 1903. Current fund, balance of cash in bank at last report, last congress, \$12,595.10, less the amount transferred to the permanent fund by the Eleventh Congress, \$5,000, leaving \$7,595.10 in the treasury at the beginning of the

year. The receipts from the annual dues were \$34,194, less \$718, refunded, making the net receipts for the annual dues \$33,476. The initiation fees were \$3,914, less \$91 refunded, making the net receipts for initiation fees \$3,823. The interest on the deposit of the current fund in bank was \$253.17. The commission on the sales of stationery by Caldwell & Company was \$51.16. Directory sales were \$226, less \$181.19 expended, making the net receipts \$44.81, for the directory. Sales of blanks, \$22.75, less \$2.60 refunded, or, \$20.15. It has been for years a custom to charge five cents a piece for the additional application papers used for the additional ancestors, and as you will notice there were \$20.15 received from that source, net receipts; but along in the spring of last year, as there was so much complaint about even the five cents paid for the application papers for the additional ancestors' record, it was voted by the Board that hereafter not even the five cents a piece will be charged for the application blanks. Therefore all that was received for that purpose after the passage of the resolution of the National Board was refunded. From the life membership certificates we received five dollars, from which deduct fifteen cents for engrossing, making the net receipts \$4.85. The actual net income of the current fund for the year was \$37,673.14. Of the above net income \$33,699 were received from fees and dues of chapter members, and \$3,600 from fees and dues of members at large. Adding the receipts this year to what we had in bank at the beginning, we have for a total, \$45,268.24. The expenditures were as follows:

Office of president general: Postage stamps, \$32; stationery, \$45.52; typewriter, \$75; office expenses, files, record book, messenger, etc., \$19.57; clerical service, \$365.00; total, \$537.09 for the president general's office.

Office of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters: Postage stamps and cards, \$18.53; stationery, \$10.59; card catalogue expenses, \$19.22. That means cards for the indexing of these members, etc. Engrossing, seventy-two charters, eighty-six commissions, one roll of parchment, and printing the same, \$62.25; office expenses, \$65.22; clerical service, two clerks, \$1,223.00; a total of \$1,398.81 for the office of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters.

Office of the recording secretary general: Postage stamps and cards, \$37.35; stationery, \$14.23; office expenses, seals, telegrams, messenger, repairs to typewriter, etc., \$111.49; clerical service, one clerk and some extra service, \$1,209.17; a total of \$1,372.24 for the office of recording secretary general.

As you will notice, I have itemized this report rather more closely than I did last year in the hope there might be no misunderstanding about the office expenses.

Office of corresponding secretary general: Postage stamps, \$6.83; postage on application blanks, \$120.00; stationery, \$5.71; printing,

twenty-five thousand application blanks, five thousand copies of the constitution, and one thousand copies of list of officers, \$279.80. (You see the item of printing is quite a little item in that office.) Office expenses, \$50.68; clerical service, part of one clerk's time, \$120.00. That clerk's time is divided between the corresponding secretary general's office and the Lineage Book office. Total for that office, \$583.02.

Office of the registrar general: Postage stamps and cards, \$67.78. You will notice a large increase in the postage of that office. About a half of that is on account of due postage paid on application papers which are sent with insufficient postage. Stationery for the registrar general's office, \$26.44; typewriter and cabinet, \$80.00; printing circulars, cards, permits and sample blanks, \$71.35; office expenses, repairs, moving furniture, etc., \$113.90; four thousand mailing tubes and binding eleven volumes of records, \$77.50; clerical service, three clerks and some extra service, \$2,000. As has already been stated, the clerks in that office lost a whole month's salary on account of the decision of the last congress. As some of them have others depending upon them, it made quite a difference in their condition during the year. The total for that office was \$2,436.97. If you will look at the little stars printed against the stamps in each office you will see the number of stamped envelopes which are used in addition to the postage stamps in each office. We purchased during the year 28,000 stamped envelopes.

Office of the treasurer general: Postage stamps and cards, \$8.86. I use very few stamps because almost all of my correspondence is in the stamped envelopes. Printing one thousand vouchers, two thousand report blanks, five thousand remittance blanks, one thousand six hundred receipts, one thousand five hundred checks, etc., \$84.00, all of which blanks go to the chapters; auditing accounts, \$120; treasurer's bond, \$50; office expenses, \$228.35; clerical service, three clerks and some extra service, \$2,157.67. In that connection I thought you might be interested in some of the figures which I have collected from preceding year's accounts in the matter of the clerical service in that office. When I came to the office, four years ago, at the congress of 1899, there were in the office three clerks, a man and two young women, and their united salaries amounted to \$2,400 a year. During the year 1899 the service of one clerk, the man clerk, was dispensed with, and the salary of one of the women clerks was raised \$25 a month, and the net expense of clerical service during 1899 was but \$1,660.91; in 1900 it was \$1,680; in 1901 it was \$1,768.83; in 1902, as you will see, it was \$2,157.67, yet still much less than it was four years ago. For clerical service in that office during the four years there have been paid \$7,266.91. If the salaries had been continued at the rate they were when I came into the office, the salaries would have been \$9,600 [Applause]. Subtracting the actual salaries paid during that time from what would have been the salaries for the same service had the old rates been paid, makes a net saving

for the four years of \$2,333 and some cents. It therefore seems to me that that office, though apparently an expensive office, has not cost the society very much more than might have been expected—hardly as much. When I came to the office we had admitted, from the beginning, about 27,000 members. During the time I have been in office we have up to the present time—the last member admitted was number 42,643, showing that we had admitted during the four years 15,210 new members. Not only have we had the accounts of all the old members, but of the new, and yet the number of clerks in the office is the same that it was four years ago. I think any bank will tell you that an increase of 15,000 in the number of its depositors would increase the amount of its clerical force, but the clerical force has not been increased. For two years it was less than when I first came into the office. It has now the same number of clerks, but the salaries are less than they were four years ago [Applause]. Therefore, as you see, the office of the treasurer general for this year, the expenses of it, all together, were \$2,648.88. You can see how many stamped envelopes we used in the small type below.

Office of the historian general: Postage stamps and cards, \$11; stationery, \$8.36; office expenses, moving furniture, awnings, etc., \$7.60, a total of \$26.96.

Office of the librarian general: Postage, \$4.15; stationery, \$13.83; purchase of books, \$53.98; (you will notice that item is a little larger than the amount appropriated every year for the purchase of books, but, in the four years since that amount has been appropriated annually the librarian general has not used the whole amount, consequently it seemed right that she might properly exceed one year's allotment); office expenses, binding, bookcases, etc., \$112.49; clerical service, one indexer, \$690; total for the office, \$874.45. General office expenses. That I believe, is an item which always annoys the congress but it is almost impossible to divide it. Office expenses, cards, telegrams, messengers, repairs, cleaning, etc., \$1772.21; postage stamps and cards, \$92.32; stationery, \$29.40; clerical service, one clerk and some extra service, \$1,036.50; patenting ancestral bars, \$55; wreath for Rochambeau statue, \$22.50; wreath for tomb of La Marquise de Chambrun, \$20; a total of \$1,427.93.

State regents' expenses: Postage, \$198.08, furnished to the state regents for use in the states; stationery, \$84.13, for the same use; a total of \$282.21, expenses of state regents.

Real Daughters' expenses: Spoons for 21 Real Daughters, \$50.40; the support of a Real Daughter, five months, \$25; a total of \$75.40, for the Real Daughters. [Applause.]

Certificate account: Four thousand certificates, \$260; engrossing three thousand three hundred and three certificates, \$330.30; postage and expressage, \$223.90; putting on seals, \$1.05; total expense of

certificates for the year, \$815.25, less receipts from renewed certificates, \$15, net expense of the certificates, \$800.25.

Lineage book account: Plates for book, \$14.50; office expenses, etc., \$26.57; postage stamps, freight, expressage, \$108.67; publishing volume XV, \$556; compiling, \$960; clerical service, one clerk, \$600; total expense of the Lineage book, \$2,265.74, less receipts from the sales, \$238.30; making the net expenses of the Lineage book for the year, \$2,027.44. (Interrupted.)

MEMBER. It has been suggested that we do not ask the treasurer general to read all this report. I think it is very exacting. I think it would be the will of the house that she do not read it all. Some ladies have suggested—I move to that effect.

Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that inasmuch as this is a very long report, and you all have copies of it, that the treasurer general be excused from reading it.

Motion put and carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

(February 1, 1902—January 31, 1903).

CURRENT FUND.

Balance of cash in bank at last report,	\$12,595 10	
Less amount transferred to permanent fund by Eleventh Congress,	5,000 00	\$7,595 10

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues (\$34,194.00, less \$718.00 refunded),...	33,476 00
Initiation fees (\$3,914.00, less \$91.00 refunded),...	3,823 00
Interest on deposit of current fund in bank,	253 17
Commission on sales of stationery by Caldwell & Co.,	51 16
Directory sales (\$226.00, less \$181.19 expended),...	44 81
Sales of blanks (\$2275, less \$2.60 refunded),.....	20 15
Life membership certificates (\$5.00, less .15 for en- grossing),	4 85

Actual net income of Current Fund for the year,..... \$37,673 14

Of the above net income \$33,699.00 was derived
from fees and dues of chapter members, and \$3,-
600 from fees and dues of members at large.

Total, \$45,268 24

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Postage stamps,	\$32 00	
Stationery,	45 52	
Typewriter,	75 00	
Office expenses, files, record book, messenger, &c.,	19 57	
Clerical service,	365 00	537 09

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage stamps and cards,*	\$18 53	
Stationery,	10 59	
Card catalogue expenses,	19 22	
Engrossing 72 charters, 86 commissions, 1 roll of parchment and printing same,	62 25	
Office expenses,	65 22	
Clerical service (two clerks),	1,223 00	1,398 81

*In addition to postage, 500 stamped envelopes were used in this office.

Office of the Recording Secretary General.

Postage stamps and cards,*	37 35	
Stationery,	14 23	
Office expenses, seals, telegrams, messenger, repairs to typewriter, &c.,	111 49	
Clerical service (one clerk and some extra service,	1,209 17	1,372 24

*In addition to this postage, 1,525 stamped envelopes were used in this office.

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage stamps,*	6 83	
Postage on application blanks,	120 00	
Stationery,	5 71	
Printing 25,000 application blanks, 5,000 copies of Constitution and 1,000 copies of list of officers,	279 80	
Office expenses,	50 68	
Clerical service (part of one clerk's time),	120 000	583 02

*In addition to this postage, 400 stamped envelopes were used in this office.

Office of Registrar General.

Postage stamps and cards,*	67 78	
Stationery,	26 44	
Typewriter and cabinet,	80 00	

Printing circulars, cards, permits and sample blanks,	71	35	
Office expenses, repairs, moving furniture, &c.,...	113	90	
4,000 mailing tubes and binding 11 volumes records,	77	50	
Clerical service (three clerks and some extra service),	2,000	00	2,436 97

*In addition to this postage, 12,200 stamped envelopes were used in this office.

Office of Treasurer General.

Postage stamps and cards,*	8	86	
Printing 1,000 vouchers, 2,000 report blanks, 5,000 remittance blanks, 1,600 receipts, 1,500 checks, &c.,	84	00	
Auditing accounts,	120	00	
Treasurer's bond,	50	00	
Office expenses,	228	35	
Clerical service (three clerks and some extra service),	2,157	67	2,648 88

*In addition to this postage, 13,250 stamped envelopes were used in this office.

Office of Historian General.

Postage stamps and cards,*	11	00	
Stationery,	8	36	
Office expenses, moving furniture, awning, &c.,...	7	60	26 96

*In addition to this postage, 300 stamped envelopes were used in this office.

Office of Librarian General.

Postage stamps,	4	15	
Stationery,	13	83	
Purchase of books,	53	98	
Office expenses, binding, book case, &c.,	112	49	
Clerical service (one indexer),	690	00	874 45

General Office Expenses.

Office expense, cards, telegrams, messenger, repairs, cleaning, &c.,	172	21	
Postage stamps and cards,*	92	32	
Stationery,	29	40	
Clerical service (one clerk and some extra service),	1,036	50	

Patenting ancestral bars,	55 00	
Wreath for Rochambeau statue,	22 50	
Wreath for tomb of la Marquise de Chambrun, ..	20 00	1 427 93

*In addition to this postage, 1,475 stamped envelopes were used in this office.

State Regent Expenses.

Postage,	198 08	
Stationery,	84 13	282 21

"Real Daughter" Expenses.

Spoons for twenty-one "Real Daughters,"	50 40	
Support of a "Real Daughter," five months,	25 00	75 40

Certificate Account.

4,000 certificates,	260 00
Engrossing 3,303 certificates,	330 30
Postage and expressage on certificates,	223 90
Putting on seals,	1 05

Total expense of certificates for the year,	815 25
Less receipts from renewed certificates,	15 00

Net expense of the certificates,	800 25	800 25
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Lineage Book Account.

Plates,	14 50
Office expenses, &c.,	26 57
Postage stamps, freight and expressage,	108 67
Publishing Volume XV.,	556 00
Compiling,	960 00
Clerical service (one clerk),	600 00

Total expense of Lineage Book for the year,	2,265 74
Less receipts from sales,	238 30

Net expenses of Lineage Book,	2,027 44	2,027 44
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Magazine Account.

Plates,	116 02
Postal cards, circulars, &c.,	44 50
Stationery,	19 03

TWELFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIFTH DAY. 1175

Auditing accounts of Business Manager,	40 00
Copyrighting,	6 00
Editor's postage,	25 00
Office expenses,	71 70
Genealogical department,	100 00
Business Manager's salary,	900 00
Editor's salary,	1,000 00
Publishing twelve numbers,	4,447 65

Total expense of Magazine for the year,	6,769 90
Less receipts from subscriptions,	2,640 03

Net expenses of Magazine for the year,..... 4,129 87 4,129 87

Smithsonian Report Account.

100 copies, second edition, first report and 200 copies fourth report,	180 10
Indexing fourth report,	81 25
Postage, fourth report committee,	11 10
Plates, photographs, &c.,	38 60
Expressage, messenger and circulars, ..	8 00
Clerical service, fourth and fifth reports,	200 30

Total expense,	519 45
Less receipts from sales,	49 92

Net expense, 469 53 469 53

Statute Book Account.

1,000 Statute Books,	136 50
Indexing,	5 00

Total expense of Statute Book for the year,	141 50
Less receipts from sales,	5 10

Net expenses of Statute Book,..... 136 40 136 40

Eleventh Continental Congress.

Postage,	3 00
Rent of typewriter,	10 00
Supper and cab hire for Tellers,	11 50
Messenger service,	12 80
Expenses of Credential Committee,	20 00

House Committee expense,	35	20	
Rent of tables, chairs and re-payment for damages,	36	45	
Pads, bands, envelopes, pins, pencils, &c.,	45	19	
Spoons for thirty-two pages,	48	00	
Precentor, accompanist, piano, &c.,	50	00	
Extra hours of eighteen employes of theatre,	54	00	
Decorating Opera House,	62	00	
Programs and die for same,	69	23	
Official Reader,	100	00	
Extra clerical service and typewriting,	142	00	
Parliamentarian,	150	00	
Amendments, circulars, ballots, tickets, &c.,	173	80	
Badges, three state banners and repairs,	252	64	
Stenographic report of proceedings,	410	00	
Music, decorations, attendants, coat racks, lights, &c.,	471	40	
Testimonial voted to Mrs. G. B. Darwin, by the Congress,	1,000	00	
Rent of Opera House,	2,800	00	5.957 21

Preliminary Expenses Twelfth Congress.

Circulars, envelopes, amendments, postage, &c.,	158	46
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Incidental Expenses of Continental Hall Site.

Securing option on lot in square 172,	50	00	
Clearing and surveying lot, making borings and map and 500 copies of same,	228	50	
Postage on invitations to ground breaking ceremonies,*	48	08	
Platform for ground breaking ceremonies,	65	55	
Covering platform for ground breaking ceremonies,	20	00	
Programmes, invitations and envelopes for ground breaking ceremonies,	27	75	
Music, chairs, etc., for ground breaking ceremonies,	35	40	
Expenses of committee on architecture,†	356	42	832 71
Rent of office and store room,	2,082	00	2,082 00
27,400 stamped envelopes,	591	72	591 72
Ribbon (\$81.25 less \$25.62 received from sales),	55	63	55 63
Rent of telephone (\$72.50 less \$18.55 received for extra messages),	53	95	53 95

*In addition to this postage, 600 stamped envelopes were used.

†The whole of the expenses of this Committee were repaid by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay to the Continental Hall Fund, and by her direction, half the sum is credited to the total of Kentucky, and half to that of New York.

Transfer to Continental Hall account, ordered by National Board,	25 00	25 00
Total net expenditures of Current Fund for the year,		<u>28,984 12</u>

Balance of Current Fund, January 31, 1903.

In National Metropolitan Bank,	2,703 34
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	<u>13,580 78 \$16,284 12</u>

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank at last report,	49 01
Interest accrued,	99
Total,	<u>50 00</u>

For convenience of reference, the largest items of expenditure of Current Fund have been grouped as follows:

Clerical service 13 clerks and some extra service (exclusive of Magazine and Lineage Book), ..	8,801 37
Eleventh Continental Congress,	5,957 21
Magazine,	4,129 87
Lineage Book,	2,027 44
Office expenses,	881 51
Rent,	2,082 00
Postage for Officers and State Regents,	1,195 12
Stationery for Officers and State Regents,	187 05
Certificates,	800 25
Printing blanks, cards, receipts, circulars, etc.,	435 15

In estimating the income for the coming year, the following figures should be considered.

Total number of members admitted to date 42,643, from which deduct as follows:

Life members,	806
"Real Daughters," living,	305
Vacant numbers,	89
Members admitted since Aug. 22, 1902, who do not pay 1903 dues,	2,477
Members in arrears, about	5,000
Deceased members,	1,975
Resigned members,	2,720
Dropped members,	882
Total deduction from paying membership,	<u>14,254</u>
Total of old members from whom 1903 dues may be expected,	28,389

Permanent or Building Fund.

Cash balance at last report, January 31, 1902,	\$24,190 57
Amount realized on sale of \$6,000.00, 5 per cent bonds and \$7,000.00, 4 per cent. bonds of the permanent investment,	13,972 90

RECEIPTS.

Transfer from Current to Permanent fund, ordered by Eleventh Congress,	\$5,000 00
Life memberships,	1,050 00
Charter fees,	194 00
Interest on deposits and investments,	2,239 51

Commissions.

On sales of rosettes,	02		
On sales of recognition pins,	204 40		
On sales of jewelled insignia,	147 00		
On sales of china,	2 66	354 08	8,837 59

Continental Hall Contributions,

Alabama,	171 13
Arizona,	10 00
California,	100 00
Colorado,	25 00
Connecticut,	1,477 00
Delaware,	75 00
District of Columbia,	365 90
Florida,	4 00
Georgia,	145 00
Illinois,	305 00
Indiana,	309 50
Iowa,	65 00
Kansas,	5 00
Kentucky,	359 01
Maine,	172 50
Maryland,	110 17
Massachusetts,	216 73
Michigan,	120 00
Minnesota,	75 00
Missouri,	46 00
Montana,	25 25
Nebraska,	30 00
New Hampshire,	15 00
New Jersey,	262 10
New York,	2,250 91
North Carolina,	25 00

North Dakota,	5 00	
Ohio,	556 75	
Oregon,	50 00	
Pennsylvania,	2,761 65	
Rhode Island,	40 00	
South Carolina,	50	
South Dakota,	8 00	
Tennessee,	114 00	
Texas,	150 00	
Vermont,	161 25	
Virginia,	107 00	
Washington,	68 75	
Wisconsin,	87 00	
Wyoming,	20 00	10,795 10
Actual income of Permanent Fund for the year,		19,632 69
Total cash,		57,796 16
To this add balance of permanent in- vestment after sale of bonds, par value, Current investment transferred to per- manent investment by Eleventh Con- gress,	45,000 00	
	10,000 00	
Total investments,		*55,000 00
Total,		\$112,796 16
Continental Hall site, 9 lots, in square 173,		\$50,265 17
Balance of Permanent Fund January 31, 1903, counting bonds at par value only, The above balance is divided as follows:		†\$62,529 99
Cash in American Security and Trust Co. bank,	\$7,529 99	
Bonds, at face value only,	55,000 00	
		\$62,529 99

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

*If bonds are estimated at their cost price, the bonds would be \$60,-
058.49.

†If the bonds are estimated at their cost price, the balance would be
\$67,588.48.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing statement of the Treasurer General of the receipts and expenditures of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, from February 1, 1902, to January 31, 1903, and find the items as set forth therein correct. I have also examined the securities of the Society and find them as reported by the Treasurer General.

E. T. BUSHNELL, *Auditor.*

Mrs. DARWIN. What action will be taken on the report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The treasurer general inquires what action will be taken on it. Can it be accepted if it is not read to you? Will it be accepted as printed? A motion will be in order.

Miss MIFFLIN:

I move that the report as printed be accepted.

Mrs. WARREN, of Connecticut. It has been suggested that she give the total expenses and receipts.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Give the totals, please.

Mrs. DARWIN. The total net expenditures of the current fund for the year were \$28,984.12, and the receipts, as I told you, were \$37,673.14, during that time. The balance left in the bank at the end of January, 1903, was, in the Metropolitan bank, \$2,703.34; in the Washington Loan and Trust Company, \$13,580.78, a total of \$16,284.12 for the current balance at the end of January. The Fort Crailo fund, if you remember, was, last year, \$49.01, and we have had 99 cents of interest, making a total now of \$50. As it was requested last year that the actual number of members on the roll should be ascertained as nearly as possible, I have had the following figures obtained from the office: We have now on the roll of life members, 806 members, life members; of Real Daughters, 305 living, so far as known; vacant numbers, 89 altogether; members admitted since August 22, 1902, who do not pay 1903 dues, 2,477 members, members in arrears, about 5,000, some of them in arrears for many years.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. There is a law covering that.

Mrs. DARWIN. No, the law does not cover it so long as they are chapter members.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Are not the chapters responsible for them?

Mrs. DARWIN. They are said to be, but I have never known them to pay for them.

Deceased members, 1,975; resigned members, 2,720; dropped members, 882; making a total deduction from the actual paying membership of 14,254.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Will you be kind enough to tell us why the members are dropped?

Mrs. DARWIN. Non-payment of dues.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Why are not those 5,000 dropped?

Mrs. DARWIN. They are on the chapters' rolls and the chapters have not signified that they wish them dropped, and the society does not take people's names off the rolls—only the chapters. We never send any bills to the chapter members so long as they are retained on the chapter rolls. As soon as the chapters notify us that they have resigned them, or dropped them, then we send them bills, but not otherwise.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, I do not think the chapters understand that.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam Treasurer General, why are not the chapters held responsible?

Mrs. DARWIN. I do not know any law under which you can compel them. They get no representation in congress except from paid members, but they often retain people on their rolls for years.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Do they report them as members in their chapters?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes, in arrears.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. In arrears, but they do not get representation for them?

Mrs. DARWIN. They get no representation for their unpaid members.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. But are they not members of the National Society as well as members of the chapters?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Then they are required to pay their dues to the National Society, are they not?

Mrs. DARWIN. Yes, but I do not know how you can compel it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We can pass a law by this congress, can we not?

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Madam President, may I ask the treasurer general—I see that the balance between the net receipts and the net expenses is \$8,689, and I would like to ask the treasurer general how much of this year's dues is included in this amount.

Mrs. DARWIN. I cannot tell you exactly, but I do not think a great deal of it is included. Of course we changed our date last year. There are some of the 1903 dues included. Some chapters will pay in December for their advance dues, and of course those are counted in the balance at the end of January. I cannot give you the exact figures.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. When we send out from our chapters the blanks that members have not paid do I understand that you do not notify those delinquent members?

Mrs. DARWIN. No, we do not do so. We feel it would be an insult to the chapters, and generally the chapters would consider it an insult if we should send individual bills to their members, and so we do not do it until the chapters say they have given them up.

The total of old members, therefore, from whom the 1903 dues may be expected, would be but 28,389, instead of the 42,000 who were admitted. I think most of the members think that because we have admitted 42,000 we get \$42,000 income, but they forget that some are life

members, some are resigned, and some are dead, and some were admitted after August 22, and do not pay until the next year. That is the report of the membership. Do you wish to hear the permanent fund?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Give us the permanent fund.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. If we have a judicial board would they not be able to decide what we could do with those five thousand members?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I suppose so.

Mrs. DARWIN. There is another matter which maybe you did not notice. I said there were 89 vacant numbers; I mean numbers for which there are no people. They are cancelled—the numbers of old members who have become in arrears and have dropped out of the society, and then, in after years, have come back again as new members, paying only their initiation fees and dues as new members, taking new numbers. In those cases the old numbers have been declared vacant, and that amounts now to 89 vacant numbers. As you will see in my recommendations later on, I hope the congress will take some action in this matter.

The cash balance of the permanent or building fund at the last report, January 31, 1902, was \$24,190.57. The amount realized on the sale of \$6,000 five per cent. bonds, and \$7,000 four per cent. bonds—bonds sold in order to purchase the lot—was \$13,972.90. That is not a gain, you understand; it is simply a change from one shape of the funds to another. It was reported last year as bonds at their face value.

The receipts transferred from the current to the permanent fund ordered by the Eleventh Continental Congress were \$5,000; life memberships, \$1,050; charter fees, \$194; interest on deposits and investments, \$2,239.51; commissions on the sale of rosettes, two cents. We received more than that amount, if you please, but that was the profit. We transferred to the permanent fund only the profit on the sale of rosettes, and we actually made two cents on the transaction. On sales of recognition pins, \$204.40; on sales of jeweled insignia, \$147. You see that is only \$351 and something, and it takes, as the registrar general has told us, nearly the whole time of one clerk, whose salary is \$600 a year, to make out the permits, to hunt out the additional papers, records, etc., and we bring in for that only something like \$350.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would also like to ask, in connection with this permanent fund—I have always thought, and have suggested a number of times, that when the certificate and notification of membership were sent, if the permit for the insignia were included, it would save writing for it, save time, and all the postage stamps and trouble.

Mrs. PARK. They would lose it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. They should not lose it. They should take care of it—they can lose it, if they please, or take care of it. It is a valuable piece of property and it would save a great deal of trouble if the permit were inclosed.

Mrs. DARWIN. But it would still require a clerk's time to make out the permit and hunt out the record. It really does not look like a business proposition to pay \$600 for a clerk's services and then get in as a result for her services but \$351. It looks like a bad business proposition.

The Continental Hall contributions are as follows: They are contributed by states; I think some of you who heard the list read the other day, the list of receipts which I have had since the first of February for this Continental Hall fund, have been disappointed because you did not hear your chapters' names mentioned. I was told so. I could not do that. This report closes on January 31st and I could not mention the names of all the chapters from which I have received contributions in the whole year, without making the report so long that you would not want to hear it at all. So I have simply credited them by states. But if you have followed my reports from month to month as they are published, you must have seen or you will see, your chapter's contribution, which I have receipted for from time to time individually each month.

Alabama, \$171.13 during the year; Arizona, \$10.00; California, \$100. The total contributions during the year, and these include what was given out last congress, \$10,795.10, making the actual income for the permanent fund for the year, \$19,632.69. The total cash fund, which includes what we had at the beginning and the bonds that we transferred, etc., \$57,796.16. To this add the balance of the permanent investment left after the sale of the bonds, counting them at their par value, \$45,000. The current investment transferred to the permanent investment by the Eleventh Congress, \$10,000, a total of \$55,000, bonds at their face value would make the total receipts \$112,796.16, but from that we must deduct the price paid for the lot, which was \$50,266.17, making the balance of the permanent fund on January 31, 1903, counting the bonds at par value only, \$62,529.99, which is divided as follows:

Cash in the American Security and Trust Company, \$7,529.99; bonds at their face value, \$55,000. Respectfully submitted—[Applause.]

There is still one item which I wanted to mention to you. In the incidental expenses of the Continental Hall site you will find, on one of the pages, an item of expenditure of \$356.42 for the expenses of the committee on architecture. All of these expenses were repaid by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, chairman of the sub-committee on architecture of the Continental Hall fund. [Applause.] And I have just received a note from her saying that \$40.57 more paid for additional expenses will also be added to her donation. [Applause.] This donation she wished divided—half for Kentucky and half for New York. [Applause.] So you will find half of the donation credited in the total for Kentucky and half in the total for New York.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General, may not the balance be handed over to the Continental Hall fund?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The whole balance of the current fund?

Mrs. BEDLE. The balance from the fund—is not that customary?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They have sometimes voted part of it—I do not think the whole of it can be voted. Have you finished with your report, Madam Treasurer General?

Mrs. DARWIN. As the matter has been brought up, Madam President, I think we could turn over \$10,000 of the current balance safely to the Continental Hall fund if the congress so pleases. I hope you understand that this balance is not on account of our reckless receipts of such large numbers. It is because the money has been saved by carefully watching the expenditures, which seem to you in the aggregate large, but which are not large if you think of the amount of business done. There would not be any such balance in the bank but for the savings of the national officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is now upon the acceptance of this report as printed.

Mrs. McCARTNEY.

I move the acceptance with a rising vote of thanks.

Miss MILLER. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we accept by a rising vote the report of the treasurer general. All in favor signify by rising. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the acceptance of this report as printed. (Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. CROSMAN. Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Crosman, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. CROSMAN.

I move that this Twelfth Continental Congress authorize the treasurer general to transfer from the current fund to the permanent or building fund the sum of \$10,000.

Mrs. BEDLE. I second the motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the report of the chairman of the auditing committee.

OFFICIAL READER. Reads report.

To the Honorable Board of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: Ladies, we, your committee appointed to make a detailed examination of the books and fiscal papers of the treasurer general for the year ending January 31st, 1903, beg to state that we find them correct in every particular. We have also verified the treasurer general's report to congress.

(Signed)

ELLEN MASON COLTON,
Chairman.

Mrs. M. T. SCOTT,
Mrs. W. A. RICHARDS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept this report is now in order.
Miss BATCHELLER.

I move the acceptance of this report.

Motion seconded.

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. SWIFT. It has been the custom for the state regents, I think, to draw a certain amount for postage each year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe so.

Mrs. SWIFT. I have been state regent for four or five years and have never drawn a cent. I would like to have twenty dollars turned over to the Continental Hall fund. I am entitled to that.

[Applause.] [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thanks. The report of the historian general is now in order.

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President,

I wish to move a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Lindsay for her untiring devotion and generous gifts to the work of the committee on architecture of the Memorial Continental Hall.

Miss FRAZER. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor signify by saying "aye"—

Mrs. WALKER. A rising vote is asked for. I ask for a rising vote.

(A rising vote is given.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next on the list is the report of the historian general.

Miss HETZEL.

Madam President General, Members of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: I have to report two volumes of the Lineage Book issued since the last Continental Congress, Volumes Fifteen and Sixteen. Four volumes have appeared during my two years' term as historian general.

More volumes might be produced each year were it not necessary for the compiler to have a great deal of correspondence to ascertain the dates and other facts necessary to establish the identity of many patriots, particularly when there are two or more on record of the same name. The compiler hopes that when the records of the present registrar general are edited that it will be possible to issue more Lineage Books each year, owing to her thorough system of verification and identification.

At the last congress an order was given to revise the first volume of the Lineage Book. I have made that my individual work, but I have not been able to finish it. I ask the privilege of completing this first volume. It is not of necessity the work of the historian general, but it

should be the work of a charter member. Any charter member or friends of charter members in this society are earnestly urged to send any records of additional ancestors or other additional records to me, care of the historian general. The publication of many town and family histories, newly discovered rosters and genealogical records have so multiplied since the first compiling of this volume that many of the records there can be completed and additions made to the Roll of Honor.

I find in that first volume that twenty-eight members entered this society on collateral claims—through the mother of a patriot. I have found upon investigation that eighteen of these twenty-eight had also perfect lineal claims. Of the ten for whom I cannot find any lineal ancestors two are dead, another has resigned. There are now but seven members of this society who have not lineal ancestors. Of these one is the great-grandniece of John Paul Jones, and two others have a Cincinnati claim, being the only relatives and heirs of two distinguished patriots who died unmarried. But I don't despair of finding ancestors for them all, and without extra charge. [Laughter and applause.]

In verifying the lineal claims of so many who entered on collaterals, I have been able to establish the active patriotism of three mothers, several fathers and many brothers of renowned patriots. The true value of the lineal amendment is shown in thus bringing to light individual services of many active patriots who were overshadowed by one distinguished member of the family.

Four hundred and two Lineage Books have been distributed among the chapters during the term of the retiring historian general. It will always be a great satisfaction to me that this work was inaugurated during my term of office, and I hope that these Lineage Books will prove of great use and satisfaction to the society, that they will greatly facilitate the work of bringing members into the society, of bringing them nearer to their relatives, who are already admitted, and of familiarizing them with the services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, thus fulfilling one of the most important clauses of our constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the historian general.

Mrs. ROOME.

I move the acceptance of this report with the recommendations.

Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this report be accepted with its recommendations. [Laughter.] All in favor signify by saying "aye"—

Mrs. TERRY. A rising vote of thanks is requested.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of doing so, rise. You may be seated. Those opposed, rise. It is carried almost unanimously. The assistant historian general's report is now in order.

Miss HETZEL. Madam President, I was requested by the assistant historian general to read her report.

Madam President General and Delegates of the Twelfth Continental Congress: The assistant historian general's duties of collecting and filing chapter reports has brought to me assurances of the most satisfactory nature, showing earnest purpose and most sincere labor on the part of our chapters to uphold in the highest sense the fundamental principles of our society, the cultivation of patriotism and Americanism, the preservation of historic spots, marking graves of heroes of the Revolution, celebrating anniversaries of Revolutionary battles, awarding medals for best essays and in so many other ways doing good and noble work.

The various state regent's reports as well as the Smithsonian report brings this chapter work so well arranged to your notice that I would waste your valuable time to reiterate the many noble deeds and splendid work accomplished all over our country by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It has been a pleasure to serve for the past two years. My most sincere interest is with the work of the society. I cannot make the briefest report without a word of congratulation that at last the grand and important monument—the Continental Hall—seems an assured fact. It will still need our most concentrated efforts to finish the great work, but who can doubt its completion in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

BETTIE BECK GOODLOE,
Assistant Historian D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the assistant historian general.

Miss MILLER.

I move that it be accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

Miss TEMPLE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that it be accepted with a rising vote of thanks. A rising vote is given. We will listen to the report of the librarian general.

Miss McBLAIR.

Madam President General and Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress: I have the honor to report the continued development in interest and usefulness of the library of the National Society.

During the year past a gratifying number of accessions has been received. Many of them the gift of chapters, including the George Walton Chapter, the Francis Shaw Chapter, Ox-Bow Chapter, Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, the New Connecticut Chapter, and the peculiarly appropriate gift of Drake's Tea Leaves, by the Boston Tea Party Chapter.

Many chapters have kindly sent their year books. Of the genealogies received, a number were written by Daughters of the American Revolution, who have enriched the library by the fruit of their labors. To several state regents our thanks are due for gifts and for influence exerted in behalf of the library.

As the result of an extensive correspondence with historical and patriotic societies, publishers and authors, many local histories and genealogies have been secured in exchange.

The state records are obtained as published, and copies made of original regimental and company muster rolls not in print. Works of this character are indispensable for tracing descent and verifying Revolutionary service.

Rhode Island has continued its generous annual appropriation for the benefit of the library, and during the year has added to our store of the state records a number of valuable volumes. The grateful appreciation which this important assistance commands, is ever accompanied by the hope that other states may be inspired to emulate Rhode Island's noble example.

The library is ornamented by a copy of the Declaration of Independence and a history of the flag, handsomely framed, the gift of our gracious president general, who has also presented two valuable volumes, the Pilgrim Republic and the Story of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony has been presented by Mrs. Quarles and the history of Saugerties by Mrs. Charles A. Spaulding.

I desire to repeat very earnestly, the statement made in previous reports, that the great need of the library is reliable county and town histories and genealogies, and to express the hope that members of the society will exert their aid and influence to assist the librarian's efforts to procure these books.

The increasing requests for historical and genealogical information from all parts of the country, and the many visitors who consult our books bear testimony that the library is fulfilling an important part in the advancement of the National Society.

During the four years I have had the honor to serve the society as librarian general it has been my privilege to place seven hundred volumes in the library. My first effort was to obtain a copy of the holy scriptures and a prayer book, which was given in response to my appeal, at a meeting of the National Board of Management, the Bible by Miss Daggett, then state regent of Massachusetts, as the gift of Massachusetts, and the prayer book, by Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, in the name of the Mount Vernon Chapter of Alexandria, Virginia.

A valuable acquisition to the library has been the memorial edition of Worthington Chauncy Ford's Life of George Washington, in two elegant volumes handsomely bound and finely illustrated, a notable specimen of all that is best in the art of book making.

The author has endeavored to make the great Washington write his own biography, using his own phrases to illustrate his attitude towards public questions and public characters. This interesting and beautiful work is the joint gift of several Daughters of the American Revolution, and several chapters who generously provided the money in response to the librarian general's wish to secure by subscription this book for the library.

My recommendation that the \$50 given to the library by a previous congress be made an annual appropriation secured the endorsement of the Ninth Continental Congress: this money has been applied to the purchase of books not obtainable by any other means, it continues to be an invaluable benefit to the library.

It was the pleasure of the Tenth Continental Congress to accede to my request that the accomplished library clerk employed as an indexer be assigned to the library, and that the librarian have the benefit of her assistance. To the faithful, intelligent services of this excellent clerk the library is largely indebted for its usefulness and success.

In retiring from the office of librarian general I wish to thank you for having given me a most interesting experience, in which delightful occupation, charming association, ennobling and broadening influences have prevailed. I trust to your charity to condone all shortcomings and believe that I have endeavored to discharge the duties of a national officer with fidelity and loyalty.

I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to state and chapter regents and other officers, individual members, personal friends, to every one who has coöperated in my work for the library, and also to those who have aided me recently in my work for the Continental Hall.

Madam President General, I beg to thank you and my fellow members of the National Board for your ever gracious kindness and courteous consideration—the memory of my association with you will always be happily cherished.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR.

[Applause.]

This is a picture I am giving as a parting gift to the library (presenting a picture of Washington). It is a copy of the portrait of Washington which is in the office of the secretary of war. The picture was made by David Huntington, and I believe it is a composite picture of the portraits of Trumbull and other artists. [Applause.]

MISS TEMPLE.

I move that we accept this report with a rising vote of thanks.

MISS MILLER. I second the motion. I think we are under great obligations to Miss McBlair for what she has done for us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this report of the librarian general be accepted and by a standing vote. A rising vote is given.

Miss MILLER. I feel very proud of having introduced her to the congress as librarian general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion was unanimously carried, and this report closes the reports of the national officers for this year.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I have a supplemental report which has just been handed to me. Shall I give it to the official reader to read?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you please.

READER. Announcement from Washington state. I wish it recorded that Mrs. O. C. Harvey, of Tacoma, was elected as honorary state regent of Washington. Mrs. Parker, of Tacoma, is state regent, and Mrs. Thomas Tannatt, of Spokane, as state vice-regent, signed Mrs. G. E. Bacon, Washington state regent.

Miss BATCHELLER. I would like to speak a few minutes to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have something before us to be confirmed. There are the names of three honorary state regents presented to us, and we now need the approval of the congress.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. Wisconsin desires to add to the list of honorary state regents the name of Mrs. James Sidney Peck.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. James S. Peck's name is added to the list of honorary state regents. (Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Batcheller has requested a few minutes. The Chair will give her a few minutes. We are about to go into executive session, however.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President and members of the congress: I feel that I am up here very often, but there is a very large number on the floor of this house who have asked me to state that they feel that they cannot do justice to consider, in the length of time before us, *ad seriatim*, the only way that is possible to arrive at any just conclusion in regard to the amendment compiled from three amendments, and it seems that we must of necessity postpone it for one year. We do not wish to do anything now that will militate against us, and it is always wise and best to make haste slowly. It is a radical change—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I regret to interrupt you, but this executive meeting was made the order of the day after the closing of the reports of the national officers. I would be very pleased to hear those remarks in the morning, or later.

Miss BATCHELLER. I beg your pardon, Madam President General, I understood we were not to have these views until eleven o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Immediately after the reports of national officers.

Mrs. CAREY. I call for the order of the day.

Miss BATCHELLER. I made that motion and I was not aware of a later motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are perfectly excusable, indeed.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky.

Resolved, that the congress go now into executive session in order to view the stereopticon exhibition of the designs to

be shown by the committee on architecture, and that all persons be requested to retire except members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, a sufficient number of Minute Men to keep the doors closed against the public, and those guests in the box of the president general who have been especially invited by her because of the valuable advice and assistance they have given to this committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion—is there a second to it?

MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is open for discussion.

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. I ask for information. In case we go into executive session now, will we do any business after seeing the pictures?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That remains for the congress to decide. I presume there will not be much time for other business after we have seen these pictures.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I ask the privilege of adding just a clause to that motion, which is, that when we go into executive session it is with the understanding that we transact no business after the pictures are shown. If the lady will introduce it into the motion I will be very grateful, in order that we may know just what is to be done.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection to this request it will be so ordered.

The motion was put and carried, the congress going into executive session (10:30 p. m.) and upon motion taking a recess at 11:30 p. m.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

Congress called to order at 10.15 a. m. by the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite with the chaplain general in invoking the divine blessing upon our work.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us unite in prayer. Almighty and everlasting God, Who art always ready to hear us when we pray, and art wont to give us more than we ask or desire, we humbly beseech Thee to hear and receive the prayers of Thy servants who are here assembled in Thy presence. Give them success in their efforts to cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom whereof the perpetual foundations were laid by our forefathers. Grant us true wisdom in the things which are at this time committed to our charge, and be pleased to prosper our consultations to the advancement of Thy glory and the welfare of the great and good cause which we have in hand. Preserve us from all error, ignorance or prejudice, and inspire in us harmony of action and unity of purpose that in all our works we may glorify Thy Holy Name, and in the end obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

The congress repeated the Lord's Prayer.

MR. FOSTER. I have been requested by the music committee to state that inasmuch as we have sung "The Star Spangled Banner" twice, that we sing this morning "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," two verses.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was sung by the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Owing to the absence of our stenographer we have not the minutes of yesterday's proceedings. If the Chair hears no objection it will be ordered that they be read at a later date. Is there any objection? (Cries of "No, no!") The Chair hears no objection. It is so ordered.

The next order of business is considering the amendments called to our attention yesterday by the committee on amendments.

Miss Batcheller of New Jersey is recognized.

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam President and members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, last night those of you who were here will remember that I thought I had permission to speak on a subject that is very near and dear to us all. I am sure we all want to do the very best possible thing for this society and for ourselves. It is utterly impossible for us to consider these amendments section by section as we voted to do, and give them proper consideration. It is a composite affair, that is, it is compiled from the three amendments offered last year. I signed one of these amendments most cordially and heartily, and I have not experienced any change of heart exactly, but I realize now that it is more far-reaching than

I thought at first. The one thing—there are many things—but there is one thing that I want to impress upon you and that is the cost that this is likely to entail. There are many other points, and therefore,

I move to reconsider the vote on the motion to consider the amendment reported by the committee section by section. E. Ellen Batcheller, seconded by Mrs. Tulloch.

We have to do this in order to recall it that we may postpone it until next year. Now you know we have a great many things before us to-day. I am sorry to say you must listen to the Smithsonian Report. It is brief, but it contains a recommendation. The compiler of the report, the chairman of the committee, is not a national officer, so it cannot be referred to the committee on recommendations of national officers, but must come directly before the congress. There are a great many other things. I only speak of that because I know of that personally.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read this motion.

OFFICIAL READER.

"I move to reconsider the vote on the motion to consider the amendment reported by the committee section by section. E. Ellen Batcheller, M. P. Tulloch."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion required or wished?

Mrs. FOX. Madam President, if I understand Miss Batcheller, she said she moved to reconsider so that it would be put off until next year. Do I understand, or was it that it would be considered as a whole?

Miss BATCHELLER. So that it could be considered next year.

Mrs. FOX. Then I am opposed to reconsideration.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the motion. It rests with the congress what will be done. Are you ready for the question? You have discussed it all you wish? (Cries of "Question, question!") All those in favor of reconsideration—

Mrs. QUINTON. A second reading of the motion is called for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it again very slowly and distinctly.

OFFICIAL READER. Miss Batcheller's motion:

"I move to reconsider the vote on the motion to consider the amendment reported by the committee section by section."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have discussed sufficiently, I understand. All those in favor signify it by saying "aye."

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, does that mean we cannot consider it at all then?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, that is not so, just section by section. (The negative put.) (Motion carried.) What is your further pleasure, ladies of the congress?

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, I do not know that my motion is exactly in order now.

Mrs. FOX. Madam President, I rise to a point of order. Having voted to reconsider a certain motion, that motion is now before us to be acted upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is now before us. Your motion is not in order, Mrs. Weed.

Mrs. WEED. It is a motion regarding postponement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is now upon Mrs. Draper's motion to reconsider this amendment section by section. Do you understand that? Now this is the motion you have to vote upon. Now we are reconsidering the vote on Mrs. Draper's motion. Does everyone understand it?

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask is it simply that this shall be considered seriatim, or it is that it shall not be considered at all?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are voting over again whether they will consider it seriatim or not. (Question put.)

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. Was it not decided by vote that we would consider this section by section?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been reconsidered by the congress. The motion of Mrs. Draper is lost. [Applause.] The question is now upon the adoption of the report of the committee. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President and members of the congress, individually as a member of this body I am anxious that we should immediately act on this amendment by its adoption. But as always we are willing to submit to the will of the majority of this house. The objection has been brought forward that we did not have time for consideration of this important question. We ought to have had time. We have been in session since Monday morning. There is no business before this house more important than this. Why should it be crowded off to make room for business that comes after that is no more important? Objection has been offered also on the score of paying a lawyer. I regret very much that we ever have to ask for legal advice or go outside of our body, but inasmuch as we have already paid a lawyer several times, I see no reason why we should not pay a lawyer when it becomes necessary in the future. It is said that the members of this congress do not fully understand this amendment; that it should be put off for further consideration for another congress. I believe the body assembled next year cannot possibly understand as thoroughly as this body does this amendment. [Applause.]

It has been discussed upon the three points of the three amendments first offered to you. It has been brought back again and offered to you in a condensed form. I believe there is no one in this house but who understands the vital point; there may be little words that may require changing—that is always the case, I think—but the vital issue we all understand. Whenever any important matter of this kind is brought before us, we lay it upon the table, or we defer it, and the next body that comes does not understand as intelligently as the preceding body does, and the thing is sometimes lost, or the spirit of it is lost. I do hope you will come to some conclusion in regard to this matter at once; that you will adopt it, because I think it is what we require, and we cannot wait a year longer for it. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. The question is upon the adoption of the committee's report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is.

Mrs. WEED. I have been requested to introduce the following resolution in regard to this report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment reported by the committee?

Mrs. WEED. Yes, regarding the reported amendment.

I move that this congress order that this proposed amendment be put into operation in its present form for two years, postponing final action upon inserting it in the constitution until the Fourteenth Continental Congress, when imperfections and omissions may be remedied based upon actual experience of its working. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to your motion?

Mrs. WEED. Mrs. Park has seconded it.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Can you postpone an amendment to the constitution for two years, Madam Chairman?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that you usually have but one year to consider an amendment to the constitution.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Can we legislate for a congress two years hence?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks not.

OFFICIAL READER. "I move that this congress order that this proposed amendment be put into operation in its present form for two years, postponing final action upon inserting it in the constitution until the Fourteenth Continental Congress, when imperfections and omissions may be remedied, based upon actual experience of its workings."

Miss AVERY. Madam President, may I ask if such a motion is in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hardly thinks that it is in order.

Mrs. WEED. Would it be in order for one year, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not think that it would; that to put it in force for one year is hardly a good thing to do. She thinks that she must rule against that idea.

Mrs. HAMILTON WARD. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, it does not seem to me that it is wise to pass such an important amendment, however we few members here may be in favor of it. when at least half of the seats are vacant. I think that it should be postponed for another year. It could then be brought up early in the session and not left until the last day of the congress, when many of the members have gone, many more are ill, and I should move a postponement of this until another year.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General, a great many of us have come a long way and we have sat here from Monday morning until Saturday night, and then the house goes away and refuses to do any business. I do not believe in that. We want our amendment passed if we only have a quorum. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would remind you that the question is upon the adoption of this amendment.

Mrs. BROCKETT. The previous question.

Miss AVERY. Has any one seconded that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Avery of Michigan is recognized.

Miss AVERY. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, it seems to me that we have accomplished a very great deal when three measures so strongly endorsed have had the movers of those amendments act together upon a committee and each one compromise. Is it not also true that we make a thing far more important than it really is? I remember very well that when the beautiful little sub-stations were built in Boston almost exactly like the great big library, Boston began to rave over the beauty of those little buildings, as if there was nothing quite so beautiful in Boston, when some man very fond of dogs suddenly called them library pups; he put them down to their value; they were not nearly so important as the great big library; they were very beautiful and they serve their purpose. Now, I do not want to put ourselves on a level of the pups, but it does seem to me that this amendment would give us a very good and praiseworthy body to start in and do some good work for us, and eliminate contentions from this body and give us a state of peace which we often lack. I think also it could be tried for a time, perhaps not two years, probably four years, and if then it is not doing the work which you all think desirable you can easily, since you have created it, destroy it and resort to other measures. I sincerely hope that you will pass the amendment in the form in which it stands. You have had nearly twenty-four hours to look over the amendment as presented, and since it is not so perfectly tremendous, why not

pass it here and now? We are a quorum and competent, and the other delegates were perfectly at liberty to stay and consider this since they knew that it was to be brought before us. [Applause.]

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President, I think we understand this amendment if we are ever going to understand anything. [Applause.] Certainly I know that the Massachusetts delegation understands it. I am sorry that we haven't our full representation this morning, but those who are at home have considered it. We had a meeting of three or four hours and we took up every one of these amendments. We are capable of voting upon them now if we ever are capable. It seems to me that the only thing to do is to accept this report at once, and

I move, Madam President, that the report be accepted.

MEMBER. There is a motion before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is speaking to the motion.

Mrs. MASURY. Yes, I speak more heartily than ever to the motion. It is a motion that we adopt this report, and I think we all understand it. We shall not be likely to get any more in than we have this morning, and we can settle it just as well now as we can a year hence.

Mrs. KITE. Madam President and ladies of the congress, the women who were elected as delegates to this convention understood that the congress was not over until Saturday night. If members chose to go home, we who have remained away from our homes are certainly entitled to act on these important questions and have them settled now. I therefore, move that we proceed to the settlement of the question.

Miss FORSYTH. Perhaps it is forgotten that we had expected to discuss these amendments, but the question of how they should be presented took up so much time that practically we have scarcely discussed them at all. So far as the provisions of this one that is now before us is concerned, that is the difficulty. Many of us had come here with our minds fixed pro or con about them as they originally were, but this is a conglomerate amendment, and we really had no opportunity to discuss this carefully and see which of the provisions it fully met. It is therefore not intelligently that we can act now. This is not for the purpose of deferring in itself that this measure has been brought before you. It is simply that we give such an important matter the attention it deserves.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, if we could be sure, as sure as the lady from New York is, that this thing would get any consideration next year we might feel as she does, but we come here—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no doubt of it, madam.

Mrs. MURPHY. But we come here composed of new members who

have not given it the same consideration this congress has and we may have this thing put off next year until the last thing and get no consideration whatever; no more than to-day. Therefore, Madam President, I do advocate that this thing be considered for one-half hour at least and let it stand on its merits.

Mrs. CROSMAN. We would not have taken half so much time if we had taken this report, gone to work upon it and finished the matter. I approve of what the state regent of Ohio has just said and I beg that this house will take it into consideration and do it now and not put off until next year the duty which confronts us in this matter. There is no fresh matter in this conglomeration, as it has been called. Those of us who did our duty, and I believe every one of us tried to do so, knew that we were coming to this congress, and I believe each of us considered these amendments at home. We had, as the state regent of Massachusetts has just said, in every state, in almost every chapter, meeting after meeting to discuss and consider and ponder over this important question. The vital points we have all considered, also those points which are presented to us in the report of the committee, and it is vitally important that we act now and that we do not allow this thing to be ruled out of this congress and delegated to the future. It is our duty to attend to this matter.

Mrs. SCOTT. We are told that neither Governor nor man has ever found a perfect instrument to work with. We know that the substance of these three amendments has been under consideration by chapters for the entire year. There is nothing new in this paper presented to us, and if we are ever going to have a judicial committee, or a court of arbitration, or whatever you call it, let us have it now. [Applause.]

Mrs. LITTLE. Ladies of the house, I wish to speak in regard to the delegation from New York state. Regent after regent has come to me and said "our chapter has never received this amendment." [Applause.] As to the consideration of this important report within the last twenty-four hours, as has been suggested, may I ask if there are a dozen ladies here who have been able to give any serious thought to such an important matter within the last twenty-four hours? [Applause.]

(Cries of "Yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent from Rhode Island is recognized.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President, it seems to me that we are rather losing sight of the fact that this paper as presented to us is the report of a committee, yet we are talking as if this were a substitute amendment. Would it not be a courtesy to the committee to adopt this report before we proceed to discuss it as an amendment? The motion is, as I understand it, on the adoption of the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is on the adoption of this amendment as reported by the committee.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Very well, then.

Miss FORSYTH. May I ask do you mean the adoption or the acceptance?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is on the adoption.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I fully concur in what the state regent from New York has said. I had never seen a copy of Mrs. Coleman's amendment until I saw it here, and when it was read by the official reader I did not know what she was reading. I do not know what the matter was, but a great many papers from Washington have never reached me at all, and we have never seen this report until we came here to congress. It needs, it seems to me, much careful consideration, and while I fully approve of this amendment so far as I can tell as a whole, I would like to discuss it with my state before I finally accept it, thought I like it very much. I can assure you that one delegation will come next year fully informed as to the meaning of every single section of this amendment.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question of information. May it not be accounted for why these amendments have not been seen at all? They were the belated amendments. They were published in that small form and sent out later as having been forgotten. (Cries of "No, no!") Mine were.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Point of order. What were the remarks of the lady?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the adoption of the amendment reported by the committee. Her remarks were in order.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. That has nothing to do with this question. I mean her remarks as to whether they reached the states or not.

Mrs. AMMON. I simply want to bear out the statement made by some of the national officers a few moments ago that we had had plenty of time to consider these amendments. They were received by myself many months ago. My delegation, five of us, met together to consider all three of these amendments and we agreed that each amendment contained good points. We were instructed to hear the points presented here and decide how to vote. Now we have the good points in the three condensed into one. I can speak for my delegation; we have had plenty of time to consider them in the form of the three first given us and in these twenty-four hours we have had time to consider the three amendments condensed into one.

Mrs. CAREY. Is there a motion before the house? If there is no motion before the house—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house. The motion is upon the adoption of the amendment reported by the committee. They are now discussing that.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General and ladies, I am very anxious that we should have some such amendment as this adopted. I

thought at first that this amendment covered all the points in a satisfactory way, but after looking at it and studying it I find that a very important point, which I am sure the framer, the vice-president general from Georgia, had agreed would be inserted, and I am sure was an oversight, that in connection with the right of impeachment which is vested in a state board of arbitration, there should be always a right of appeal to the higher court. I am sure that that was the feeling of the framers of this amendment, but they have not inserted it, and that is a fatal fault. No Daughter should be impeached without the right of appealing to the higher court. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Fox of Michigan.

Mrs. DRAPER. Just a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question, Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. DRAPER. I simply wish to ask to have the motion read once more so that we may understand it. If we adopt this motion do we accept the amendment in toto, or do we simply bring it before the house as an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand what we are voting upon? We are voting upon the adoption of the amendment reported by the committee. It takes the place of the three amendments.

Mrs. DRAPER. The state regent from Rhode Island stated that if we voted "aye" on this motion which is before us, we were simply voting to have this report presented to us in the form of an amendment. I ask that the Chair rule upon this point.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are voting upon this motion to adopt the amendment reported by the committee, and here is the motion. Read the motion to them.

OFFICIAL READER. "Moved by Mrs. Coleman that this congress adopt the report of the committee on amendments."

Mrs. FOX. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fox has the floor.

Mrs. DRAPER. My question is not answered. If we adopt this report, will this become an amendment to the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is nothing in this report at all but the amendment. We have welded the three amendments into one, and this is the report of the committee and that is all the amendment there is before you.

Mrs. DRAPER. And then, if we adopt this report, does it mean that we accept the amendment in toto, without power to amend?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is done by two-thirds vote it is settled. Do you wish to do any amending?

Mrs. ROOME. I do.

Mrs. DRAPER. Certainly, when the time comes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Right now is the accepted time. Act on the motion now. Mrs. Fox has the floor.

Mrs. ROOME. I move to amend. Is it in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. An amendment is in order, but you cannot make it now because Mrs. Fox is speaking.

Mrs. FOX. There has been so much said, and so well said, it seems hardly necessary for me to occupy your time. You will all recognize the quotation. I really believe that this congress is ready to vote upon this amendment and to vote "aye" upon it. As the fifth wheel to a coach perhaps, but as the fifth member of that committee, and a very unwilling member, I want to say that no member on the committee thinks that this is perfect. They are, perhaps, fully as conscious of the defects as any member of this congress can be. They were appointed to do a certain thing, to bring in something which should, if possible, in their opinion, combine the merits of the three. We did that without introducing a single new clause. Now it has been said, as I have heard within the last twenty-four hours in private conversation, and as was just said by the vice-president general from Georgia a moment since, that it is defective in one particular in not allowing any appeal from the board of arbitration to the national court of appeals. We knew that, but that would have been a new thing. I have what I think an admirable amendment covering that. I did not prepare it and I hesitated to thrust upon you an amendment which is not in print and therefore in the hands of every member of the society. I have hesitated Madam President General, to introduce it, and I hesitate now to introduce it, because I fear it will not be understood. It covers that point.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Make it as plain as possible.

Mrs. FOX. It is an amendment to section 7 as you have on the printed slips which were prepared by the committee and distributed through this house, and it is moved by myself and seconded by Mrs. Bender. It is a substitute in full for section 7 and provides for an appeal from the state board to the national court of appeals. It reads: The judicial power of this court of appeal shall extend to contest of elections, to impeachments of officers by the Continental Congress—now understand because it takes the place of section seven it includes everything that is now in section seven and the other that I have indicated besides—in all questions as to the constitutionality of by-laws adopted by either the Continental Congress or of any chapter, to all questions as to the legal organization or dissolution of chapters, and to all questions wherein a judicial finding is requested either by either the Continental Congress, the National Board of Management, or a chapter in those states wherein no judicial board of arbitration exists; and shall have appellate jurisdiction—now, you know, when it reads "appellate jurisdiction" I did not write it. Some one who knows a great deal more than I do wrote it. [Laughter.] Appellate jurisdiction over all state boards. I did not read that correctly. It shall have appellate jurisdiction from the

decision of all state boards of arbitration. It shall have no jurisdiction over the expulsion, suspension or discipline of a member of the Continental Congress, or the qualifications of the members thereof, unless the congress requests the finding of the board in regard thereto. Of the "court" that should read. In case it shall be shown by proofs satisfactory to this court of appeal that any chapter has failed or refuses to promptly enforce its mandate, it may decree the forfeiture of the charter of said chapter; and in case it is so shown that any member fails or refuses to obey such mandate, it may decree the expulsion of such member. In such case an appeal may be taken from the decree of this court to the Continental Congress; but in all other cases the decision of the court of appeals shall be final.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your point of order?

Miss FORSYTH. My point of order is the question already asked by the state regent of Rhode Island. How can we act upon this as an amendment before it has been accepted, unless it has been accepted as a report of a committee. We have not taken that action.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, I move the previous question.

Mrs. ROOME. O don't. I want to make an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is now pending. They do not seem to understand it, Mrs. Swift, and I beg that you withdraw.

Mrs. SWIFT. All right, Madam President.

Mrs. ROOME. May I offer an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is an amendment before us which the official reader will read to you.

Mrs. ROOME. May I offer mine afterward?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, madam, if it is an amendment to this. The Chair requests order in the house.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Fox's proposed amendment:

"I move that section seven be amended by substituting the following: The judicial power of this court of appeal shall be extended to contests of election, to impeachment of officers by the Continental Congress, in all questions as to the constitutionality of by-laws adopted by either the Continental Congress or any chapter, all questions as to the legal organization or dissolution of chapters, and in all questions wherein the judicial findings are requested either the Continental Congress, the National Board of Management, or any chapter in those states wherein no state judiciary board of arbitration exists, and shall have appellate jurisdiction." (Interrupted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that you have your discussion after this is read. Will you kindly give it attention. It is very important, and it is very important that we get through with our business also.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, I feel obliged to put myself on record as having made a mistake. I did not give sufficient time to read that through. I was occupied with the voting of my delegation. I had told the ladies of that committee in the morning that I would never vote for any instrument that gave away the right of impeachment from the congress, and I was really not aware that it was in it, and I feel very sorry to have to say it, but I do not wish to go on record as ever wishing to give the right of impeachment away from this congress. I think there are two members of that committee to whom I said it personally. How it escaped my notice I do not know. I simply say *mea culpa*. It is my fault. [Applause.] I should have known it. I should have noticed it.

Mrs. MASURY. I would like to say the same thing. I did not realize that we were giving away this power, and I for one would change my mind.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. After this amendment is read I wish you all to discuss it fully and then vote upon it as you choose.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I ask if the word impeachment is not rather unfortunate? There is no provision in our constitution as to what makes an offense impeachable. Now we talk about impeaching officers; that is the very highest term. (Cries of "Platform!")

I regard the word impeachment as unfortunate to introduce into our constitution unless absolutely necessary. The constitution now holds no penalty which makes an officer impeachable. We rush in to prevent an amendment which makes an officer impeachable. Impeachment for what? There is nothing in the constitution saying what shall cause impeachment. Now there is no more strenuous word in all the dictionaries of the English language than when we call for the impeachment of the president or the vice-president of the United States. It is the rarest thing on earth when such a serious matter confronts the country. Why should we willingly present in our constitution the possibility of impeachment? Of course the possibility of suspension or even expulsion is a due right to any organization. Is not that sufficient? And if we use those terms and come back to the highest courts here, and it is absolutely necessary to expel them, or to suspend them, then impeachment is simply piling Pelion upon Osa, that is all. I personally, and I believe I speak for many here, think it unfortunate to introduce both the idea and the word into our constitution unless we are driven more absolutely to it.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question for information. May I ask the chapter regent of New York, or the regent of the New York City Chapter,

when it becomes necessary for impeachment, how we will be prepared to meet the emergency?

Mrs. McLEAN. I would say in reply to that, that before we proceed to this, if we intend to arrange for impeachment, if we think this thing is probable to arise, then we must first put the penalty in the constitution. We must first put some cause which demands impeachment; otherwise we will be in a sea of confusion. If the committee says we think impeachment should take place, somebody will say I think the offense was not equal to the punishment; some one else will say why should not she be expelled or removed; that is all. We cannot fix the punishment without fixing the crime which we thereby punish. [Applause.]

Mrs. MORGAN. The crime, I think, is specifically stated in "conduct unbecoming a Daughter of the American Revolution."

Mrs. McLEAN. What is conduct unbecoming a Daughter of the American Revolution?

Mrs. MORGAN. That the state first decides, and then the court of appeals of the National Society; but those are points which have not been definitely settled.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further remarks? Miss Temple of Tennessee is recognized.

Miss TEMPLE. I heartily agree with the regent of the New York City Chapter in what she has said. We put a reproach upon ourselves when we allow such a word as the word impeachment to go into our by-laws. We should have no such thought of impeachment of any Daughter of the American Revolution. It is a reproach that we place upon our membership in allowing this word to go into our by-laws. It is simply startling to me, a southern woman, that we are willing to let this report go as it is. It is complicated. Each of the three amendments had its good points, but the three combined is simply startling for the Daughters to accept in these last hours of the congress. Our mistakes in the past have been made in the last hours of the congress. We have lived to regret many of those mistakes. Our chapters have reproached us throughout the country for the mistakes we have made in these last hours, in our fatigue, and in the absence of many members. This report of the committee carries with it the expenditure of large sums of money, the possibility of the expenditure of large sums of money, and we have no right, the few of us who are here to give the possibility for the expenditure of this money—to make it possible—by the appointment of this committee; the appointment of these members and the possibility of the employment of a lawyer and the employment of more clerks, consequently more office room, more postage and indefinitely an expenditure of more money. Therefore let us go slow. Let us go back and take first the amendment of the state regent of Ohio. Then take the amendment of the vice-president from Georgia, but do not let us take

them together. Let us take one at a time, and not bring upon ourselves the possibility of any member of the Daughters of the American Revolution ever needing the enforcement of such a severe action as impeachment.

Mrs. MORGAN. May I ask the official reader to read section 15 of the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fox states that with the consent of her seconds she will remove the clause in regard to the impeachment of officers. As it has not been stated it is in order to do so.

Mrs. MORGAN. May the section be read, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Article XV. on discipline is asked for by the vice-president general from Georgia.

OFFICIAL READER. "Any member conducting herself, either at the chapter meetings or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the society, or to impair its good name or prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the National Board of Management may decide."

Mrs. MORGAN. I wish to call the attention of the house to the fact that the committee was by no means the body first suggesting the possibility of a Daughter of the American Revolution acting in a way unbecoming to herself or to the society.

Mrs. WEED. I wish to make the point that our lawyer says that article XV. of the by-laws, is not binding upon us. We are morally bound by it but not legally.

Mrs. QUINTON. Madam President, it has been said by our reader or presiding officer that an amendment is in order. My own desire was that an amendment might be offered simply by erasing that phrase as to impeachment of national officers and any other that might refer to expulsion. I am quite satisfied with the article in the constitution as it stands. It has been stated over and over again that a majority of this body, it was believed, wanted something of this kind. Mrs. Crosman of the National Board expressed the deliverance it would be to the National Board if this amendment should pass. I am very strongly in favor of the adoption of this amendment, but I would like to see that phrase erased.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been erased. It has been erased by the maker and the seconds. Will you read the amendment as it is now?

OFFICIAL READER. "I move that section 7 be amended as follows: 'The judicial power of this court of appeal shall extend to contests of election; to all questions as to the constitutionality of by-laws adopted by either the Continental Congress or any chapter; to all questions as to the legal organization or dissolution of chapters; and to all questions wherein a judicial finding is requested by either the Continental Congress, the National Board of Management, or any chapter in those states wherein no state board of arbitration ex-

ists; and shall have appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of all state boards of arbitration. It shall have no jurisdiction over the expulsion, suspension, or discipline of a member of the Continental Congress, or the qualifications of the members thereof, unless the congress requests the finding of the court in regard thereto. In case it shall be shown by proof satisfactory to this court of appeal that any chapter has failed or refused to promptly enforce its mandates, it may decree the forfeiture of the charter of such chapter; and in case it is shown that any member fails or refuses to obey such mandate, it may decree the expulsion of such member. In such cases an appeal may be taken from the decree of this court to the Continental Congress, but in all other cases the decision of the court of appeal shall be final."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion desired upon this amendment offered by Mrs. Fox?

Motion put and carried. [Applause.]

Miss AVERY. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome of the District has been recognized.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters,

I move as an amendment that the second paragraph of section two of this amendment be eliminated and that section one of article five of the constitution remain as it is now.

It is seconded.

Mrs. QUINTON. Will the reader read the clauses referred to?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come up one at a time.

Mrs. MORGAN. We would like to know how it stands.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One moment—one at a time.

Miss BATCHELLER. Can we not vote against considering this section by section?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been voted against considering it section by section.

Mrs. ORTON. A question for information. Will you kindly state the present status of this discussion? A great many of us do not understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have just finished accepting the amendment of Mrs. Fox that section seven of the amendment be eliminated. We have just completed that. There is now another amendment offered to us upon what section?

Mrs. ROOME. Upon the second paragraph.

Mrs. SWIFT. If this amendment obtains it does away with the amendment we have just passed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read it to us.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Roome's amendment. "I move that the second paragraph preceding section one of this amendment be eliminated, and that section one——"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Section one, what is section one? We will read it.

OFFICIAL READER. The committee recommend that the constitution be amended by eliminating the words "and judicial from section I, article V. of the constitution; change the numbers of articles VII, VIII, and IX to VIII, IX and X, respectively, and add a new article, known as article VII, which shall read as follows:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now make that very clear, Miss Richards.

OFFICIAL READER. "I move that the second paragraph preceding section one,"—this is the paragraph unnumbered at the top of the page—"be eliminated entirely."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift, of California, what did I understand you to say? Is there a second to this amendment? (Cries of "No, no!")

Mrs. ROOME. Yes, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come up and say what you wish then.

Mrs. ROOME. I said what I had to say in regard to the judicial power of this congress yesterday. I will not repeat all that I said. I only beg of you not to strike out those words in the constitution depriving us of an inherent right. It is not necessary. You can have your court of appeals without doing that. You will have ample time to see how it works, and then if you decide that you want to vest a co-equal power in any other body than this congress then that will be time enough. You do not need to do this now. Why do that when you can do all the rest with safety? I implore you not to take this unsafe course. You do not realize the far-reaching effect of this clause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. May I interrupt you one moment? Do you wish to tell them that you wish the word—

Mrs. ROOME. I do not want the words "and judicial" stricken out of the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You do not wish them taken out of the constitution?

Mrs. ROOME. I do not.

Mrs. FOX. Will Mrs. Roome pardon me for making a suggestion? As her motion stands, it is to cut out the second paragraph of the introductory part at the top of this printed paper. It cuts out a good deal more than it intends to. She does not want to cut off our recommendations as to the numbering of the paragraphs.

Mrs. ROOME. No, I do not.

Mrs. FOX. She does not wish to cut out our recommendations as to the numbering of the paragraphs. She wants to strike out "and judicial," section one, article five. Now please let me suggest to Mrs. Roome that she call for a division of the question, which would bring us first to a vote as to the cutting out of the words "and judicial" and next to the inserting of this whole amendment, which we

recommend shall be known as article seven. She takes out the prop which doth sustain our house if she takes out the whole paragraph. I do not think that is what she means. I call for a division of the question.

Mrs. ROOME. No, that is not what I mean.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. Is the purpose of your amendment to eliminate the paragraph that gives any power to the state?

Mrs. ROOME. Oh, no, it has nothing to do with that. I ask for a division of the question and to be allowed to re-write my amendment. The amendment as offered by dividing is, I move to eliminate the words "and judicial" from paragraph two preceding section one.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second that motion.

Mrs. WARD. Madam President General and members of the congress, as many of the members are ill, and by order of their physician not allowed to come out in this inclement February weather, the members who have wanted to discuss this subject not being here, I do not think that it should be brought up before us now. I do not see why the word "impeachment" should be put in.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been taken out.

Mrs. WARD. I do not see the necessity of this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is taken out, Mrs. Ward.

Mrs. WARD. We as Daughters of the American Revolution do and are expected to elect officers as we have done from our popular president general down, and we do not need any judicial court to criticise them. (Cries of "Out of order!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "Impeachment" has been eliminated.

Mrs. WARD.

Therefore, Madam President General, I move we lay this question on the table.

Miss FORSYTH. I second the motion. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send your motion in writing. It is not debatable. It has been moved and seconded to lay this matter on the table. (Motion put.) The Chair is in doubt.

Mrs. MORGAN. Division.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A division is called for.

Miss FORSYTH. Just the motion to lay upon the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A division has been called for.

Mrs. WEED. Do not lay the matter upon the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is upon the question to lay this question upon the table. The Chair requests perfect quiet in the house. The Chair desires to say that you are now voting on the motion to lay this upon the table.

Mrs. PARK. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires that there will be no motions made nor questions asked until we have finished this vote.

Mrs. PARK. This is a question of privilege, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. PARK. They do not understand that this amendment can be offered again. It can be offered again next year. They can offer it exactly as it is next year. The house does not understand that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Come right up here and tell them about it before we proceed with the vote. The Chair requests that you listen to the state regent of Georgia.

Mrs. PARK. The house seems to be under the impression that if we vote to do this it will never have any chance at all to be brought up before us to be acted on next year. You are mistaken. It can come up as an amendment offered by any twelve members in this house to be acted upon next year the same as any amendment to the constitution. We simply wish to table it now and proceed with other business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that the congress perfectly understands this. Those in favor of tabling this, please rise and stand till counted. The Chair calls upon the tellers to come forward. The Chair appoints Mrs. Browning and Mrs. Carey to take this vote. (Question put and lost by a rising vote.) The official reader will read the result of the vote.

OFFICIAL READER. In favor of tabling, 125; in the negative, 145. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to table is lost.

Miss AVERY.

I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it seconded?

Miss AVERY. It has been seconded by Mrs. Patterson.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for. It precludes debate. All in favor of closing debate, please rise.

Mrs. McLEAN. What are we voting upon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called for. The motion to lay upon the table was lost.

Mrs. McLEAN. What is the business we cannot discuss?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has just been called for upon Mrs. Roome's amendment. That is the question that is before us. All in favor of closing debate, rise and stand till counted. There seems to be no necessity for counting? Debate seems to be closed. There seems to be a majority in favor of closing debate, two-thirds. You may be seated. Are there any who are opposed? Does the chairman of committee wish to close debate?

Mrs. ROOME. I rise to a question of information. Is not the amendment offered by me now before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is pending.

Mrs. COLEMAN. I ask the courtesy of the house to have Mrs. Fox close debate, as my voice is fast failing me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fox, your chairman wishes you to close debate.

Mrs. FOX. I think the first vote is to be on Mrs. Roome's motion, and that this courtesy belongs to Mrs. Roome rather than to the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome has not asked to close debate. If she wishes to speak, she may have that opportunity.

Mrs. FOX. Please take that vote and then I can have the floor.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of information. If we move the previous question on Mrs. Roome's amendment, does not that carry with it the whole report of the committee and everything?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It covers everything before us.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then it means the previous question on Mrs. Roome's amendment, Mrs. Fox's amendment, and the entire report of the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fox's amendment has been adopted. It is not pending.

Mrs. MORGAN. I do not think they understand. The question is that if Mrs. Roome's amendment is adopted it undoes all of our work. It simply puts a stop to the adoption of this amendment entirely, and our work goes for nothing.

Mrs. ROOME. The vice-president general from Georgia is under a misapprehension. It only prevents the judicial power from being taken from the congress. It does not affect its being a court of arbitration and all of that, it only prevents the judicial power from being taken out of this body. The final judicial power is what I mean, of course. I only wish to say to you that it does not affect any court of arbitration or committee on appeals, or judiciary board; it gives them the power of judgment, but not final judgment. And so the final judgment comes back to us. If you will only not take the final judgment out of this congress! It would be a very injurious thing. Of course, we may be mistaken. Everybody is liable to mistake, but we have very strong convictions on the point. We beg you to consider it. If it were necessary it would be a different thing.

Mrs. SWIFT. It has not been taken away from the congress.

Mrs. LITTLE. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish this voted on first, Mrs. Roome?

Mrs. LITTLE. I rise to a question of information. Is it proper now to suggest my motion of yesterday?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It cannot be offered now?

Mrs. LITTLE. Will you give me a chance when there is an opportunity?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. All those in favor of adopting this amendment will please say "aye."

A MEMBER. May we have the motion read?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you know what the question is? (Cries of No, no!") The official reader will read it to you.

OFFICIAL READER. Mrs. Roome's motion:

"I move to eliminate the words 'and judicial' from paragraph second preceding section one."

(Question put.)

Mrs. ROOME. I ask for a division.

(Motion put and carried by a rising vote, 178 in the affirmative and 77 in the negative.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is carried. Mrs. Fox is recognized to close debate.

Mrs. FOX. But before that I very much want that the official reader read our paragraph as it is left now. Now that this motion is carried, you will please read the paragraph with these words stricken out and see what a chaotic mess we have. The motion was to strike out the words "and judicial" from our paragraph.

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed to read this sentence leaving out the two words, "The committee recommends that the constitution be amended by eliminating the words, "and judicial." We have left "and judicial" off.

Mrs. FOX. I beg pardon, I did not leave it out. It was Mrs. Roome left it out.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fox, before you speak, the Chair will ask the official reader to read this notice.

Official reader reads notice.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of order. May I rise to the point of order that vote on the previous question was limited. It was limited by the Chair. Roberts says it may be limited to a pending amendment, and if adopted debate is closed on amendment only. The question as stated was the previous question on Mrs. Roome's amendment. I think a great many persons, I have heard of three, voted for the previous question supposing that it was limited, and not thinking that debate was closed on the amendment as proposed by the committee, but simply Mrs. Roome's amendment to the amendment.

Mrs. McLEAN. That was my understanding of it.

Miss AVERY. The member is out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state for the information of the lady that she stated that it included Mrs. Roome's amendment and everything else connected with it.

Mrs. DRAPER. Not until after the vote had been taken and passed, and then I asked the question, and then I had to wait for my point of order until the proper time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is the wish of the house that that vote be taken over, the Chair is only too happy to grant it. (Cries of "No, No!")

OFFICIAL READER.

"I move the previous question, Clara A. Avery."

Mrs. McLEAN. According to Roberts, the Chair has the right to limit, has she not? (Cries of "Out of Order!") I understood that Mrs. Draper was quoting from Roberts.

Mrs. DRAPER. The motion for the previous question may be limited to the pending amendment, and if adopted, debate is closed on the amendment only. The motion is—(Cries of "Out of order!"). The motion as put before the house was, The question is on the previous question of Mrs. Roome's amendment. That was the question before the house.

Mrs. McLEAN. That was my understanding.

Miss AVERY. Out of order. I had the pleasure of making that motion. I did not limit it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion.

OFFICIAL READER. "I move the previous question, Clara A. Avery."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that if it is the desire of this house to take that vote over it shall have the privilege.

Mrs. WEED. There is an unconstitutional clause in this amendment, which must be changed before it can be passed and become constitutional.

Mrs. FOX.

I move to reconsider the vote on the previous question.

Mrs. ROOME. Did you vote on the prevailing side?

Mrs. FOX. I did vote on the prevailing side.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is there a motion before the house?

Mrs. FOX. I move to reconsider the vote on the previous question.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman and members of the congress, my understanding of the present situation is, and I hope if I am wrong the Chair will correct me, that the majority of this house in voting to table the motion were referring only in their minds to Mrs. Roome's amendment. Now the resolution to reconsider is before you. As I now understand the situation, if we vote in the affirmative, we shut off entirely any discussion on this whole matter—the whole ten sections—if we vote in the affirmative, to carry the previous question, in other words, to shut off debate, nothing further can be said upon these ten sections. Am I right?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then if we proceed what must we do? I ask for information please.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We cannot continue debate, after we have voted not to continue it.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then we accept or refuse?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, you know the mover has the right to close debate.

Mrs. McLEAN. Certainly, I understand that. What was I getting at, what will be the outcome if we now adopt the previous question and table all this matter; then it is out of our hands? We cannot discuss any one of the ten sections that are before us. That is the ruling. Then we must either accept it in toto or refuse it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the decision of the house, by their vote in the majority.

Mrs. McLEAN. Certainly, but I ask for a parliamentary ruling. Then if we decide this we put out of our hands any further discussion on this point.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you repeat your idea of the parliamentary ruling.

Mrs. McLEAN. My point was this, I tried to state it once or twice, that in voting as I did on the prevailing side, a moment since, in favor of shutting off debate on Mrs. Roome's amendment, I thought I was voting only upon Mrs. Roome's amendment, and I think that was the general sense of the house, but I may be wrong. (Cries of "That was so!") Now we are informed, and of course it is correct parliamentary ruling, or we would not be so informed, that we are about to reach a vote on the previous question. (Cries of "No, No!")

PARLIAMENTARIAN. No, we are not going to do it, it is out of order.

Mrs. LITTLE. Is it in order to offer a motion now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the motion? The Chair will say to you that by unanimous consent of this house you may reopen the discussion on the main motion. If there is one objection it cannot be done. By unanimous consent, it may be reopened. Do you wish to reopen discussion? (Cries of "No!" and "Yes!") All in favor of reopening discussion on the main question will rise.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Is it Mrs. Roome's amendment we are voting on now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been voted upon and disposed of.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Oh, I understand. We cannot discuss that, or we cannot discuss this, which is it? The ladies do not understand.

Mrs. ROOME. Is it in order to move—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The main motion has been voted upon, that is the adoption of the amendment as amended.

Mrs. ROOME. Is it in order to make an amendment now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If unanimous consent is given you may reopen discussion upon this question and offer an amendment. Are you ready for the question? Is there any objection?

(Motion put and lost.)

Mrs. LITTLE. May I ask for a question of information? A great many of the ladies wish to know why it is out of order. If the parliamentarian will be kind enough to explain to us why it is out of order now to put in a motion in regard to the postponing the adoption of the report.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The question has been asked why it is out of order at this time to move that this question be postponed. It is out of order for the reason that we are operating under the previous question which cuts off debate and further amendment. That motion is not in order at this time. Is that perfectly clear to you? The amendment is out of order. The previous question is a motion the purpose of which is to cut off debate and further amendment, and no motion is in order after the previous question is ordered in regard to the main motion except the motion to lay upon the table. To postpone would not be in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the way of it. That disposes of your motion, Mrs. Little.

Mrs. LITTLE. No motion could be made to lay upon the table?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. It could be but we have just voted no. The question has been asked if it would be in order at this time to lay the matter on the table. As the question has changed, the status of the question has changed, since the last motion was made to lay upon the table, and defeated, a motion to lay upon the table would be in order now.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then the situation is now changed from the previous tabling. If we vote in the affirmative to table this whole matter now, the entire report is on the table. That is the situation now. Then Mrs. Little's resolution to postpone action, in other words, to present it as an amendment to the next congress, is out of order, but we can table it. Is that the idea?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. If it is tabled now, and not taken up again at this congress, the whole proposition is killed; but any one of these proposed amendments could be offered now at this congress to be acted upon at the next congress.

Mrs. LITTLE. I move that the whole proposition be laid upon the table.

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. MORGAN. Will the parliamentarian kindly state in what way the status of the question has changed since tabling was refused?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. By the adoption of Mrs. Roome's amendment.

Mrs. NASH. One of that committee which presented the statements informed us that Mrs. Roome's amendment left the rest of this para-

graph in a chaotic condition. I think we do not want any more chaos in this congress.

Therefore, I move to lay the whole proposition on the table.

Mrs. ROOME. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to lay this matter upon the table. All those in favor—

Mrs. FOX. I rise to a point of order. The lady who made that motion prefaced her remarks with what was in the nature of debate on a motion to lay on the table, which is, of course, not allowable. Now, if she makes a motion to lay on the table because of that argument she offered in advance I think it is rather unfair.

Mrs. NASH. I take back the debate, but I leave my motion. [Laughter.]

OFFICIAL READER. "Mrs. Little's motion, seconded by Miss Forsyth,

"I move to lay on the table."

Motion put and carried. [Applause.]

Miss BATCHELLER. Is another motion now in order?

Mrs. MORGAN. May I ask a question of information? I will be very glad to be told the status of this amendment presented by the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been laid upon the table.

Mrs. MORGAN. Is it simply to be taken up by the new delegates, or is to be printed and sent around as an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can do so if you desire.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General, and members of the congress, last night or yesterday, I moved that the three plans be approved by this house, the three shown by the committee on architecture, Mrs. Lindsay, chairman. The motion was carried. Therefore,

I now move that the three plans approved be referred to the building committee with power to act. E. Ellen Batcheller, Mrs. Masury, and Mrs. M. L. Sternberg.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion. The official reader will read it to you, first making the announcement of \$50 received for the Continental Hall fund from Mrs. Simon C. Sherwood, of Southport, Connecticut. Many thanks, Mrs. Sherwood. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the relics committee.

Mrs. DRAPER. Isn't there a motion before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Excuse me Madam Chairman of the relics committee, I shall have to ask you to wait for a moment.

OFFICIAL READER.

"Miss Batcheller's motion, I move that the three plans approved be referred to the building committee with power to act." Seconded by Mrs. Masury and Mrs. Sternberg.

Mrs. LE BRUN, of New Jersey. Does that mean the original three plans or does it mean the three plans we choose to select?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are simply asked to approve of three designs out of those eight you have seen. Is that not so, Madam Chairman? (Cries of "No," "No!")

Mrs. LINDSAY. I did not hear the question, madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ask the question of the chairman of the committee, she will answer you.

Mrs. LE BRUN, of New Jersey. Do I understand that in accepting Miss Batcheller's motion we accept the three plans which were offered to us the first evening, or are we supposed to select any three of the eight?

Mrs. LINDSAY. I did not catch all of Miss Batcheller's motion.

Official reader reads motion again.

Mrs. LINDSAY. There has been no formal action taken towards accepting those plans.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not recollect.

Mrs. LINDSAY. There has been no formal action taken towards accepting these plans and the chairman of the committee would like to read one portion of her report upon which she based her difference with General Wilson and Mr. Greene last night, if the Chair will allow this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, madam.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The committee found great difficulty in making a choice of the three from the number presented, but realizing their imperative duty, they have with great care and labor selected three designs to suggest to the congress, namely: Nos. 9, 48 and 61. Therefore, under the circumstances, the committee recommends that congress, should it so desire, reserve its decision and acceptance or rejection of these three designs until it has had opportunity to view the remaining designs submitted by the experts and the advisers, and it is the opinion of the committee that it would be unfair to the society not to offer to congress this opportunity to freely exercise its own judgment. It was that clause in my report upon which I based my difference with General Wilson and Mr. Greene last night.

Mrs. DANA. May I speak to Miss Batcheller's motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Dana has the floor.

Mrs. DANA. I want to speak on Miss Batcheller's motion. Our president general appointed this committee on architecture, and in turn this committee after a great deal of thought and deliberation with the experts they had called in to their aid, sent out a printed form or pro-

gram which all the architects were invited to read and join in the competition. The competition was open to all. How many responded I do not know, but last night I saw one of the lantern slides marked No. 61. It is evident that a number had competed. I do not know. (Cries of "72!") I am corrected, thank you. This committee with their able counsellors went over all these, and after they had gone over them and carefully judged them they picked out eight different ones to submit to you, recommending also, after sifting it down, three of those specially for your consideration. By accepting their report we are told we did not bind ourselves to the choice of those three. It has been explained that way. You were given the chance to view the designs the other evening. The ones recommended were shown first to avoid confusion. After seeing them the congress was asked if it wished to see the other five. The voice of the congress was no. By that act you acquiesced in and sustained, as I understand it, being one of the congress who was in the back of the house, the choice of that committee, acting in perfect faith to you and your decisions. Mr. Greene then made known to you the names of the firms competing for those three designs. They all happened to be New York men. Last night I heard a lady in the audience object on that account. The competition was open to all from Maine to California, from Florida to Oregon; everybody had a chance. Of course they came to them in sealed envelopes. They did not know any of them. I might say that by common consent we consented to consider those three. One lady asked the committee if any of the other architects now could be considered. Mrs. Lindsay thought they could. I want to say personally that I heard some one in the audience near me say that she thought there ought to be another one allowed to compete. That might have been the sense of the one in the audience who spoke, who knowing that they were not among the successful ones, wanted them to have a chance. Shall we not sustain the recommendation of these women who have served us so ably, giving of their brains, their bodily strength, also the chairman who has borne the expense of this committee, and last night so generously donated the amount it has cost her, to the Continental Hall fund, one-half to be credited to the state of Kentucky, and the other half to the state of New York? [Applause.] I therefore ask that you vote in the affirmative upon Miss Batcheller's motion. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President and ladies, there is one thing that you ought to know, that this now goes to another competitive competition. We have not selected those three designs for our building. It was merely a selection that we made, believing that the architects who could make those designs might compete for designs that would be exactly what we do want. (Cries of "Exactly!" "Exactly!") Now that is where the matter lies,—that when we accept these you have not said, "We will have that;" but they are to go into another competition, and then this building committee has the right to suggest to them the kind

of building you want. They are to make that competition from that. (Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!") These are not the designs you are expected to build from. And I would like to say one word more. I did not know that the names had been given out. I did not know that. There was not one of the committee who knew the names of the architects; I do not know them now. I did not know where they were from. But it does seem imperative, if those names have been given to you, and the matter accepted, that we honor them.

MISS AVERY. Madam Chairman, I would like to ask if the motion that is now before us is that the committee will decide upon these plans or the architects. As I understood the motion, it said plans. May we have the motion read again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion.

OFFICIAL READER.

"I move that the three plans approved be referred to a building committee with power to act."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lindsay, chairman of the committee on architecture, is recognized.

MRS. LINDSAY. If Miss Batcheller will allow me I would like to substitute a motion for that.

I move that the final competition be left in the hands of the Memorial Continental Hall committee; and all matters pertaining thereto be referred to that committee with full power to act.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Batcheller, do you accept this substitute motion?

MISS BATCHELLER. I do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, this will be substituted for Miss Batcheller's motion.

MRS. MCCARTNEY. I would like to ask if this congress desires to state the sum of money it is willing to allow these architects in their competition for our building?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that we will attend to that a little later, after we accept this. Read the substitute motion. Is there a second on the substitute motion given to the official reader?

MRS. ROOME. Does this amendment as presented by Mrs. Lindsay, give that committee power to choose which of the three architects, or does it lie with the congress to choose which of the three plans?

MRS. LINDSAY. My motion was that final power be given to the Continental Hall committee to choose between the three.

MRS. ROOME. Which three, may I ask, Madam?

Mrs. LINDSAY. You have not approved the three, but the three when they are approved, will be referred to them. I feel such confidence that this house is going to select some three, the three it wishes, because it would not retard the work of the society by not approving them. It seems to me that this motion would be in better order a little later on, but I was so anxious for Miss Batcheller to allow me to put it in the hands of the Continental Hall committee. She had the building committee, I think, and it seems to me that the Continental Hall committee should come before the building committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The building committee is simply an auxiliary to the Continental Hall committee, you know.

Mrs. DANA. Might I say that it was only more complimentary to the women who had spent so much time to consider these three?

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We cannot take up new business right now.

Mrs. WEED. I wanted to have the congress approve the three architects whose names were given to us the other evening.

I move that the 12th congress select for the final competition the architects submitting plans 9, 48 and 61.

Miss MILLER. I would like to second Mrs. Weed's motion.

(Numerously seconded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion of Mrs. Weed of Montana, that the congress accept or approve—you mean approve, I think.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Approve is the word used in the program, "With the approval of congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That you approve of the three designs, 9, 48 and 61. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Motion put and carried.)

[Applause.]

A MEMBER. Madam President, may we know the names of the architects who are competing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you the names of the architects? They are asked for.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, the question asked a few minutes ago as to who the architects were is a little difficult to answer, because I have no information except what Mr. Greene gave publicly to the congress the other night. For instance I am not exactly certain of No. 9. I think it was a Mr. Leming, associated with Lord and Dulin. I think that is what Mr. Greene said. Both are introduced, both Mr. Leming and Lord and Dulin, but I do not know exactly which one of these names the design comes under. One other name was Mr. E. P. Casey,

No. 48; one of the architects of the Congressional Library. Sixty-one was—

A MEMBER. Mrs. Lindsay, those were given in the executive session the other night.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, the chairman makes a great mistake if she gives those names before those designs are approved. My understanding was they were approved by that vote. I won't say anything more about it then.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are going to have re-read the motion of Mrs. Weed, of Montana, as it was not understood, so that all in the rear of this house may hear it. I would request that you all keep very quiet.

OFFICIAL READER.

"I move that the 12th Continental Congress select for the final competition the architects submitting plans 9, 48 and 61."

The RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Ought not that to be the plans of the architects?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you mean the plans of the architects? (Cries of "No, architects!")

Mrs. LINDSAY. Ladies, do not have it the plans, because you wish to give these three men another opportunity to improve those plans.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests you to talk one at a time. Read that motion again. The Chair requests order.

OFFICIAL READER.

"I move that the 12th Continental Congress select for the final competition the architects submitting plans 9, 48 and 61."
[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I understand that the motion is that we shall accept as final the three architects given; is that right?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We shall accept the architects.

Mrs. McLEAN. And not the plans; that we shall accept the three architects named for final competition?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the idea.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, may I make that a little plainer? Of course the architects in the preliminary competition do not give you their very best work. They can not afford to do anything of that kind. But in the next competition they could give you very much better work, and so of course you do not want to accept the plans as they are. You want the best work that you can have, and therefore it is better to have the architects. [Applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies, it seems to me that quite unintentionally on the part of the mover of this motion we are showing

discourtesy towards the chairman of our committee on architecture. Unintentionally, I say, ladies, because she has just told us what was her wish in this matter. She has just had it referred to the committee that has the whole thing in hand. We had better leave it all to that committee. Suppose, ladies, that after all they should have a free hand. They have shown themselves perfectly competent. You have sustained the chairman of the revolutionary relics committee in what she has asked us to do, and we should make no subsequent motion to detract from that request.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, Miss Forsyth entirely misunderstood me. The question now before us is the approval, not leaving it to the committee. That was passed some time ago, leaving it to the Continental Hall committee. (Cries of "Question!" "Question!")

Miss STRINGFIELD.

I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion of Mrs. Weed—read it again.

OFFICIAL READER.

"I move that the 12th Continental Congress select for the final competition the architects submitting plans 9, 48 and 61."

(Motion put and carried.) [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you still desire to know the names of these architects? (Cries of "No!" "No!")

Miss WARING. Madam President General, I move that we proceed to the order of business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next order of business is the report of the chairman of the relics committee, Mrs. Lindsay. The Chair wishes to announce to the congress that the chairman of the relics committee desires to report now, inasmuch as an important member of that committee has to leave on the next train, and if the Chair hears no objection she will so order it. Is there any objection? (Cries of "No!" "No!") It is so ordered. Madam Chairman you may now report.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I have some pamphlets I will be glad to have distributed in the congress, and I have asked for the services of some of the pages.

Madam President General and Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress: It is impossible to find exactly the date this committee was formed. There were very few relics presented at the beginning as there was no place for depositing them except in the office of the society. In 1896 Mrs. Stephen J. Field was appointed chairman, and the present chairman made a member of this committee, and cases in the Smithsonian Institution were secured for the safe keeping of the relics

of the society. From that date until this the Daughters of the American Revolution have received the greatest courtesy at the hands of the officers of the Smithsonian Institution. They have always rendered assistance to the committee and their vigilance in determining the genuine character of the relics has been invaluable. At no time have their interest, kindness and care abated.

At the congress of 1898 this committee in its report recommended that the sum of fifty dollars annually be set aside for the purchase of relics, which report was accepted by congress. (See Statute Book, page 29, No. 210.)

"Feb. 23, 1898. On motion the recommendation of the relics committee of \$50 per year for the purchase of relics, was accepted. (Vol. XII., p. 354)."

No part of this amount has been used or asked for by the committee. In reports to the Board different expenditures have been recommended, but none have been made, the objects not appearing as important as the accumulation of a fund for the benefit of Continental Memorial Hall. Stationery, postage, printing and moving relics when necessary have been no expense to the society since 1897, and we know of none before that date.

We recommend that this congress take from the funds of the society the amount of the several years' accumulation of fifty dollars and add that amount to the Continental Hall fund.

We report the following relics presented at and since the last congress:

THE B. H. TEAGUE COLLECTION.

(The following were presented by Dr. B. H. Teague, of Aiken, S. C., through Mrs. Clark Waring, vice-president general):

Framed branches of an oak tree in the imperial garden of Peterhoff Palace, near St. Petersburg, cut by Dr. W. Pickens, then United States minister to Russia. This tree was planted by the hands of Emperor Nicholas from an acorn plucked from a tree that grew near the tomb of George Washington. As the collector himself pertinently remarks, "Strange in this far distant land that a despotic monarch should pay such secret tribute to the virtue of the purest and greatest man that ever lived, that man a republican, the founder of a mighty empire, the antagonist in principle of Russia."

Receipt of Rene Ravenel for the sum of five pounds proclamation money, being one year's quit-rent due to the crown, the 25th day of March, 1767.

Piece of timber from belfry of the Old North Church, Boston, where Paul Revere hung his lantern.

Piece of wood from oldest framed building in Laurens county. Built just after the Revolution.

Piece of Plymouth Rock.

A chip from the bench where the wounded were laid during the battle of Brandywine.

A piece of the tree under which Jane McCrea was killed (See History of New England).

A certificate entitling the bearer to five pounds in current money, June, 1775.

Piece of old elm on Boston Common.

44 human and calves' teeth owned by General Washington's dentist, Dr. John Greenwood, of New York city. The calves' teeth were used as a substitute for human teeth before porcelain teeth came into use.

Two thirty-dollar bills of September 26th and May 4th, 1778.

A piece of chestnut tree that shaded the camp of Capt. Hugh Habersham of Revolutionary fame on the occasion when Major Butler and Horseshoe Robinson were captured.

Piece of brocaded satin from a ball dress of Martha Washington.

Autograph of General Sumter.

Copper plate relic of the battle of Eutaw Springs.

Autograph of General Moultrie.

Piece of red flannel and cord which came from a cushion made from the coat of a British soldier, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

A strip from the old Revolutionary flag—the flag after Jasper's flag—that floated over Fort Sullivan (now Fort Moultrie) in 1776. This flag was exhibited by the United States government at the Atlanta exposition in 1895. This strip was obtained by permission.

Ravelings of a piece of the coat of a British soldier captured during the Revolution near Philadelphia.

Bayonet used in the Revolutionary war.

Cup and saucer, connected with the battle of King's Mountain.

The committee requested and filed with this collection a photograph of Dr. Teague, of Aiken, South Carolina (the donor of the above articles and of many other valuable relics which have been presented by him to the society and not yet given into its possession.)

One volume of the Ladies' Museum of November, 1799, presented by Mrs. Berarck Legaie, of Columbia, South Carolina, through Mrs. Clark Waring.

Volume XII of the Lady's Monthly Museum, or Polite Repository, June 1st, 1804. Presented by Mrs. Berarck Legaie, of Columbia, South Carolina, through Mrs. Clark Waring.

A photograph of the heroine, Martha Bratton, who figures in Mrs. Ellett's "Women of the Revolution," who has many descendants in the King's Mountain Chapter, the Mary Adair and the Columbia. Photograph presented by one of her descendants, Mrs. Charles Dixon, through Mrs. Clark Waring.

A pin 125 years old, found among papers in the archives at the State House in Columbia, South Carolina, and presented by Mr. Jesse Gantt, assistant secretary of state. This small article illustrates in a

wonderful way the growth and progress of manufactures. It is very evident that the head was made separately from the body of the pin—two processes where now we have one. Presented through Mrs. Clark Waring.

Roster of Company "B" Third Mississippi Volunteers, Spanish-American war, 1898. Presented by Mrs. Maria C. Lyle, of Lexington, Kentucky. (Not Revolutionary, but ordered deposited by congress of 1902.)

Roster of Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, Spanish-American war, 1898. Presented by Mrs. Maria C. Lyle, of Lexington, Kentucky. (Not Revolutionary, but ordered deposited by congress of 1902.)

A silk flag, relic of the Civil war. Presented by Mrs. Maria C. Lyle, of Lexington, Kentucky. (Not Revolutionary, but ordered deposited by congress of 1902.)

A piece of wood from a tree under which Rev. George Whitefield, the greatest preacher America has ever known, often proclaimed to the early colonists of Georgia, the love of God and the brotherhood of man. Presented by Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, vice-president general of Georgia.

A cushion made and presented by Mrs. Susan S. Brigham, aged ninety-one years, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and a member of Old Concord Chapter, of Concord, Massachusetts. Presented through Mrs. H. B. Osgood, regent of Old Concord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

A piece of Dove mill paper. Presented through Miss Margaret B. Harvey, of Merion Chapter, Pennsylvania.

A letter from Mrs. Lucretia H. Regnier, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Presented through Mrs. Helen Nye Rupp, registrar, Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois.

A letter from Mrs. Ter Boss, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A piece of prison ship *Jersey*. Presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn, New York.

Tray on which tea was served to Col. Ezekiel Howe at Ebenezer Hubbard's home, Concord, Massachusetts. Headquarters for committee of safety during the Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Julius J. Estey, state regent, Vermont.

Two old fashioned daguerreotypes of the Hubbard house. Presented by Mrs. Julius J. Estey, state regent, Vermont.

Piece of white pine from abutment of floating bridge on Lake Champlain, over which Gen. St. Clair's army crossed July 5, 1777. Gift of Mrs. C. W. Howard, of Shoreham, Vermont, through Mrs. J. Estey.

Piece of wooden beam from belfry of Old North Church, Boston, celebrated as belfry from which lantern was hung April 18, 1775. Presented by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general.

Photograph portrait of Mrs. Susannah Warner Tufts, wife of Dr. Cotton Tufts, and sister-in-law of Dr. Samuel Holton. Portrait paint-

ed 1805 when Mrs. Tufts was fifty-nine years of age. Presented by Mrs. W. S. Gray, through Mrs. A. G. Bowditch, regent Susannah Tufts Chapter, Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Three photographs of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers (names not given). Presented through Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, historian general.

Notice has been received of intended presentation of a historic fire-back from the home of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of Hingham, Massachusetts. Presented through Mrs. Annie L. Wentworth, chairman, Mrs. Lewis E. Barnes, Mrs. Samuel Elliot, committee for the selection of Massachusetts relics for Continental Hall.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Chairman.

MRS. O. A. LOUNSBERRY,
ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
KATE DUNCAN SMITH,
E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,
MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE,
CAROLINE C. LITTLE,
CAROLINE M. MURPHY,
VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW.

Presented by Mrs. Clark Waring.

Additions to the B. H. Teague collection, presented in 1902.

I. A copy of the Treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain. Printed in both English and Spanish in Madrid in 1796. Presented to Dr. Teague by Senorita H. G. Cartaya of Spain.

II. Wood from the *Somerset*, a British man of war lost off Cape Cod in 1783. Cast up by the sea in 1886.

III. Strip taken from a stool made of a piece of timber, came from the *Mayflower* through a descendant of the Bradford family.

A part of the original collection which was in Charleston last year and now brought to congress for the first time.

I. A goblet from a tree planted by General Washington at Mt. Vernon.

II. A chip from the bench where the wounded were laid during the battle of Brandywine.

III. Framed copy of the South Carolina *Gazette* of date November 15, 1768.

IV. Button worn by General Andrew Pickens at the battle of Cowpens.

V. Engraving of General William Moultrie.

I. A framed picture of Col. William Washington's crimson battle flag, which floated at Cowpens, Eutaw, Guilford and Hobkirk Hill.

Presented by Mrs. Clark Waring.

II. A miniature of Mrs. Iredell, wife of Judge James Iredell, who was appointed associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States by Washington.

The satin brocade is a piece of the dress worn by Mrs. Iredell at Washington's first reception. Presented by Mrs. Iredell's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Annie Iredell Robertson, South Carolina. Through Mrs. Clark Waring, vice-president general from South Carolina.

Bullet from Revolutionary war. Presented by S. A. Washburn, Aiken, South Carolina. Through Mrs. Clark Waring.

Water from Jasper spring, hermetically sealed. Presented by Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Savannah, Georgia, 1776-1903, through Mrs. S. B. Morgan, vice-president general from Georgia.

Received the above articles February 28, 1903, from Mrs. Lindsay, for deposit in United States National Museum.

A. HOWARD CLARK,

Custodian, American History Section.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. Madam President, inasmuch as the chairman of the committee is quite exhausted from her labors of last night,

I move that she be excused from reading the list of relics, and that this list be printed in the magazine. [Applause.]

Seconded by Mrs. Wheaton.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The report is respectfully submitted. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, chairman. Madam President, may I be allowed to make a statement?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Make your statement, Madam.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The present chairman of the committee on Revolutionary relics has served seven years as a member of this committee, six years of the time as chairman. The work has been very dear to her heart, and she has given it all the attention her feeble powers allowed. She has also served as vice-president general six years, the society having honored her by election for the years 1895, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902, during which time she has performed the duties of members of such committees as designated by your president general. It will be impossible for her, even should the congress or your president general desire her services, to accept any further chairmanship or any official position whatever in the society after the close of this congress. The call of other duties is imperative, these other duties having been necessarily neglected during the years given to your service. The work of this committee and that of the Daughters of the American Revolution she will always regard with unabated interest, and begs that you will accept the little volume entitled "List of Revolutionary relics deposited

in the Smithsonian Institution by the Revolutionary relics committee," as a slight expression of her devotion to this grandest of patriotic societies. [Applause.]

Mrs. KEY, of Nebraska.

Madam President, I move the acceptance of the report, with its recommendations, with the thanks of the 12th congress.

Mrs. PARK. I second it.

A MEMBER.

I move a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. Please manifest your acceptance by rising. It is unanimous. The motion is accepted. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Waring, of the relics committee.

Mrs. LINDSAY. May the chairman say this is our most earnest worker, and her record is magnificent in the committee. [Applause.]

Mrs. WARING. Madam President and ladies of the congress, I have not the happiness, as I did last year, of bringing you a whole collection of Revolutionary relics, but I have brought you some handsome additions to that collection. Our good friend, Dr. Teague, of South Carolina, continues to collect relics, with this difference, whereas he once collected them for himself, he now collects for us. He sends these donations, additions to his collections of last year: 1st, a copy of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain, printed in both English and Spanish, in Madrid, 1796, presented to Dr. Teague by Senorita H. G. Cartaya. 2nd, wood from the *Somerset*, a British man of war, lost off Cape Cod in 1783, cast up by the sea in 1886, more than a hundred years after. A chip from the bench where the wounded were laid during the battle of Brandywine; the benches are now preserved in the old sleeping house at Birmingham, Pa. 4th, a strip taken from a stool made of a piece of timber which came from the *Mayflower*; it was given to a Mrs. Voss, of Boston, by a descendant of the Bradford family, and by her given to Dr. Teague. These are the additions to the Teague collection brought to you last year.

From other sources I have collected the following: A picture of Col. William Washington's crimson battle flag, a glorious standard which at Eutaw shown so bright, and as a dazzling figure swept through the Cowpens deadly fight. This beautiful banner has a most romantic history. On one occasion Col. William Washington was visiting his lady love, Miss Jane Elliott. He remembered that he had no flag under which to carry his men into battle, whereupon she took off the handsome silk back of a design on a large chair, and made it with her own hands. Another very interesting incident connected with this flag will be of peculiar interest to you. Last year during a reception in the city

of Charleston, it was brought in from the armory of the Washington Light Infantry by an escort of two special keepers, and was unfurled over the head of our president general. It was very becoming to the flag, and the flag was very becoming to her. [Laughter and applause.] And lastly I have a miniature picture of Mrs. James Iredell, wife of Chief Justice Iredell, appointed by General Washington. This beautiful miniature is surrounded by a piece of the elegant silk dress which Mrs. Iredell wore at the first reception that General Washington ever gave. I am sorry you cannot see these relics which are here. I have not asked you to look at them because I know that your times is so valuable. I have been asked by the state regent of North Carolina to present this to you also. The Daughters of the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, of North Carolina, desire to present the spinning wheel made in London, England, prior to 1800. This comes from Miss Mary Love Stringfield, the state regent of North Carolina, [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President I would like to know if I shall take charge of these relics that have been presented this morning and deposit them in the Smithsonian.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the request.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I am of course no longer chairman, but the relics are here and they should be safely deposited. I must look over the list and see if they are all just as represented, and I am sure they are, and deposit them in the Smithsonian, unless someone else is to be made responsible for them.

Mrs. McCARTNEY.

I move that Mrs. Lindsay place the relics there.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that Mrs. Lindsay, chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee place the relics she has in her possession in the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Not in my possession yet. They are in the box office. (Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee. That report has been accepted. This is simply a report of one of the members, it does not have to be accepted, I think. The Chair will ask Mrs. Lindsay to take the Chair for a moment.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE.

I move that we give a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Clark Waring, of South Carolina, who, we have been told, has been the most zealous member of that committee. A rising vote.

Seconded by many members.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been moved and seconded that Mrs. Clark Waring, of South Carolina, be given a rising vote of thanks for her zealous services on the Revolutionary relics committee. The vote is unanimous. It is so ordered.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman, I have the pleasure here of presenting to you a relic placed in my hands by the vice-president general of Georgia, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, which is a very valuable and interesting one. She gave me the very great pleasure of presenting it to the relics committee because last autumn I had the very great pleasure and gratification of attending the ceremony of dedicating the beautiful marble approach to this spring which is celebrated in history and in the patriotic annals of America because here Sergeants Jasper and McDonald, the two alone, captured ten British soldiers and rescued from them American prisoners, among them some little children. This event is the subject of a beautiful painting which hangs in our capitol. I am pleased to present to the relics committee upon the behalf of the Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Savannah, this bottle of water from the Jasper spring, hermetically sealed. I am sure it will be greatly appreciated by the chairman of the relics committee. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The chairman of the relics committee feels the greatest gratitude and appreciation of this valuable relic.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of privilege. I ask the privilege of making just one statement to the house.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection it will be granted.

Mrs. DRAPER. The chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee in her report glossed over two little items which it is well should be brought to this house. One is that since 1896 not one cent has been expended from the national treasury for the expenses of the committee. It has all been borne by the chairman now sitting in the Chair. [Applause.] The second is that not only has the chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee been unfailing in her zeal to collect relics, she has also been indefatigable in her zeal to prove the authenticity of relics which have been presented to the committee, and I myself know of two different occasions where, by her knowledge this society has not accepted spurious relics. They were given with good intent but they were not authentic and we have been spared showing to the world relics which are not relics. [Applause.]

Mrs. WARD. Madam Chairman,

I move a unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman of the relics committee, Mrs. Lindsay, for her labors and her generous donations to this society.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS then took the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies you have heard this motion, all in favor of it signify it by a rising vote. It is so ordered. The Chair requests Mrs. Bedle to take the Chair for a moment.

Mrs. WARD. Madam Chairman

I move that we proceed to the regular order of business and consider the amendments next in order as many of the members are desirous to vote upon this next amendment, also anxious to leave.

Mrs. PARK. A question of privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The order of the day is called for.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. SWIFT.

I move a recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies you have heard the motion.

Mrs. SWIFT. It is now after one.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies you have heard the motion of Mrs. Swift, of California, to take a recess. All in favor of this—

Mrs. SWIFT. Half past two.

Mrs. PARK. Madam Chairman may I be allowed to make a statement before that is put?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Park, of Georgia, has the floor.

Mrs. PARK. Madam Chairman, I will ask the courtesy of the mover of that motion to take a recess to make a statement. My question of privilege is that the house consent to consider the amendment relating to a change of date, for the reason that there are many members here who leave on the afternoon train and will not return to the house, and they have specially asked that this be considered now. If Mrs. Swift will just withdraw her motion until that is considered.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Swift will you withdraw the motion.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam Chairman, I will withdraw the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection the motion is withdrawn. It is withdrawn. The official reader will read the question before the house. Miss Richards will now read the amendment pending before the house.

READER. Article V, section 4, of the constitution, page 7, there is a misprint in calling it article VI. It should be article V, section 4. The motion I have in my hand is from Mrs. Park.

"I move to amend by omitting 'beginning first Monday in May' and substituting 'beginning the 19th of April.' Mrs. R. E. Park. Seconded by Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Weed and others."

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question, ladies, is on the amendment. Is there any discussion?

Mrs. WEED.

I move its adoption, Madam President.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President and ladies, I should like to say that I am in favor of changing the date so that we may have good weather. But I consider April 19th objectionable for the reason that it sometimes comes in Holy Week and may come on Good Friday. It would be just as objectionable as the other.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Hamilton Ward would like to be recognized. She is recognized.

Mrs. WARD. Madam Chairman and ladies of this congress, I was requested—

Miss HETZEL. Madam Chairman I have investigated a calendar on that subject and I find that in the next hundred years there are three years in which Good Friday falls on the 19th of April. [Laughter.]*

Mrs. WARD. Ladies, I was requested two years ago to present this amendment by members who came here from their warm homes in the sunny south, by members who came here from beyond the snow-capped Rockies, by members who came here from Maine, Massachusetts, all coming here through snowdrifts, and by delayed trains, and after getting here in this climate which you have found we have in February to-day and last night, becoming ill. Last year, the few who were here last year, will recall that many of our members were ill. Our chairs were vacant. Doctors were flying from house to house, from hotel to hotel, attending upon the sick who could not come here to do their duties for which they were sent, and at the request of all of these members I move that this house change the date to the 19th of April. When this society was organized by the few devoted members who little imagined that their few members, scarcely a score, would grow up to over 40,000,—they organized it for the members living here in the District of Columbia,—they did not imagine then that Daughters were to come here from all quarters of the globe, and one of the founders, Miss Desha, has indorsed this amendment. She requests that it be passed to enable Daughters to come here from a distance. We have settled upon the 19th of April because that day marks the beginning of the end of that great revolution which we are here to celebrate. Washington would have asked

NOTE. The 19th of April occurs in Holy week 12 years in the 20th century, viz? 1916, 1919, 1924, 1930, 1935, 1943, 1946, 1957, 1962, 1973 and 2000.

us, could he have been with us to-day, to commemorate, not only his glorious deeds, but the glorious deeds of his co-workers, our ancestors, for which this society was organized. On the 19th of April when Paul Revere marched from hamlet to hamlet, from house to house—

Cries of "Time, time."

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chairman requests order in the house. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. WARRE, of Connecticut. Madam Chairman, did I understand the reader to say that this motion was a substitute motion. Now in my list of amendments there is an amendment on article V, section 4, which says the 19th of April. I understand that this motion was a substitute. Can we not vote on Mrs. Burrow's motion instead of the substitute?

Mrs. WARD. This was a mistake made in the printing. It was the 19th of April.

READER. Mrs. Burrow's motion cannot be voted upon because it was not signed by twelve members, so we go to the next, which is virtually the same and there is a misprint when it says "article VI;" it should read "article V."

Mrs. WARD. My amendment is endorsed by twelve members.

MISS VINING, of Massachusetts. Ladies, I speak again to the amendment. I think this day is just right. I think the season is just right. I think we have had it warm enough here this week we have been here. [Laughter and applause.] And more than that what would be the use of coming here to Washington if congress were not in session. [Applause.] For my part I hope the amendment will not pass and that we will go on just as we always have.

Mrs. TEBAULT. Madam Chairman, Daughters of the American Revolution, I have not taken up a single moment of your time this week because so many able and clever women have said just what I would have said, only they have said it a hundred times better. I am interested in this movement because we of the Southwest find it very inconvenient to come up at this date. This is the date of our carnival. And as no other state in the United States has a carnival of any proportion except the city of New Orleans, they request you to change this date. Any date would suit us better; the middle of March, the second week in March, or January—any time except the very time they meet here, because I cannot bring my delegates; young people want to frolic and go to balls; the housekeepers have to stay at home. I am sorry that more delegates are not here, but I am sure I could have twelve to sign my proposition. I hope you will carry it.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, I simply want to make my plea over again that I made the other day. There are many reasons pro and con, and some of them are very strong. The main reason is this: That we have delegates from all over the country, and it is an absolute and utter

impossibility for women from the far west and far south to come at this season of the year. As for my state, Montana expected to have six representatives here this year, but they were physically unable to come because the trains were not running and they could not come last week. I think it is in the interest of having a large and representative congress, women from all over the country, here at this time. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "No," "No;" "Question," "Question!")

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President, and ladies, it does seem too bad to discuss this question now, with the house tired and hungry and everything else. But if you want we can go on and discuss it. We can tell all sorts of stories; we can match stories, and I can tell you melting stories of April weather. [Laughter.] I was here last year—last May, myself; had a congress. We met in a very spacious hall, lighted and aired, and open to the outside air, and we nearly died with the heat. And while we were in this dreadful council I was on the street, and I saw the lady who last spoke, and she was walking about in her dreamy, light muslin, and I wondered if she would like to be shut up in that council hall. But I do not think that this is a question for statistics. I think it should be met on different grounds. This constitution was not given to us to see how many things we could change, and how different we could make it the next time. It was made thoughtfully and carefully by whoever did frame it, by the early members, founders of the society, and they selected this twenty-second of February, which is sacred to the whole country. It seems to me that where our constitution needs changing is to broaden it and enable it to take in its forty thousand women, who now belong to this society; but where it is changed for the sake of change, it is not right to change it. I am sure that we might have had a very much larger congress possibly, if we waited until some other time; but it seems that our congress has been fully large enough. I think many delegates were prevented from coming, but I plead with you not to try to change this constitution simply for the sake of changing. Only change those things which are too narrow, when they were framed for a society of ten thousand women at the outside, and are now too narrow to continue a society of forty or fifty or sixty thousand. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The state regent of Georgia is recognized.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I think the arguments on this subject have been exhausted, and your patience has been exhausted. I only wish a moment to remind you of the occurrences of last year, which consisted in this house, after they had voted in the negative against changing, being willing within one vote of reversing that vote and changing it. I wished to call that to the attention of the house. It requires unanimous consent and received unanimous consent with the exception of one vote. I want to remind you of that and to say that

there are many delegates in the south as I know there are in the west, far west and northwest, who cannot attend this congress. I know of chapter regents and women who never can come to this congress, on account of the climatic conditions—are forbidden by their physicians to come. I have one chapter whose regent and two alternates were forbidden this year to come to Washington on account of having been ill. I have another case, where a regent, a woman of magnificent ability, who has delicate lungs and never has been able to come. Our congress should be a representative—a thoroughly and truly representative body. Washington's birthday is a glorious anniversary, but remember that the anniversary of the battle of Lexington belongs to liberty lovers throughout the world. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam Chairman.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Fowler has the floor.

(Cries of "Question," "Question!")

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam Chairman, I notice that all the remarks against this are from those who live in the District and those—(Cries of "No," "No!") The majority of them, Madam—

PRESIDING OFFICER. This lady has the floor.

Miss HETZEL. Madam Chairman, ever since the blizzard of 1899, I have wanted this change of date. I know that the Suffragists were not able to hold their meeting, and the Women's Congress were not able to hold theirs.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Fowler has the floor. Will you let her proceed?

Mrs. FOWLER. Ladies, last year I was not present in the congress. I was in Massachusetts. We could get no proceedings of the congress from the press except by way of New Orleans or Chicago. The lines were broken; we could learn nothing of the congress. Massachusetts generally is for the change of date. We would as soon celebrate the week of patriot's day as the week of George Washington's birthday. That will always be celebrated. I move for the change.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Draper, state your question of information. The Chair requests order in the house.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, I would ask this question for information. As one of the District delegation, therefore one of the hostesses of this congress, I would like to know, is it the desire of this congress that the District delegation vote upon this amendment, or is it the desire of this congress that the District delegation refrain from voting, either for or against? [Confusion.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would state that you can not prevent them from voting. Mrs. Lockwood has the floor. Madam, you can not speak twice on the same subject. Mrs. Lockwood. The Chair requests order in the house. Calling the question does not close debate. Did you wish to close debate? There is a method for doing so. Mrs. Lockwood has the floor.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman, ladies, if we know what you want, the District Daughters are going to vote with you. We are not going to oppose you in anything you want. If you want to change, we will help you to make that change. [Applause.] But do not make it so late now that you will—

Miss STRINGFIELD.

I move the previous question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question is called for. Shall debate be closed? (Motion put and carried.) The official reader, Miss Richards, will now read the amendment which we are going to vote upon, ladies.

READER.

"I move to amend by omitting 'beginning the first Monday in May' and substituting 'beginning the 19th of April.' Mrs. Park, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Weed."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, I am afraid that is not quite right. You might have it the same as it was; then when it comes on Sunday you are all right.

Mrs. TEBAULT. I propose the second week in March, madam.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, Miss Richards will state it as Mrs. Lockwood desires it.

READER. The point made is this, not to have it worded "beginning the 19th of April," but the week in which the 19th of April falls.

Mrs. WARD. That was not my amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, that will be changed. All those in favor of the amendment say "aye;" opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it. [Applause and confusion.]

Mrs. DRAFER. A two-thirds vote is required.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair begs your pardon, the question is now upon the amendment as amended.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, the previous question was called for.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That will require the majority vote. This one requires two-thirds. All those in favor of adopting the amendment as amended will please rise and stand until counted. The Chair appoints Miss Fautleroy and the official reader, Miss Richards, to act as tellers. Stand and be counted. Will you kindly be seated, ladies. All those opposed to the adoption of this amendment will please rise and remain standing until counted. Ladies, do you all understand that you are voting upon the adoption of the amendment as amended? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") The affirmative vote has been taken, and this is the negative vote. You all understand it? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") The official reader will announce the result.

READER. In favor of the amendment as amended, 127; against, 45. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" have it; the amendment is adopted.

Mrs. WENTWORTH. Madam Chairman,

I move a recess until 2.45.

Mrs. MARSHALL. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, it is moved and seconded to take a recess until 2.45. (Motion put and carried.) (1.20.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

Congress called to order at 3 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Congress, please come to order.

READER. (Reads announcements.) Mrs. C. A. Bruce will send to the relics committee a plate over a hundred years old, used by Caleb Cushing, whose manual is in use by congress to-day. Said plate is decorated with the eagle.

Mrs. DAY. Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Day, of Tennessee.

Mrs. DAY. Ladies of the congress, according to our constitution the real purposes of this organization are among the grandest that can animate the human heart.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read a little louder, Mrs. Day.

Mrs. DAY. The real purposes of this organization are among the grandest that can animate the human heart; but I regret to see the time of the Twelfth Continental Congress has been too much consumed in matters not altogether patriotic or altogether creditable or beneficial. When chapters as earnest as mine have any great patriotic work on hand, and come as we have hundreds of miles at great inconvenience and expense, hoping for endorsement to further effort, I feel we should be accorded the justice of a hearing. So I respectfully ask, Madam Chairman, and this congress, the courtesy of this house for our delegate from Tennessee, alternate for the regent of Watauga Chapter, Mrs. Scales, who will be very brief on our proposed resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your resolution?

Mrs. DAY. Mrs. Scales has the resolution; it is in regard to a patriotic undertaking by our state. It is endorsed by the state of Tennessee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will come under new business in the regular course, Mrs. Day.

Mrs. DAY. I did not think it would come under the head of new business. The ladies have to leave on the evening train.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the congress will accord its courtesy to the state of Tennessee, Mrs. Scales will present a resolution for some patriotic purpose of that state. Does the Chair hear any objections? If the Chair hears no objection, it is so ordered. We pray that it may be brief, as time is getting away with us. Read the resolution.

READER. The resolution from Tennessee.

Whereas, one of the chief objects of this organization is to foster the highest ideals of patriotism and preserve for history illustrious examples of love of country and personal sacrifice for the good of the nation; and—

Whereas, the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, in his life and character, was an exemplar of patriotism, statesmanship, and scientific research, whose life-work conferred lasting benefit upon the commerce of the world, and brought honor and just fame to this American nation and to its navy, to such a degree that his memory should be cherished by his own as well as all civilized nations; and—

Whereas, it was proposed by one of his cotemporaries, a notable admiral of the Royal Netherlands Navy, and seconded by the executive officers of the Royal Geographical Society of London, that by popular subscription an international memorial be erected, which should carry out Maury's suggestion for the erection and equipment of a light house upon the shoals of Rocoas, off the coast of Brazil, or at such point on lines of international commerce as may be hereafter selected;—

Therefore, Resolved: First: That it is the sense of this body that the congress of the United States should take favorable action upon the suggestion of Admiral Jansen and make suitable appropriation for this memorial; and should also take up the question with the Brazillian government along the lines suggested by the Royal Geographical Society of London; also with the maritime nations of Europe and America—the United States government itself taking charge of such funds as may be donated for that purpose by such nations, or the subjects thereof.

Resolved: Second: That suitable memorials, addressed to the congress of the United States, be prepared for the signatures of the officers and members of this body, embracing the foregoing resolution, and invoking the prompt and favorable action of congress upon the resolution.

Resolved: Third: That a committee of five be appointed by the presiding officer to present this resolution and memorial to the congress of the United States, either at the present session or the next succeeding session, as such committee may deem best.

Resolved: Fourth: That the subordinate chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution be and they are hereby requested to formulate and forward to said committee memorials to congress, urging its favorable action upon the above resolution of this body. And also to take charge of such individual subscriptions as may be made in their respective localities and forward the same to such officers or commission as may be provided by congress to receive and disburse the funds thus contributed; and that they apprise their respective communities of this enterprise.

MRS. DABNEY M. SCALES,

MARY ROBERTSON DAY,

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,

MRS. ROBT. E. PARK,

MRS. C. HAMILTON TEBAUT,

State Regent Louisiana.

DAVID LINDSAY WORCESTER,

Acting Regent Kenton Chapter, Kentucky.

S. B. C. MORGAN,

Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. R. H. CUNNINGHAM,

State Regent of Kentucky.

MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY,

Vice-President General, Ohio.

AMELIA I. CHAMBERLAIN,

State Regent for the delegates at state meeting.

MRS. JOHN LANE HENRY,

Texas State Regent.

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH,

State Regent of Alabama.

(MISS) MARY DESHA,

Honorary Vice-President General.

MRS. HELEN M. NORTON,

State Regent, Arkansas.

MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOLE,

Regent Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, N. Y.

MRS. WALTER H. WEED,

Montana Vice-President General.

Mrs. HUGHES. Madam President, I would like very much, as a descendant of Matthew Fontaine Maury, to second it in some way, or to express my appreciation and pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may do so. Is there any discussion upon this resolution? A motion to adopt this resolution will be in order.

Mrs. SCALES. Madam President General, I would like to speak for a few moments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly take the platform, Mrs. Scales?

Mrs. SCALES. Madam President General and ladies of the Twelfth Continental Congress, you have heard the resolution. The question is one of great interest to the chapter introducing it, and came about by a study of naval history, where we found that there was no mention made of a man who stands first in the annals of his country as a benefactor and a patriot, a man of scientific research. He has conferred benefits upon the nation which perhaps no other man, no other one man, has ever conferred upon his country or upon mankind at large. We do not ask of you anything except endorsement of this resolution. We ask no money, as you know, but I would like in a few words, as few as possible, to put before you the reasons for this resolution.

Matthew Fontaine Maury received his midshipman's warrant in 1825. There was then, as we all know, no naval academy, but with his first step upon the quarterdeck he marshalled all the forces of his magnificent mind, sent his lookout aloft, unfurled the ensign of his country, set his telescope to sweep the heavens, and set out upon such a journey of discovery as the world has never known; and he laid all the trophies at his country's feet. For thirty-five years, almost uninterruptedly, he gave not only his service, but the magnificent achievements of his work in scientific fields, to this country, during that time, always in active service, never receiving a salary greater than \$3,500 per year, and that only after long years of service. To this man we are indebted for things which we all perhaps do not know. He gave to us in rapid succession a work on navigation, was the author of the "Wind and Current Charts" and "Directions for Sailing," and during the stupendous amount of work which he did in the preparation of these wind and current charts he also discovered that there lay at the bottom of the Atlantic ocean, on the stretch between Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland, a plateau, and this brought to his mind the possibility of the Atlantic cable, so that we see he was the originator, the projector of the great submarine cable which has meant and means so much to this and all nations of the world. Cyrus W. Field himself, when asked to speak at a dinner in New York, said: "I am a man of few words. Maury furnished the brains, England gave me money, and I did the work." [Applause.]

He also was the founder, or at least it was his proposition, that we now have at Annapolis an academy for naval cadets. When he came

in and took up his work as a midshipman, he said he knew not where to turn for knowledge, that he must search through bushels of chaff for a few grains of wheat, and so he set about this reform, this naval reform, and wrote and agitated it until we now have as the result of his labors, and have had, the naval school at Annapolis. With his winds and currents charts he marked out a pathway on the high seas, hitherto a trackless waste of waters, where vessels now may go and come without so much danger of disaster, by which collisions are averted; and it is said that through the use of his sailing directions and his winds and currents charts, as far back as 1854, there was saved to the United States on the outgoing voyage of these vessels the immense sum of \$2,250,000 in one year, on the outward voyage. The result of his research and his magnificent achievements in scientific pursuits, as well as his active service, was recognized by the secretary of the navy in five consecutive reports, beginning in 1850; and in 1851 the president of this United States in his message gave honorable mention to Mr. Maury. In a committee report to the senate about the same time it was recommended that in recognition of Mr. Maury's services \$25,000 be appropriated as a suitable remuneration. This assumed the shape of a bill to the senate, but no action was ever taken upon it. Had Mr. Maury ever chosen to barter his discoveries—take out a patent upon them—he might have died a multi-millionaire. As it was, he simply left to his family the medals conferred upon him by the foreign nations of the world, and if you please, I would like to read a list of those medals.

The Kosmos Medal of Humboldt, by the King of Prussia.

The Great Prussian Gold Medal of Science.

Gold Medal from the King of Sweden and Norway.

Gold Medal from the King of Holland.

Great Austrian Gold Medal of Science.

Sardinian Gold Medal.

Gold Medal from the Senate of Bremen.

A set of thirteen medals from His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

Gold Medal presented by the Emperor of the French.

Diamond Breastpin by the Archduke Maximilian of Austria.

Gold Medal of the French Exhibition.

We see that his sturdy breast was scarce broad enough to bear the medals conferred upon him by foreign nations, and yet not one from his own. Not only that, no recognition of any kind. The naval history of to-day, accepted as a text-book at Annapolis, has not his name within its leaves, and yet it devotes two pages in honorable mention of the husband of your speaker, then only a midshipman of nineteen years. Monuments stand for the truth of history. It is never too late to amend such a mistake. Within the past year France erected in our nation's capital a monument to her Rochambeau. America a few years ago journeyed to France to unveil there a monument to Lafayette.

America keeps his grave abloom with flowers, and our nation's emblem waves above it a perpetual memento of our gratitude. But we have done nothing for our own. When the war of the rebellion ended, England knew us, for Washington, with his handful of ragged men, had whipped her. France knew us, for she gave her Rochambeau and Lafayette. Poland heard the death-cry of Pulaski, and remembered the country where he fell. But when Maury died, the whole world exclaimed, "The great American, the hydrographer, the scientist, is no more!" [Applause.]

(Mrs. Hepburn-Smith took the Chair.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. What will you do with this resolution, ladies?

Mrs. KEMPSTER. Madam President, is it in order to offer a motion?
Mrs. McWilliams. Madam Chairman,

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mrs. LYONS. I second the motion.

Mrs. WENTWORTH. Madam President, a question of information. Is it in order to call for the minutes of the previous session?

PRESIDING OFFICER. While this is pending it is, madam, not.

Mrs. DAY. May I move the acceptance of that resolution?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been done. Any further discussion on this subject? (Cries of "Question!") Does this congress wish the resolution read? (Cries of "No, No!")

Mrs. SCALES. Will the official reader inform the assembly what the resolution is, because they do not seem to understand?

The reader then read the resolutions contained in the Tennessee memorial. Mrs. McWilliams' motion to adopt was then put and carried. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. Madam Chairman—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Weed is recognized.

Mrs. WEED. Madam Chairman, in order to complete the work done in amending the constitution this morning regarding the change of date, I wish to offer the following motion:

I move that the amendment regarding the change of date shall go into effect in 1904.

It is seconded by Mrs. Croissant.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any discussion on this question?

Mrs. KENT. Madam Chairman, I do not see why any resolution is necessary, because according to our constitution and by-laws amendments take effect after their passage in this congress.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Kent will kindly come forward.

Mrs. KENT. We have had, Madam Chairman, the congress for 1903, and we can not have another in 1903. We are already provided for.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam Chairman, a question of information. Can this congress legislate for the second congress from now, two years hence?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Richards will explain this to you.

READER. Ladies, I am instructed by the Chair to say that the resolution reads that the first congress under the new date will be 1904. It is very plain we would not have it this April; this is 1903. It is only to make the situation perfectly clear and definite. Next year, a year from this April, we will have a congress in April.

Mrs. KENT. Madam Chairman, the situation is perfectly clear now and provided for, and it is perfectly clear to any one who reads the national by-laws now.

Mrs. WEED. Madam Chairman, may I simply say that I thought so myself, but I was instructed by the parliamentarian that this was quite necessary.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We can pass it while we are talking about it.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. WENTWORTH. Madam Chairman, a question of information. In order to expedite business, is it not in order to call for the minutes of yesterday's meeting to be read and approved?

PRESIDING OFFICER. If they are ready.

Mrs. WENTWORTH. The minutes are ready, I understand.

(Mrs. Fairbanks took the Chair.)

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General, I came here with a delegation of twenty-five to vote upon an amendment that I offered last year. I have four left. They all but one leave on this afternoon train at four o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which is your amendment, Miss Batcheller?

Miss BATCHELLER. The amendment is the one next in order, I believe, which provides for having amendments offered and acted upon only once in two years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This comes next in order. It is for congress to meet once in two years, you say?

Miss BATCHELLER. No, for amendments once in two years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, for amendments once in two years.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is quite a different thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this yours? "The National Board of Management shall be composed of active officers of the National Society," etc.

Miss BATCHELLER. No; mine is on page 14, section 1.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, it is on a long ways.

Miss BATCHELLER. Is it? Could I possibly ask the courtesy of the house to present it? I ask for the courtesy of the house to present it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of New Jersey asks the courtesy of the house to have presented her amendment, which is upon page 14, because she has only four of her delegates remaining here.

and they have to leave this afternoon. The Chair wishes to know if you have any objection to extend this courtesy to Miss Batcheller. (Cries of "No, no!") If the Chair hears no objection it will be so ordered. The amendment may now be read.

MISS BATCHELLER. Thank you all very much.

READER. Section I. Amend section I to read as follows:

"Proposed amendments to the constitution may be presented once in two years only, at a Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress; and such amendments if approved by a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be in full force thereafter as part of this constitution.

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, *State Regent of New Jersey.*

FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, *State Regent, Vermont.*

SARA T. KINNEY, *State Regent, Connecticut.*

CATHARINE G. THOM, *State Regent of Maryland.*

MARGARET B. F. LIPPIT, *State Regent of Rhode Island.*

MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER, *State Regent of Indiana.*

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, *State Regent, Delaware.*

HELEN M. MURKLAND, *State Regent of New Hampshire.*

MARY S. LOCKWOOD, *State Regent of the District of Columbia.*

MRS. HUGH NELSON PAGE, *State Regent of Virginia.*

MRS. DENNIS EAGAN, *State Regent of Florida.*

MARY WOOD SWIFT, *California State Regent.*

ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL, *State Regent, Mississippi.*

EMILY HENDREE PARK, *Georgia State Regent.*

KATE DUNCAN SMITH, *State Regent of Alabama.*

MISS MILLER. Madam President General,

I move the acceptance of this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second? (Seconded.) Do you wish to discuss it?

MISS BATCHELLER. Madam President General and members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I have very little to say to this, and what I have to say will probably be a rehash of what I said last year, but I think if there ever was an object lesson in this wide world for this amendment to our constitution it has been this congress. The year of the election of the president general and the national officers we

have no time to do justice to amendments offered. They should be offered that year and acted upon the next year. That is the intent of this amendment. The constitution of the state of New Jersey can only be amended once in three years. The empire state of the whole United States—not of the north or south or east or west—the state of New York, its constitution can only be amended once in five years, and we in those states get along very well. I beg of you favorably to consider this amendment. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, a question of information.

Miss BATCHELLER. I wish further to say that this is signed by fifteen state regents.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to know at what time. We should be very careful, or we will run right into this same thing next year.

Mrs. NASH.

Mrs. NASH. A question of information. As our constitution now stands, it states that if endorsed—that proposed amendments to the constitution “if endorsed by twelve members of the society or by any organized chapter.” I should like to ask Miss Batcheller if she does not wish that incorporated. Her resolution does not state by whom these proposed amendments must be endorsed or by how many of the society. I would like to add that whole clause—to have that incorporated in her resolution.

Miss BATCHELLER. You would like to have it incorporated in this amendment that they should be signed by twelve?

Mrs. NASH. Yes, exactly.

Miss BATCHELLER. I would be very happy to have that incorporated, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection to this incorporation into Miss Batcheller's amendment, it will be so ordered. The Chair hears no objections; it is so ordered.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask—I am heartily in favor of this, but I want to ask one question. How can it be worded so that amendments will be brought up next year and every off year. That is all. As the state regent of the District said, as it is worded now we can not act upon them for two years. That will bring amendments and elections together. I know it is not the intent, and I just want the wording changed some way.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President General, may I confer with the parliamentarian as to how to put that in so it will be exactly right?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have no objection whatever; you may confer with the parliamentarian.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, she says the first may be for three years, and after that for two years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Her suggestion is that, you say, for the first time three years, and after that two years?

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, I would like to ask if this would not make it three years before any amendment could be acted upon? When that comes some very necessary change might occur, and we might have to suffer great trials in the meantime if we have three years to make any change.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further discussion?

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, I would like to ask the mover of the resolution if she did not intend that we should entertain amendments next year, and then every two years thereafter.

Miss BATCHELLER. Yes.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is it exactly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Batcheller is accepting that, I think. She is accepting your suggestion, madam.

Mrs. HUGHES. I rise to ask the courtesy of this house if they will hear a motion that I have been trying to offer ever since I have been here. The questions have been so grave I have not been able to get it in. I am going away this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your desire?

Mrs. HUGHES. May I ask the official reader to read it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be done right after this.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, may I amend the amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are amending it now.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General, were not the minutes of yesterday called for sometime ago?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I understand they were during my absence. It shall be attended to shortly. Friday's minutes will be read as soon as possible.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. Madam President General, while they are discussing that may I ask a question for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

Mrs. DELAFIELD. We have heard that the government will mark the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers, and our historian general has found thirty-seven graves in Missouri this past year twenty-five to ninety years old, and if the graves are to be marked we would like to know to whom to apply for the marking.

Miss HETZEL. Madam President, she said the historian general. She made a mistake; it was the state historian.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. It was my state historian.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To whom shall she apply for information upon this subject?

Mrs. SMITH. Information bureau, secretary of war.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may apply to the information bureau, secretary of war, the Chair is informed. Thank you, madam. Now please read it.

READER. The amendment is as follows: "Proposed amendments to the constitution can be presented once in two years only at a Continental

Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress and such amendment, if approved, by two-thirds vote of the members present, shall be in full force thereafter as a part of the constitution, this amendment not to go into effect until the close of the congress of 1904, in order that amendments may not be considered the years of a presidential election."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any discussion wished upon this amendment?

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I would like to call the attention of the official reader to the omission that she made. Miss Batcheller accepted the suggestion that I made that she introduce that clause, "proposed amendments, if endorsed by twelve members of the society or by any organized chapter." That is now in the constitution and Miss Batcheller accepted it.

READER. Miss Batcheller accepted it, but I have not got it here.

Mrs. NASH. It is in the old constitution, article IX, section 1.

READER. Page 13.

Mrs. NASH. Yes, section 1.

READER. That wording is not in this constitution. Proposed amendments to the constitution if endorsed by twelve members of the society or by any organized chapter may be presented once in two years only, and so forth. Shall I read the—

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Yes, so we can hear it.

READER.

"Proposed amendments to the constitution if endorsed by 12 members of the society, or by any organized chapter, may be presented once in two years only at a Continental Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and acted upon at the next congress, the full power to amend being vested in such congress; and such amendment is approved by a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be in full force thereafter as a part of the constitution, this amendment not to go into effect until the close of the congress of 1904 in order that amendments may not be considered the year of a presidential election. It is also moved that anything in the constitution that conflicts with this amendment be and hereby is annulled."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will please arise. You may be seated. Those opposed may rise. The motion is carried. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. A question of privilege, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question of privilege?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to have the courtesy of the house to hear the business manager's report. She is not well and I want to get her home.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The courtesy of the house has been requested to hear the business manager's report, the business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. We will grant this courtesy and if the Chair hears no objection it will be so ordered. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered. We will hear the business manager's report.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. She is in the wings here somewhere; she is coming.

Mrs. HUGHES. Madam Chairman, I beg your pardon. Did I not understand you to say that I could have the floor? I think you gave me the preference. I would be very much obliged if you would give me the floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Would you grant this to Miss Lockwood? She is quite ill and wishes to go home.

Mrs. HUGHES. Yes, certainly I shall. Give me the next.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Lockwood, come forward. [Applause.]

(Miss Lockwood then read her report.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will Mrs. Morgan take the Chair for a few moments?

(Mrs. Morgan took the Chair.)

Madam President General and Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress: It is almost impossible to write a report of the business manager's department from year to year and not indulge in monotonous repetition, for there are certain restricting conditions affecting the publication of an official organ like ours which we feel that each congress should have placed before it, that the new members thereof may comprehend its workings.

However, the system employed in carrying on this office has never been brought before you and it may be interesting to you as as proprietors to know how the work is conducted.

The system of accounts, in which your business manager was fortunate enough to be coached by the author thereof, is that used by one of the largest daily newspapers in Canada and is said by the Dominion officials to be the best which comes under their inspection, for there, all corporations are under the eye of the government.

The subscription book and cash register are so kept that the full history of any subscription, no matter of how many years, may be looked up in a few minutes. All letters containing subscriptions are numbered consecutively, these same numbers identifying the subscription wherever it appears, whether on the cash register, the subscription book or the printed mailing list—making it possible for our official auditor to check up the account in full.

All advertising must have, in addition to the cash register, a separate account book, giving the name and address of the advertiser, the term of advertisement and the payments made thereon. These advertisements must be prepared each month for the printer.

Innumerable letters are written throughout the year to advertisers soliciting their patronage and in the advertising world it is considered fortunate if one in ten answers favorably.

Our circulation naturally being small compared to that of many of the so-called popular magazines whose circulation runs up into several hundred thousands, our medium appeals to certain classes of advertisers only, and again, we only solicit the highest grade of advertising and refuse any other, for we might have quantities which would not be desirable for our official organ. Neither are we privileged to accept advertising in exchange for commodities, premiums or railroad transportation.

As our contracts for printing the magazine are for one year only, beginning with July, the business manager must, each year, prepare the specifications for printing, which are very minute as to the cost per page for the different styles of type, for the paper, press work and binding, the insertions of cuts, the mailing, etc., of each number.

These are sent to numerous printers in this and neighboring cities, that they may make bids. From all of these received a schedule must be made and figures compared for the consideration of the National Board, the lowest bid always having been accepted.

As the business staff consists of but one person, the demands upon her time are constant and varied.

The large correspondence must be kept up to date and that part of the mail which is meant for the editorial department, and is sent by mistake to the business department must be listed and turned over to the editor and often times a letter written to that effect.

Receipts must be sent for money received, extra numbers mailed when ordered, and this means being obliged to know where to put your hand on any number now obtainable, from the beginning, ten years ago in July, nearly 120 issues—correcting the printed mailing list each month for the printer, sending the names of new subscribers, noting the date of renewals and changes of address and reading proof of same. Listing and preserving all cuts used in the magazine that they may be found in a moment for possible use again.

In any spare moments, sending out postal cards of notification of expiration of subscription.

Over 1,000 have been sent out this year, but it is requested, sometimes by a colored slip pasted in the front of the magazine, that subscribers will notice the date of expiration of subscription, which is always given on the address slip, as it is almost impossible to find time to send out notices to the full list of names, each year, and not neglect something else.

Bi-monthly reports are made to the National Board when in session.

All money received is turned over to the treasurer general at stated intervals and all bills are paid by her by check, upon examination and approval of the business manager and the finance committee.

After each monthly Board meeting when the cards of notification of election are sent out to new members from the recording secretary's office, the business manager inserts a magazine folder and subscription blank. This has been done for years, so it is not possible for the new member to be in ignorance of the existence of the magazine or its usefulness in keeping posted on the work of the society, in its congress, its National Board and the chapters.

A circular was sent out last spring urging the co-operation of the regents in bringing the magazine before the chapters, offering a commission of twenty per cent. to chapter agents for all new subscriptions sent in. These seem to be just beginning to bear fruit. One chapter of about seventy members recently sent in twenty-seven subscriptions. We hope many others will do as well.

You will remember that I told you last year that the postoffice authorities would no longer allow us to issue our congressional proceedings in one number as has been done in previous years, but that thereafter, in order to meet the new requirements for second-class matter we should be obliged to make each number uniform with the regular issue, containing historical, genealogical and other departments, thus retaining its form as a periodical and not subject to the exclusion of books. Owing to this regulation and the great length of our congressional proceedings, the printing of our three congressional numbers has cost more than one-third the total cost of the magazine for the whole year—or \$2,399.40.

There is one matter which we want to bring to your attention, simply that you may understand the matter of expense and not because we question the advisability of the congress' action.

It must be borne in mind that the cost of a certain part and that the largest expense lies entirely with the congress and cannot be controlled by the editor or business manager.

You vote that the proceedings and not the minutes of these congresses shall be printed in full in the magazine. This year that has meant 943 pages, with the reports of state regents.

No matter how large the bill, our part is but to see that each item is correctly charged, according to contract, and approve for payment.

Then there is another department, and a most valuable one, the "Official," containing the full minutes of the meetings of the National Board of Management. This, too, is outside of the jurisdiction of the editor and business manager, as the minutes are sent to the printer direct from the recording secretary's office. As these

minutes may contain a few or many pages, you can see that the cost of the magazine is largely influenced by these two factors.

While the cost for the year has been about \$500 more, the cost of that part over which we have control has been over \$300 less, the difference lying in the congressional numbers.

The magazine committee will undoubtedly tell you of its generous personal offer of a prize for the best historical story—and I feel that I must mention the untiring efforts of some of its members, as well as the editor's, to secure subscriptions and one of the vice-presidents general in obtaining advertisements.

I shall be in the foyer the greater part of each day during the congress, for the purpose of receiving orders for the magazine and to answer questions.

The following is the financial report:

RECEIPTS.

February 1st, 1902, to January 31, 1903.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$2,255 77
To sale of extra copies,	52 13
To advertisements,	278 50
To cuts paid for,	45 63
To donation for "good of the cause,"	8 00

Total amount delivered to treasurer general, \$2,640 03

BILLS PRESENTED TO TREASURER GENERAL FOR PAYMENT.

Printer's bills, including postage and mailing, February number, 1902,	\$250 89
Printer's bills including postage and mailing, March number, 1902,	249 78
Printer's bills, including postage and mailing, April number, 1902,	520 23
Printer's bills, including postage and mailing, May number, 1902,	865 78
Printer's bills, including postage and mailing, June number, 1902,	1,013 39
Printer's bills, including postage and mailing, July number, 1902,	254 59
Printer's bills, including postage and mailing, August number, 1902,	222 60
Printer's bills, including postage and mailing, September number, 1902,	192 56
Printer's bills, including postage and mailing, October number, 1902,	191 50

Printer's bills, including postage and mailing, November number, 1902,	207 44
Printer's bills, including postage and mailing, December number, 1902,	258 93
Printer's bills, including postage and mailing, January number, 1903,	219 96
	<hr/>
	\$4,447 65
Salary, editor,	1,000 00
Salary, business manager,	900 00
Genealogical department (ordered by congress),	100 00
Cuts and half-tone engravings,	114 27
Printing and furnishing 1,000 subscription blanks, ..	\$9 50
1,000 expiration postals, ..	12 50
1,500 receipt postals,	18 75
Circulars to regents,	3 75
	<hr/>
	44 50
Postage, editor,	25 00
Caldwell & Co., stationery, business and genealogical departments,	19 03
Photograph of monument,	1 75
Copyright fees, 1903,	6 00
Auditing business manager's accounts,	40 00
Office expenditures, as per itemized account attached,	71 70
	<hr/>
Total expense,	\$6,769 90

OFFICE EXPENSES.

To mailing extra copies, second class matter, as per voucher,	\$20 77
To postage,	25 04
To postal cards,	1 70
To expressage,	1 20
To freight and cartage, extra copies, from Harrisburg, 12 months,	13 10
To telegrams,	2 11
To seven Falcon files,	3 25
To one box of pens,	75
To one letter book,	1 25
To extra services of janitor,	55
To returned on two over paid subscriptions, No. 16836, No. 17473, ..	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$71 70

Total cost,	\$6,769 90
Receipts,	2,640 03
Net cost,	\$4,129 87
The books have been audited for the year.	
Respectfully submitted.	

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the business manager of the American Magazine. What will the house do with it.
Miss MILLER.

I move to accept it with thanks.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been moved and seconded that we accept the report of the business manager.

(Motion put and unanimously carried.)

Mrs. HUGHES. Madam Chairman, as I yielded the floor to Miss Lockwood can the official reader now read this motion of mine? I am so indisposed I cannot stand.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, certainly. We will give the official reader a moment to read it in order that she may read it intelligently.

Mrs. COOK. Madam Chairman, while the official reader is reading that may I have the courtesy of the house just a moment to read a resolution which I will read myself, a historical resolution?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution cannot be acted upon now.
READER.

Whereas the resolution has passed the United States Congress prohibiting the desecration of the United States flag by placing inscriptions or advertisements on its folds in any manner, and Whereas we, as patriotic women and Daughters of the American Revolution desire to show our patriotism to our colors, Therefore,

Be it resolved, That each chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, throughout the United States have a flag of the Daughters of the American Revolution colors upon which shall be inscribed the name of the chapter and state.

Resolved, That this Daughters of the American Revolution flag, together with the United States flag, be unfurled in public on all the national holidays.

Resolved, That in the absence of a hall in which meetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution are held that

the regents of the chapters be instructed to display the colors of the United States together with the Daughters of the American Revolution colors over her residence on all the national holidays.

Proposed by Mrs. Hughes of Kentucky and seconded by Mrs. Swift of California.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair understand that this is a resolution or a motion?

READER. It is a resolution. She offered it as a resolution.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution that has just been read is moved and seconded. What will you do with it?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President,

I move to amend the words "that this congress recommend;" instead of saying resolved that the chapters do so and so, that this congress "recommend" that the chapters etc. Madam President, one more amendment after that has been acted upon. I will bring in another if the mover will accept it. Also that the regents be "requested" and not that the regents be "instructed" to have the flag, but the regents be requested. Does the mover accept those amendments?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the mover accept them?

Mrs. HUGHES. Yes, she does, she accepts it, certainly.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The mover accepts the amendment and if there are no objections it will be so ordered.

Mrs. KEMPSTER. Madam Chairman, as chairman of the flag committee I would like to know the date at which any such law has been passed by the United States congress. Last year there had been no law passed by the United States congress that I know of up to last evening. I may be in error. I hope there has been one passed to-day.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There has not, I am sorry to say.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will request the mover of the resolution to answer these questions as to when such a law was passed.

READER. The regent says she did not know that the law had not been passed. We can put it in this way, Whereas such resolution is before the United States congress. Is that correct?

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no objections this amendment will be adopted by the mover of the original motion and resolution, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. HOLCOMB. Madam President and ladies, I can but feel that this amendment offered has some objections, that some portions

of this appear to me objectionable. The floating of the flag and also the flag of the chapter from any building of the chapter I would strongly endorse; but to have the chapter flag floating from the residence of the regent it seems to me is somewhat objectionable. One's residence is personal. I have had the honor of being regent for many years of my chapter, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, and I think that if it had been expected of me that certain days I should float the flag of my chapter over my house I should have been much embarrassed by it. That feature I cannot say that I approve of.

Mrs. SMITH, of the District. Madam President, I rise to a question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State your question.

Mrs. SMITH. My question, ladies, Daughters of the American Revolution, is, has not the flag of this association been the stars and stripes, the flag of the American nation, and could we, any of us, design a better flag to represent this organization than the flag of the American nation? [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Any further debate desired?

Mrs. BENEDICT, of Massachusetts. Madam Chairman, there are many of these numerous chapters, many regents who have no house of their own, but like myself, living at an hotel. Now, how can we float the United States flag over our chapter flag from the top of the hotel? [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Has the house debated the resolution sufficiently? Is there any further debate on this question?

(Cries of "Question!" "Question!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those who are in favor of adopting this resolution will please say "aye," those opposed "no." The noes seem to have it, the noes have it, and the resolution is lost.

Mrs. BROCKETT, of Virginia. Madam President, I move that if these resolutions are to be presented to this congress they be made a special order for 9 p. m. this evening. The resolutions to be presented to this congress.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Those resolutions will come in as new business, and therefore it seems hardly necessary to set any particular time for them. May the Chair inquire if you mean resolutions? Don't you mean amendments?

Mrs. BROCKETT. No, madam. Simply resolutions. I thought it would be more dignified for them to come in together than for them to just come in here, there and everywhere.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent was given the reason why the house entertained the last resolution. Unanimous consent was given.

Mrs. BROCKETT. But there have been several introduced and I think it looks more dignified.

(Cries of "Order of the day, order of the day.")

Mrs. COOK, of Wisconsin. Madam President, I ask just a moment for a resolution which I wish very much that every Daughter could hear. I think it will provoke no discussion and will take a very short time to read it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair regrets very much to say that the order of the day has been called and we cannot listen to your resolution. (Motion put and carried.) Proceed to order of the day.

Mrs. COOK. Madam Chairman, may I explain why I asked for that, for I heard the order called. I understand that I had been recognized and gave way to Mrs. Hughes, of Kentucky.

(Cries of "Yes, she did!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think that is so. I think that the Chair had recognized Mrs. Cook. You lost the floor, however, Mrs. Cook, in your courtesy to Mrs. HUGHES. If the house gives unanimous consent, we will hear this resolution of Mrs. Cook. Those in favor of listening to this resolution before proceeding to the order of the day will please say "aye;" those opposed "no." (The vote was not unanimous.) The Chair begs pardon, madam, that your courtesy should have lost you the floor.

Mrs. Fairbanks then took the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been called to the attention of the Chair that one of the members of our prison ship committee is very desirous that the report of this committee should be presented to the house. If the Chair hears no objection she will allow them that courtesy. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

Mrs. WHITE. I want to ask the reader to read it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader may read the report of Mrs. White.

OFFICIAL READER:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MONUMENT TO THE MARTYRS OF THE PRISON
SHIPS OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Madam President General, Officers and Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: It is now just 100 years since the first movement was made to erect a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships. Nothing came of it. Five years later Tammany Society of New York made an effort That also failed. Thirty years ago when the winds and waves had conspired to sweep away the sand from the trenches where our fathers were thrown by their inhuman jailers—the bones were gathered together and placed in a vault in the old historic Fort Green Hill. Three years ago the remains of 108 more heroes were unearthed in the Navy Yard enclosure. To those of us who beheld these sacred relics it seemed we could almost hear their whispered reproaches for a century's neglect. We laid them reverently beside

their comrades. I told you last year of the religious, civic and military funeral and brought you the program of the ceremonies of that 16th of June, 1900.

It is seven years ago since I came on the floor of this congress to tell you that all the prisoners taken at the battle of Long Island and all the captives on sea and land to the number of 20,000 were buried near the scene of their martyrdom with no stone or tablet to show what they did while living or for what principles they died. They endured the agony—we enjoy the victory.

I was confident then—I thought every Daughter and every Son of the American Revolution would hasten to help in raising the money. I did not find it so. Slowly and painfully (for I do not enjoy asking for money) I secured about one-half of the \$25,000 required by subscription before we could ask for appropriations from my own state of New York of \$75,000 and of the United States of \$100,000. Thus the matter stood one year ago. I had verbal promises of any balance I might lack when congress granted the \$100,000 asked from its treasury.

Last June congress granted that request and made the appropriation on condition that from all other sources we had a like amount. Illness in my family hindered further effort until this winter. Now the Martyrs' Monument Association has taken it up. The Society of Old Brooklynites has given \$1,000. The Sons of the American Revolution have given \$1,000. Fort Green Chapter has given \$200 this year in addition to its former subscriptions.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, whose name stands high up on the list of subscribers, sends a letter telling me that "my faith has won" and the monument will be built and adds a line saying his wife wants a brick in that monument and her subscription will speedily follow.

One gentleman whose name I had never heard wrote saying he wanted a claim in making that structure and enclosed his check for \$50.

Latest news from treasurer says we need only \$9,000 more. I want to see the corner stone laid August 27, 1903, the anniversary of the battle of Long Island.

Will you not individually put a bit of stone into this monument to our ancestors—this national monument that belongs equally to all of the thirteen original states and to every true American.

Let me carry to the treasury at least one dollar from every Daughter attending this congress.

ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE, *Chairman.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this report. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. STERNBERG.

I move it be accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

Mrs. McLEAN. In moving that that report be accepted I think we should have more than a set formal acceptance. It is perfectly true as stated that almost every Daughter here from all over the country has an ancestor whose bones lie there in that prison ship. I do feel that this congress should felicitate the chairman upon her constant and undeviating devotion to the cause and should give its commendation to the United States congress for subscribing \$100,000 to the purpose. The United States congress should be encouraged in these little matters. [Laughter.] I therefore move most heartily the acceptance of this report and concur in the hope of Mrs. White that each one of us may be able to give something for it.

Mrs. Lockwood. Just one word—I want to speak for Mrs. White—and that is it seems to me that whatever congress does there is not a Daughter but what ought to have a little moneyed interest in the monument and we hope that anyone who feels it possible to turn in a dollar will do it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further remarks?

Mrs. BEDLE. Daughters of the American Revolution of the Twelfth Continental Congress, as I have the honor of being on Mrs. White's committee, I would remind you that it has been said monuments marked the progress of civilization, and in the words of our president general a few days since they who do not commemorate the deeds of their noble ancestors will never do anything worthy of remembrance by their descendants. I have tried to raise patriotic dollars in New Jersey, but I have been unsuccessful in receiving many responses; tried to urge that every woman in every chapter of the state contribute a patriotic dollar toward Continental Memorial Hall, and I am sure it will be very much more successful, with all due respect to New Jersey, in all the states. Every Daughter of the American Revolution should contribute a dollar toward a brick or toward the stones of this monument that shall be an enduring monument for all time. I am sure Mrs. White has worked very hard for this, and we are all in touch with her, and I am sure that I am echoing and giving her sentiments when I say we shall make these dead bones live. [Applause.]

Mrs. PARK. Madam President, I should like the courtesy of the house to read a paper of interest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is now on the acceptance of the report of the prison ships committee. You will kindly be seated. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of accepting this report signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, it is so ordered.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question of privilege?

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, it is a question of privilege affecting a member of this body and in a larger sense affecting every member of this society.

Resolved, That the resolution which was tabled on Monday afternoon be lifted from the table. We, the undersigned members of the Twelfth Continental Congress desire most heartily to second the foregoing resolution.

ELLEN K. BACON,

State Regent of Washington.

MARY A. SWIFT,

State Regent of California.

MARY B. KENDALL,

Vice-President General.

MRS. W. E. YOULAND,

State Regent of Maine.

MRS. M. H. EVERETT,

Representing Nebraska State Regent.

CAROLINE R. NASH,

Vice-President General, South Carolina.

CAROLINE M. MURPHY,

State Regent of Ohio.

MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS,

State Regent of Iowa.

MRS. DENNIS EAGAN.

State Regent of Florida.

MRS. MATHEW T. SCOTT,

Vice-President General.

MRS. BELLE M. DRAPER,

*Regent of the Miriam Danforth Chapter,
District of Columbia.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the resolution?

(Cries of "Platform!")

Mrs. PARK. Madam President, you recognized me first.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that Mrs. Nash has the floor.

Mrs. NASH. I will be glad to yield to you, Mrs. Park.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She arose to a question of privilege. This was a resolution.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President and members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, in making this motion to take this resolution from the table I wish to state that I know absolutely nothing of the merits of this case, but that I do so as an act of abstract justice. It is a very easy matter to table a troublesome resolution to get it out of the way; but

is it just, is it generous, and does it end the trouble? Don't those questions come up again and again until they finally force us to take some definite action upon them? We who have been in previous congresses will recall many vexed questions which have recurred again and again until they were granted the full and free investigation which was demanded. I think it is possible that the majority of us voted to table this resolution because we were frightened out of our wits by the ex-state regent of New York, who threatened us with contempt of court and darkly hinted that we might embroil ourselves with the courts of Pennsylvania. I individually am far more afraid of the condemnation of my own conscience in not having done my duty toward my fellow men or women than I am of contempt of court. [Applause.] I know nothing of law.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to call to the attention of our friend from South Carolina that it is not really a debatable question. You should simply make your motion to take from the table and not debate it. I think you are making a very able speech, but really it is not debatable. Is there a second to the motion of Mrs. Nash?

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I read the seconds. There are a dozen signatures as seconds.

Mrs. DRAPER. My name was on there by mistake.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to take it off.

Mrs. DRAPER. I was informed, Madam President, that this would be brought before the Board and I signed with that understanding. I did not know it was to come up here to-day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper's name can be taken off as it was placed there by a misunderstanding. This is undebatable. All those in favor—

Mrs. WENTWORTH. A question of information. How many votes are required to take a motion from the table? Will you kindly state?

A MEMBER. Madam President, for the enlightenment of the house I would like to have them told what the resolution is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a resolution to take from the table.

A MEMBER. Yes, but which resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What resolution do you want to take from the table? Read the resolution.

READER.

The resolution to be taken from the table "in accordance with the resolution adopted at the meeting of the National Board of Management for December, 1902, I desire to present to you the following resolution: Resolved, that the Twelfth Continental Congress order the appointment of a committee of seven delegates to said congress, none of whom shall be active officers of the National Board of Management and none

of whom shall be residents of the state of Pennsylvania, to thoroughly investigate the statements of certain members of the Independence Hall chapter which were presented to the National Board of Management by a former State Regent of Pennsylvania on Thursday, February 7th, 1901, and that the said committee to investigate shall meet to organize on the Monday succeeding the adjournment of the Twelfth Continental Congress, and shall report to the Thirteenth Continental Congress immediately after the organization of that congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion to take from the table.

READER.

"Whereas, many of the members of this congress who voted to table the resolution offered Monday afternoon have stated that it was not generally understood that the resolution was offered in accordance with the resolution adopted at the meeting of the National Board of Management for December, 1902, I ask for the adoption of the following:

"Resolved, That the resolution which was tabled on Monday be lifted from the table."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of taking this from the table signify it by saying aye, those opposed no. The noes seem to have it.
(Cries of "Division.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Division is called for. All those in favor of taking this from the table rise and stand until counted or until requested to be seated.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairmen, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question of information?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. As I understand it, this will be returned here again next year. It is to be brought back again next year to this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is referred to a committee.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. If it is referred to a committee we will have this again next year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are voting on taking this matter from the table. The Chair requests those who stand to be counted to remain standing until the Chair requests them to be seated. You are now voting on taking this from the table, which was tabled last Monday. Those in favor of doing so rise and stand until counted. You may be seated.

A MEMBER. Madam President, there were two ladies upon this side who were not counted. They rose a little late.

The TELLER. The teller counted everyone standing on that side when the vote was taken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to have the vote on that side taken over?

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

All those opposed to taking the motion off the table rise and stand until counted. The official reader will please announce the vote. You may be seated.

READER. In favor of taking from the table, 80; in the negative, 118. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is lost. The motion to take from the table is lost. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I ask your attention to thee following resolution and would not interrupt now except that a person interested in it will not be here at the evening session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Park, I am told that we have proceeded to the order of the day, and therefore that the resolution must come in a little later.

Mrs. PARK. Very well, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am very sorry, but they have passed this order of the day.

Mrs. WEED. A question of privilege, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question of privilege?

Mrs. WEED. It is a question which affects the privilege of every member of this house and every member of this organization—one bearing on this same subject but in an entirely different light. Inasmuch as statute 202 by which our National Board is bound—but perhaps I had better come forward. Statute 202 says that no member of the National Board of Management may present any statements, written or oral, derogatory to the character of any member of this organization unless the same be supported by documentary evidence, or the accused is present to defend herself, or is furnished with copies of the charges and given an opportunity to defend herself. None of the provisions of statute 202 have ever been carried out. Article XV of your by-laws provides that when a member of this society acts in a manner that is—I forget the exact wording of the statute. Will the reader please read it?

OFFICIAL READER. "Article XV, discipline. Any member conducting herself, either at the chapter meetings or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the society, or to impair its good name or prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the National Board of Management may decide."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day has been called.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, I think this is a question of privilege,

inasmuch as statute 202 has never been carried out in any way, shape or form, and inasmuch as the National Board has refused to carry out article XV of the by-laws, and as our lawyer has told us we are not legally bound to, although we are morally,

I move that this congress order the incoming Board to carry out the provisions of statute 202 and article XV of the by-laws.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the resolution, Madam Reader.

READER. "Resolved, that this congress order the incoming Board to carry out the provisions of statute 202 and article XV of the by-laws. Signed by Mrs. Weed and others."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any discussion? (Cries of "Question!") All those in favor of this motion signify it.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, did you say there might be a discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, inasmuch as this congress has now made it impossible to order a committee on appeals or a judiciary board or any kind of a body to which such questions may be carried for a term of three years, shall we delay justice that long? Shall we not do something to protect the inherent right that every individual member of this body has to be heard and to vindicate her honor if attacked? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is further discussion desired? Mrs. Churchman, state regent of Delaware, is recognized.

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President is a question of personal privilege debatable?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. Madam President General and members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I will not take one moment of your time except to ask you to do justice to a sister Daughter. She asked the searchlight of truth. She assumes the responsibility of an investigation. Let her have it. Then she will be satisfied with this verdict as brought in by the committee. Do not deny it. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. She never will.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, I did not have an opportunity to give the reasons why I seconded all these motions that would give justice to one of our members. I did it that certain members of chapters in Philadelphia may explain why they have made this attack. I do it because I want my friends on the former Board to give a reason why they allowed it. I want the present Board to be allowed to give a reason why they sat in session all the months of the last two years and

allowed a chapter regent of a state to sit in the ante room and beg for justice and never get it. [Applause.] And I want to say one thing in closing, that it is the people who need investigation who fear investigation, and also that the present state regent of Pennsylvania said that she approved of a committee and wanted a committee and had voted for a committee on the National Board. [Applause.]

Mrs. WENTWORTH. Madam President, a question of information. In order to facilitate business our session must close to-night. I ask that the minutes be read of yesterday's session. They cannot be approved and put on the record until we have heard them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Wentworth, you cannot interrupt a question which is under discussion.

Mrs. WENTWORTH. I beg your pardon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent of Pennsylvania.

Miss FRAZER. Madam President, and ladies of this congress, when I first came to the regency of Pennsylvania it was to fill an unexpired term. Of this case I know absolutely nothing, or I assure you I would not be here to-day. I would never have taken the regency. I was utterly ignorant of everything except from the papers of the lady who is asking for this. I came to the National Board like a blind woman, groping her way. I knew the National Board was only an administrative board, not an executive board. The matter had before my term been brought by a former state regent to the National Board. It had gone beyond me entirely before I became regent. It had gone beyond our state. At the first meeting last June a year I told the Board in executive session of the state of affairs. I then asked that this Continental Congress of last year should be asked to appoint a committee of five women from Maine, Texas and California to meet in a private room with the doors locked and hear testimony from both sides; I to be present not as the chairman of that committee, because by that time I had heard some things in regard to the case, and I felt I could not cast the deciding vote. At that June meeting it was accorded me the privilege of having an investigation last year. In the meantime in August the lady declined waiting until last February. In November she instituted a suit in the civil courts of Pennsylvania, which is still on the docket, suing a former state regent of Pennsylvania, and I felt that it had gone beyond everything now, into the civil courts of Pennsylvania. I have tried to do my duty impartially and justly in the affair, and that is the reason I have to stand here to-day to defend myself, as the founder said. A year ago last June I was of the opinion that it could be settled, and had I been allowed to have it settled as I desired in a private room in an hotel in Washington this never would have come to the world as it has. [Applause.]

Mrs. EAGAN. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, as to the statement just made by the state regent of Pennsylvania

about the investigation which she proposed to hold, I was at the same meeting and on the same Board (which I have been on during the last two years) when this case came up as it has at almost every meeting, and I have never seen any satisfaction given at any meeting, and Miss Frazer I believe will remember my asking before the Board, and many members are here who will bear it out, if she ever tried to settle that case. She stood up before the Board and said she had not because she was afraid she would be prejudiced. I then said if I were the state regent of any state and assumed that office and was afraid to hear what every Daughter had to say, I would resign. [Applause.]

MISS FRAZER. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regent of Pennsylvania wishes to speak.

MISS FRAZER. Madam President, it embarrasses me very much to have to contradict a lady. I feel very embarrassed to have to do it, but in justice to myself I must do it.

MRS. MORGAN. Madam President, I regret to interrupt. May we not go into executive session, Madam President?

MRS. NASH.

I move we go into executive session.

MRS. WEED. May I speak just a moment?

(Confusion; cries of "Question!" "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of going into executive session to consider this question will say "aye;" those opposed "no." An executive session calls for none but Daughters to be present. It is so ordered. The alternates need not leave the gallery.

MRS. COLEMAN. I believe that a motion for an executive session has been carried. None but delegates should be present, even the Daughters in the gallery should withdraw.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The alternates in the gallery are also requested to retire. Everyone in the gallery is requested to retire. No one but delegates can be in at an executive meeting. Every one is expected to retire. The Chair regrets to say that every one in the gallery who is not a delegate will have to retire. The Chair regrets this, but it is the law. Will congress kindly be seated? Miss Frazer, of Pennsylvania, has the floor.

MISS FORSYTH. Madam President, should the official stenographer take the record of the committee of the whole?

MISS FRAZER. If they take Mrs. Eagan's they must take mine also, Miss Forsyth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The stenographers must remain.

The congress then went into executive session at 4.30 p. m.

Miss Frazer continued her remarks in the executive session.

(Mrs. Weed's motion was adopted in executive session.)

After which the presiding officer said: The question now is the consideration of the amendment.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam President—
Miss MILLER.

I move that we take a recess until eight o'clock.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Chittenden has the floor. Ladies, we cannot transact business until you are absolutely quiet.

Mrs. NASH. Madam Chairman, a question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State your question of information.

Mrs. NASH. The house is very anxious to know when that committee will report. The committee which has been ordered to be appointed by the Board.

PRESIDING OFFICER. No committee has been ordered to be appointed by the Board.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam Chairman and Daughters,

I move to take from the table the motion to adopt the report of the committee of the court of appeals which was laid on the table this morning. (Signed) Irene W. Chittenden, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Madam Chairman, a question of information. Can we make motions in executive session?

PRESIDING OFFICER. We are not in executive session, ladies. Ladies, will you listen to me just one moment? It is not necessary to move to go out of executive session. We simply went into executive session to consider this one point. We are now out of executive session.

Mrs. WARREN. As it is now some minutes past six I move a recess until eight o'clock. There is a motion before the house.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a motion before the house which is not debatable. It is a motion to take from the table. I will ask the official reader to read this motion, if you will be quiet enough to hear it.

READER.

"I move to take from the table the motion to adopt the report of the committee on court of appeals which was laid on the table this morning, signed I. W. Chittenden," and so forth.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the motion. All those in favor—Miss MILLER. I move that we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening. I think that takes precedence.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Takes precedence, yes.

Miss MILLER. I move that we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

Miss DESHA. The official reader is reading a motion and it is out of order to move a recess while she has the floor.

PRESIDING OFFICER. She has not claimed the floor.

Miss DESHA. She claims the floor while she is reading her motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a motion to take a recess.

Miss MILLER. I was recognized. I move that we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

Mrs. SWIFT. Don't you think that after this afternoon's proceedings we need a court of appeals? [Applause.]

It is moved and seconded to take a recess until eight o'clock this evening. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question.")

(Motion put and carried.)

Recess was taken at 6.10 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

Congress called to order at eight p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the minutes of yesterday's meeting. The Chair requests order while the recording secretary reads the minutes.

Mrs. HOWARD. Ladies, at the request of the Chair the recording secretary will only read the motions. She has made this request because of the lateness of the hour.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, is there a quorum present?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think there are a hundred. Look and count. I think possibly there are a hundred. There is a quorum present. The official reader may proceed with the reading of the minutes.

(The reader then read the motions of Friday.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Congress has heard the report of the minutes of yesterday. It is in order to accept them.

Mrs. CROSMAN.

I move their acceptance, Madam President. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the minutes be accepted. (Motion put and carried.)

The question is now upon the motion to take from the table the amendment reported by the committee this afternoon.

Mrs. CROSMAN. Madam President, I rise for a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. CROSMAN. Madam President, I desire to ask if this motion is carried is the motion on the report of the committee open to debate? May I have an answer, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will have the parliamentary answer you.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Madam President and members of the congress, have you all heard the question. You all understand that question? The question has been asked if the motion to take the report of the committee from the table is carried will the report of the committee, the amendment reported from the committee as amended, then be open to further discussion? You will remember that that amendment as amended was laid upon the table under the operation of the previous question. In other words, debate had been cut off and further amendment had been cut off. Therefore if you take this amendment of the committee from the table all you can do is to vote upon it. Debate is cut off and there will be no further discussion in order.

Mrs. CROSMAN. I wanted to be sure that the rest of the evening would not be spent in discussion and debate. I thank you very much.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of taking the amendment from the table will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. All those in favor of taking this amendment from the table will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

(Cries of "Division," "Division!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of taking this amendment from the table will please rise and stand until they are counted. The Chair wishes you to rise and stand until you are counted. Where are our tellers?

Mrs. SWIFT. Don't you think after our executive session this afternoon we need this sort of thing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You don't understand it. You are to vote upon Mrs. Chittenden's motion. She will read it to you.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Chittenden.

"I move to take from the table the motion to adopt the report of the committee on court of appeals which was laid on the table this morning. I. W. Chittenden, Mary W. Swift, Mary Hall Crosman and others."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to appoint some tellers before she takes this vote. She will appoint Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Dana, of Illinois. Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Nash will be appointed as tellers.

The Chair wishes you now to vote upon taking this amendment from the table. The amendment, you know, is in regard to this court of appeals. All in favor of taking this amendment from the table rise and stand until counted. You may be seated. All opposed.

Mrs. DANA. Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. DANA. If we vote to table this or to take it from the table can we return then to the original one?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can return to the amendment as amended. All those opposed to taking it from the table rise until counted. The Chair requests all those to remain standing who are voting.

Tellers are having a great deal of difficulty in making this count because pages are in the aisles, and because these are in the aisles the Chair will request that you take your seats and be counted over. I am going to count both sides, and I wish you to stand and remain standing until you are counted. The chairman of the house committee may close the doors and keep them closed until the vote is taken. Read the resolution. Ladies will you please be seated? Will the delegates please be seated? Th Chair requests some of the delegates who are standing beneath the gallery there to take their seats. Pages go to the back. The Chair is busy now taking this vote.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, a question of information relative to the possibility of a committee being appointed here to-night by the Chair and confirmed by the house to look into all matters which may need such discussion, and report back while we fully consider this amendment. Is that correct? Can that be done?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are now considering a motion to take this amendment relative to appointing a court of appeals from the table. This is what you are about to vote upon. And when that is taken from the table the question then reverts to the amendment as amended.

Mrs. McLEAN. And as I understand we have not discussed that.

Mrs. SWIFT. Yes, that provides for everything. A court of appeals.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. A question of information. The ladies back here would like to know if this is taken from the table if it is open for discussion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not open for discussion. It is open for a vote, and the Chair will be very much pleased if everyone, if you have asked questions as much as you wish, would now sit down, and then the vote can be taken.

Mrs. DANA. Madam President, if we take it from the table does it revert to the three motions separately?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, the three motions together. The amendment as amended. The official reader will kindly read the motion.

READER.

"I move to take from the table the motion to adopt the report of the committee on court of appeals which was laid on the table this morning. Irene W. Chittenden."

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General, if this amendment to the report of the committee is defeated, will we be able to revert to the amendments already presented; Mrs. Coleman's, Mrs. Morgan's and Mrs. Murphy's original amendments? Will we be able to revert to the amendments as originally presented?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, you can revert to them separately. Not as they are taken here in the amended amendment. All those in favor of taking this amendment from the table will signify it by rising and remaining standing until counted.

Mrs. CROSMAN. A question of information. If this is taken from the table will it relieve us from the embarrassment of this afternoon, from just such embarrassment as we have had this afternoon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear this is debate Madam. We cannot entertain it.

Mrs. CROSMAN. It was a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of taking this amendment from the table will rise and remain standing until counted. The Chair requests you not to sit down until she tells you to. Just remain standing so you can be counted, otherwise your votes are lost.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair had almost a mind to say she would not listen to any other questions of information during the taking of the vote, but she will admit Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. MURPHY. Thank you, Madam President, I wanted to know if this is taken from the table can we revert to the three amendments separately?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not unless this is voted down. After this vote is over you revert to the amendment as amended. The official reader will read the result of the vote to you.

READER. In favor of taking from the table 108, in the negative 102.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is carried. The amendment comes from the table. The question is now upon the adoption of the amendment as amended.

A MEMBER. Madam President, does it not take a two-thirds vote to take from the table?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A majority vote. It does require a two-thirds vote to adopt this amendment, however, this amendment as amended. Madam Reader, read that amendment. Do you wish to hear this amendment as amended read to you?

(Crisis of "Yes," "Yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it, Madam Reader. The official reader will read this amendment to you.

READER.

The committee recommends that the constitution be amended by eliminating the words "and judicial" from section 1, article V of the constitution; (Mrs. Roome's amendment took out the words "and judicial;") change the numbers of articles VII, VIII and IX to VIII, IX and X, respectively, and add a new article, known as article VIII, which shall read as follows:

SECTION 1. The several states are hereby authorized to create a state board of arbitration (the method of creation being left to the chapters in state conference assembled) to which all matters concerning the chapters in the state requiring adjudication shall be brought for discussion and settlement. This board of arbitration may be vested by the state conference with power to impeach officers of the state and chapters, and to reprimand or suspend from membership in the chapters any member who, after thorough and impartial investigation, is found to have impaired the good name of the Society by conduct unworthy of a Daughter of the American Revolution.

SECTION 2. The judicial power of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be, and hereby is, vested in a national court of appeal nominated by the president general and elected by the Continental Congress.

SECTION 3. The court of appeal shall consist of seven members, of which three members shall serve for one year, two members for two years, and two members for three years, and thereafter such elections shall be for a term of three years, and those elected shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

SECTION 4. Only members who are or have been delegates to the Continental Congress shall be eligible to such election and no one shall be elected more than twice as a member of such board.

SECTION 5. Should a vacancy occur in the membership of such board, the president general shall appoint a member to fill the unexpired term made vacant subject to the consent of the sitting or succeeding congress, and such member shall perform the duties of such office until the congress acts upon such appointment.

SECTION 6. No member of such board, during the term for which she is elected, shall be eligible to any office in the National Society.

SECTION 7. The judicial power of this court of appeal shall extend to all contests of election; to all questions as to the constitutionality of by-laws adopted by either the Continental Congress, or any chapter; to all questions as to the legal

organization or dissolution of chapters; and to all questions wherein a judicial finding is requested by either the Continental Congress, the National Board of Management, or any chapter in those states wherein no state board of arbitration exists; and shall have appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of all such state boards of arbitration. It shall have no judisdiction over the expulsion, suspension, or discipline of a member of the Continental Congress, or the qualifications of the members thereof, unless the congress requests the finding of the court in regard thereto. In case it shall be shown by proof satisfactory to this court of appeal that any chapter has failed or refused to promptly enforce its mandates, it may decree the forfeiture of the charter of such chapter; and in case it is so shown that any member fails or refuses to obey such mandate, it may decree the expulsion of such member. In such cases an appeal may be taken from the decree of this court to the Continental Congress, but in all other cases the decision of the court of appeal shall be final.

SECTION 8. The court of appeal shall adopt its own seal, make its own rules and regulations for the submission and disposition of questions brought before it, and prescribe the method of preserving its records and promulgating its decisions. All necessary expenses of this court of appeal including expense of a clerk shall be paid by the National Society.

SECTION 9. The court of appeal shall have access to all papers in the custody of the S. National Society, and shall be furnished copies thereof, if it thinks necessary.

SECTION 10. The boards of arbitration and the court of appeal shall appoint the times and places of their meetings, choose their own officers and establish rules of procedure.

Respectfully submitted,

NANNIE McCORMICK COLEMAN,

Chairman.

S. B. C. MORGAN,

MALVINA S. WARING,

CAROLINE M. MURPHY,

EMMA A. FOX.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam President, I only wish to say that the word "impeachment" was eliminated this morning. (Cries of "Yes," "yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She stated it was eliminated. A two-thirds vote is required to carry this amendment, and there is no debate allowed. All in favor of this amendment as amended will rise and stand until counted.

Mrs. FOX. May I close debate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may close the debate Mrs. Fox.

Mrs. FOX. Madam President General, this is certainly not a position to be coveted; to utter the last word on something so very important to this congress. It is certainly important, as has been proven by the fact that several congresses have been obliged to listen to difficulties. We will not mention what they were, but we know that a great deal of time has been spent by the congress in listening to things that naturally, if this court of appeal and these boards of arbitration are established, would be settled by them. The first note, almost, that was sounded in this congress was of such a character. Before our program was adopted some one rose to a question of privilege and laid a case before this congress. That was laid upon the table. An attempt was made during the week to take from the table and failed, but in spite of it all we spent about two hours this afternoon, while another subject was under consideration, in really talking of the merits of a case, which, if these boards of arbitration and this national court of appeal was established, would be referred to it. Now we heard this afternoon that the National Board of Management was perfectly familiar with that case, which was new to the most of us—certainly entirely new to me. They had seemingly listened to both sides, and still had been unable to settle this question. Now I ask you, in the interest of the next session of congress, if no more (because you can repeal this if you do not find that it is to your satisfaction), but in the interest of the time of the next session of congress, that you should vote favorably upon this measure and try it for one year. It does not take from you the power to do just as you choose when another congress comes around.

As I have already said, none of the committee who prepared this report feels that it is perfect. There will be, of course amendments offered to-night to amend this very article that has been read to you now. It is to be hoped that they will, if for nothing else than to make it possible to amend this article one year from now, when we have perhaps had an opportunity to judge better than we can now of its merits. I think I failed to follow out the argument that I began a moment ago, that the Board in this one case that has been called to our attention during this congress has been unable satisfactorily to settle this question, and would be glad to be relieved of similar questions and it seems therefore desirable that a national court of appeal, composed of members other than the national officers, should give their attention to questions that may be brought before them and make rules for the impartial hearing of every case. Now you all know that when these

cases that have taken our time year after year have been brought before the congress, the time has never been divided equally between those on one side and those upon the other. That would only be a matter of justice in such a court of appeal. But, as has naturally, inevitably, been the case, those who have secured the floor or been the most fluent talkers, or been able to continue an argument for the greatest length of time, have had a long time in which to present their case, and many times perhaps have been the unwilling means of preventing the other side from saying all that ought to have been said on that subject. Now I only ask of you that, with its imperfections (which of course may be modified at another time), you should adopt this report, saving, if nothing else, the time of this congress this evening from going back to the printed reports that are on our leaflets, which would naturally be considered one after another if you do not adopt this one.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, may I ask a question of information before she closes? I understood Mrs. Fox to say this afternoon or this morning that the word "impeach" was left out of this, but as the reader read it, it seems that the state board of arbitration has power to impeach. Is that so?

Mrs. Fox. It seems that the motion that was made was to take it out from the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it has been left in accidentally perhaps. They intended to take it out; it is the understanding of the Chair that the word "impeachment" was not to be used in this amendment.

Mrs. DRAPER. Can we have unanimous consent to take it out?

Mrs. Fox. With unanimous consent I am sure this can be made to read "this board of arbitration shall have power to reprimand or suspend from membership," leaving out the objectionable word, which we all understood was to be left out entirely.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the house give unanimous consent to the removal of this word "impeach?" (Cries of "Yes," "yes!") It was the sense of the house this morning. If the chair hears no objections it is so ordered. All those in favor of the adoption of this amendment to the amendment will signify it by rising.

Miss FORSYTH. A point of order. Should not the voters all remain standing, and the pages or some one else take the count? It makes confusion in the house to have the voters moving about.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has desired that voters will remain standing in their places until they are counted and the Chair tells them to sit down. She wishes them to remain standing until they are counted.

Mrs. Fox. Madam President, will you allow me to make one more remark while they remain standing, that I omitted to make?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly listen to Mrs. Fox a moment?

Mrs. Fox. I intended to speak about the expense. I know how we all dread to give unlimited power in that direction. Now I intended

to say just a word about that. This committee or this court is very small. The state boards of arbitration of course must provide for their own expenses. We must hope that there will be very few cases, perhaps absolutely none, in the coming year, or at least no new ones for the national court of appeal. The court of appeal is very small, only seven members. Now they are to be picked women, and it will be a matter of honor with them I really feel that you may safely trust the seven women who are elected—

(Cries of "Out of order!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house feels that you are out of order, Mrs. Fox. Have you finished taking the count, tellers? The reader will announce the result of the vote.

READER. In favor of the amendment as amended, 131; in the negative, 111.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote will be taken again.

Mrs. MORGAN.

Madam President, I ask for a vote by tellers.

(Cries of "No," "no!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has it been seconded?

Mrs. MORGAN. It is seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (Motion put.) The noes seem to have it;

[Applause.]

MISS FORSYTH. Madam President, there has been strong objection to the fact that the voters were taking the ballot. It therefore seems very wise that the suggestion of the Chair should be carried out. It corresponds with the feeling.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was voted down almost unanimously, Miss Forsyth.

(The official reader reads announcements.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question now reverts to Mrs. Coleman's amendment.

It is open for discussion. This amendment of Mrs. Coleman's is now open for discussion.

Mrs. MORGAN. Do we take up—I thought we had already used each of these amendments and made them into one, and that it was the wish of the committee to offer its composite amendment for next year. These other three amendments no longer exist.

(Cries of "That's right!" "That's right!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is stated that we now revert to the amendment of Mrs. Coleman, which was pending when this matter of making the composite amendment was taken up. Is there any further discussion upon this?

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, I think that is not entirely correct, perhaps. We have acted on Mrs. Coleman's, Mrs. Murphy's has been

submitted, and so has mine. When the three were presented to this congress it was the will of the congress that we compose out of those three, taking the vital points in each one. Therefore the point of order I make is that neither Mrs. Coleman's, Mrs. Murphy's, nor Mrs. Morgan's amendment now exists except in a composite form.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that if you vote upon Mrs. Coleman's amendment, and it is adopted, then that ends those two; if it is not, then you will take up the next one, and if that is defeated take up the next one, and so on through. You likewise can move to table if you want to. Mrs. McLean—I beg pardon, Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President, I wish to speak one word in confirmation, or rather my interpretation is exactly the same as that of the vice-president general from Georgia. I believe this house understood that they were to give up the separate consideration of those three amendments, and it was yielded that we would consider them combined in one.

Mrs. MORGAN. I appeal to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will remember that our parliamentarian—we had quite a little talk over this, if you will remember. The parliamentarian at that time told you that this would revert, if the report from this amendment committee as amended were voted down, then you would revert to Mrs. Coleman's amendment, because that was pending when this motion was brought up. Do you not remember that this was told to you, and that you so accepted it? (Cries of "Yes," "yes!") Is that satisfactory? That is the statement of the parliamentarian; it is the remembrance of the Chair.

MEMBER. May we have Mrs. Coleman's amendment read to us now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may have it read.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, would it not be possible, in order to meet the wishes of this house, as I am sure they exist, to have some tribunal to which to bring such questions as were before us this afternoon? We have spent nearly forty-eight hours on the subject. Would it not be possible for the Chair to appoint a committee to-night to which such matters can be referred during the year, to report at the next congress? Then the remaining hours to-night might be given to other business. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would be possible to do it, and if the house so desires it the Chair will be pleased to carry out its bidding. The Chair is here for the purpose of carrying out the bidding of congress, and she will be delighted to do anything that will further the work and get it on. [Applause.]

Mrs. HOLCOMB.

If this is in order, I would move that our president general appoint a committee for the ensuing year to consider such questions.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While that is being written, the Chair will recognize Mrs. Park, state regent of Georgia, who wishes to make some kind of an announcement to this house.

Mrs. PARK. Not an announcement, Madam President, but a matter of interest. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution of the Twelfth Continental Congress assembled, at the fourth state conference of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia the subject herein set forth was discussed, and a committee appointed which drew up and signed the following resolution and petition:

Whereas the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to convene in Washington, February 23, 1903, Resolved, that this committee draw and sign a letter addressed to the house of representatives, requesting an appropriation for the purposes of cutting a die for the reverse face of the great seal of the United States. Resolved, that the Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia present to the Continental Congress the accompanying petition with the request that the matter receive consideration and approbation. Resolved, that a committee be appointed by the president general of our National Society, with power to draw and sign a letter of approval and coöperation with the Georgia division in the furtherance of this undertaking. There is a formal letter, petition, and this that I hold before me, which I will read to you as rapidly as possible, is in the form of a sort of argument supplementary to that petition. "To the House of Representatives of the congress of the United States. Gentlemen: The adoption of the great seal for this republic was one of the three important matters that concerned our founders upon our most famous national day, July 4, 1776. Upon that day they declared our independence, upon that date they immediately appointed a committee to select a flag, and finally they appointed another committee of august personages to adopt a great seal. Three of the members of that committee were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin. These three important acts mark July 4, 1776, as great upon our records. Two have been consummated, but, strange to say, from that day to this the great seal adopted 120 years ago has never been fully recognized. It has been half cut four times, its obverse only, its reverse never, except in the great medal at the instance of Secretary Folger, and yet this reverse is necessary to complete the instrument. Still stranger to say, at this very moment a fifth die for the reverse only is said to be in the hands of the engraver, although we understand that the appropriation repeats the demand for both, and if it does not, in view of that of 1885, it should have done so, and it is our aim to induce your honorable body to supplement the matter according to such circumstances as you find *de facto*. That is, in 1885, congress appropriated about \$1,000 to cut both sides of this instrument. But one was cut. Now how the other failed of realization we fail to understand

and your honorable body perhaps has never had the sequel to your statute brought before you; and now that new dies are needed, and \$1,260 have been appropriated to that end, how is it that but one face, the obverse only, is again to be engraved? Be all this as it may, we most earnestly petition and pray that another new appropriation, without reference to the foregoing one and without any embarrassment to the state department, be originated at once and passed by the house of representatives, for the sole and express purpose of cutting the reverse of this essential part of our national regalia. There will then be no doubt as to what was meant, and no possible way of slurring over a direct statute so as to perpetuate the mere customs of the state department. How this reverse seal shall be used we leave it for the future to determine. That is within your province, but its necessity is apparent against such use as congress may adopt. We would suggest and advise its use by the senate itself when acting in advice and consent with the president of the United States, who already uses the obverse through the secretary of state. The point is this: the two impressions put successively upon all great state papers, and signed and sealed first by the president with the obverse, as now used, and seconded by the vice-president of the United States as the presiding officer of the senate and for the senate with the reverse. The president has his private seal; the senate has its private seal for its own purposes; the president has the great seal of the United States, using the obverse only through the secretary of state for grave issues. The senate has no such great seal, worthy to endorse its consent and advice through the vice-president as its own presiding officer, and yet one is needed to balance the other. What a chance and what an opportunity this year affords to effect all this and rectify so old an error, and bring to the light of our country its long concealed and most significant emblem! We therefore crave your honorable body the consideration of all this matter this coming year, and that you give back to us the whole of the great seal of our ancestors for the final consummation of its entire work in the future.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Batcheller, who wishes to make a statement. They can not vote upon this at present, Madam, because we have a motion before us. We will call that up for vote afterwards.

MISS BATCHELLER.

Madam President and members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, "In view of the fact that a mistake in the calculation was inadvertently made relative to my amendment passed this morning (about amending the constitution once in two years), and as the amendment, as passed (by reason of the said mistake), defeated the very object for which it was offered,

namely, to avoid the consideration of amendments on the years of presidential elections, I ask unanimous consent to re-word it in such a way as to carry out this intention."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will take notice of that a little later. The Chair is now waiting for the motion which is pending. Has it been written? Who made the motion?

Mrs. HOLCOMBE. Do you mean the one about appointing a committee? Yes, I made it.

Mrs. HOWARD. The secretary must request the written motion to adopt that amendment. It is a very important matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was a motion made to adopt the amendment which was lost a while ago. Who made that motion? The recording secretary desires it sent in writing with its second, otherwise she can not record it.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, I have a resolution germane to this matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is pending just now. Who made the motion to refer this matter to a committee. Have you written out your motion.

Mrs. HOLCOMBE. I have written it, and it was sent up some moments ago, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then you may read it.

Mrs. HOLCOMBE.

I move that the president general be empowered by the Twelfth Continental Congress to form a committee of seven from this house, to which shall be referred any matters needing investigation during the coming year; such committee to report back with recommendations, each case considered, to the Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Mary S. G. Holcombe, Mary Love Stringfield, Helena Hill Weed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That does not seem to be the one we are looking for, the one with relation to these amendments, the adoption of the amendment. I thought we had a motion upon that. Did you make a motion, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLEAN. Mine was a suggestion, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you; I thought you made a motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. I suggested it. As I hear the reader, it seems to embody the suggestion, but I am not quite sure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion does not seem to be what we are looking for.

Mrs. McLEAN. Will the reader read it again?

READER. Re-read Mrs. Holcombe's resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This seems not to be what we want; it seems to belong to new business, not to this amendment.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, that was the reason that I offered the suggestion instead of a resolution. I knew that a resolution would not be in order just then, and that was the reason I made the suggestion, but immediately thereafter I understood you to rule that we could proceed, because you were so anxious to expedite business, and then when this resolution came up—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands there was a motion made to appoint a committee to which various matters might be referred concerning the amendment.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, that resolution was made before we took a recess at dinner. (Cries of "No," "no!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The parliamentarian says there was no such motion made, she thinks.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, my only object was to expedite the business of this house, and at the same time have some tribunal to which these matters could be submitted during the year. It is now before you in the form of a resolution just offered.

Mrs. HOLCOMBE. When I rose, Madam President, if it had been in order to put that matter into the motion I would have done it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you vote down the three amendments, such a motion will be in order and we will be very glad to have it. If you will dispose of those three amendments, of Mrs. Coleman, etc., then we can accept this one that you have just presented, otherwise we can not do so. Those in favor of adopting Mrs. Coleman's amendment, which has just been read, signify it by saying aye; or rather, you may have a rising vote. Those in favor of Mrs. Coleman's amendment rise. Do you understand it?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, as it is so evidently not two-thirds of the house, must we waste our time in taking the vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is altogether as the house desires. Do you desire to have this vote counted? (Cries of "No," "no!") Those opposed will please rise. The motion is lost.

You may be seated. We now come to Mrs. Murphy's amendment. Please read Mrs. Murphy's amendment.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is it in order for me to say one word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not until your amendment is read.

READER. Committee on appeals. Amendment to article VI, section 1. At each congress there shall be elected from its own members—

Mrs. MORGAN. I rise to a point of order. Why should this amendment be read through? We did not give the courtesy to Mrs. Coleman to read hers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you remember the amendment of Mrs. Murphy? (Cries of "Yes," "yes!") Do you remember it well enough? Do you desire to have it read? (Cries of "No," "no!")

Mrs. HODGE. I would like to amend Mrs. Murphy's amendment by one word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have to have a motion to accept it before you can do that. Is there a motion to accept this amendment of Mrs. Murphy?

Mrs. HODGE.

I move to accept the amendment of Mrs. Murphy.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to accept the report of Mrs. Murphy. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!") All those in favor of this rise and stand until counted. All those in favor of adopting Mrs. Murphy's amendment arise and stand until counted. Mrs. Murphy's amendment. Do you wish this vote counted? (Cries of "No," "no!") Sit down. All those opposed rise and stand until counted. It is not necessary to count. You may be seated.

The motion is lost. The question now reverts to the amendment of Mrs. Morgan.

A motion to accept it is in order.

MEMBER.

I move the acceptance.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that Mrs. Morgan's amendment be accepted. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of adopting Mrs. Morgan's amendment signify it by rising. Are you all up who want to vote for that? (Cries of "Yes!") Well, then, I guess you may be seated. Those opposed please rise.

The amendment is lost. We now come to Miss Batcheller's motion.

READER. A statement of Miss Batcheller which she left with me to be read for her.

"In view of the fact that a mistake in the calculation was inadvertently made relative to my amendment passed this morning (about amending the constitution once in two years), and as the amendment, as passed (by reason of the said mistake), defeated the very object for which it was offered, namely, to

avoid the consideration of amendments on the years of presidential elections, ask unanimous consent to re-word it, in such a way as to carry out this intention.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is unanimous consent given for this? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") Are there any opposed? It is so ordered. You may read the amendment.

READER.

ARTICLE VI.

Substitute for article VI, section 1 of the constitution, as adopted by the Tenth Continental Congress:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one state regent, or, in her absence, one state vice-regent from each state and territory; said state regent to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting, and the state vice-regent may be chosen at such annual meeting or at the annual state conference."

(Signed)

MRS. RICHARDS.
MRS. D. W. BUSHNELL.
MISS H. FANNY BAILY.
MRS. WALKER GIVEN.
MRS. MILLARD.
MRS. CHARLES QUARLES.
MRS. J. V. QUARLES.
MRS. C. M. WATERMAN.
MRS. FLORA E. GIRTEN.
MARY WOOD SWIFT.
MRS. H. S. DUTTON.
MRS. HARRIET A. RICHARDS.

As amended, the article reads:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one state regent, or, in her absence, one state vice-regent from each state and territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting or annual state conference."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your pleasure regarding this amendment?

MRS. RICHARDS. Madam President General, there is nothing exciting at all in that amendment as suggested; it is simply a mis-wording—that

is, I want it a little clearer regarding the time when the state vice-regents shall be elected. As the constitution now reads—I did not know this was coming up just now—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has any one moved its adoption?

Mrs. RICHARDS. Yes, but want to explain here: It is simply just the same thing as it was before—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. My dear Mrs. Richards, there has been no motion sent to the desk.

Mrs. RICHARDS.

Then I move its adoption.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded, that this amendment be adopted. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!") All those in favor of this amendment signify it by rising.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. What is the amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the delegates to be seated. Please be seated. Now, Miss Richards, please read that amendment and read it so they can hear you. The Chair requests you to be perfectly silent and listen to this amendment.

(The official reader reads the amendment again.)

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, a point of information. The only difference, then, as I understand it, is the fact that the state vice-regent can be elected at the conference, irrespective of the delegates at Washington, and not by the same women, but by the conference itself. Is not that the meaning of it?

Mrs. RICHARDS. It was simply, Mrs. Murphy, in the way it was in the constitution. The way it was worded was that the same delegates would have to be appointed to attend both the state conference and the National Congress. The way I have worded it now is the state vice-regent can be elected at either place, but the way it was in the constitution the same delegates must represent the chapter at both places.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of adopting this amendment will please rise. Do you wish this vote counted? (Cries of "No, no!") It does not seem to be necessary. You may be seated. All those opposed may rise. As shown by the rising vote it is carried. Read the next amendment.

READER. The next amendment is page 10.

ARTICLE VII.

To amend article VII of the Constitution by adding to section 1: "In any city or town where one or more Chapters

already exist, no new Chapter shall be organized having less than fifty members.

Moved by Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut.

(Signed)

SARAH T. KINNEY.
ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL.
ELEANOR G. CONOVER.
MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN-SMITH.
BELLE W. BARUCH.
ELLA L. PHILLIPS.
ELLA S. RUSSELL.
LUCIE B. TYNG.
LOUISE W. HANNA.
MARCIA H. S. ADAMS.
NELLIE S. WOOD.
MARY WOOD SWIFT, *State Regent*.
MELINDA HASBROUCK.
MRS. HARRIET A. RICHARDS, *State Regent, Wyoming*.
KATHARINE R. WOLCOTT VERPLANCK, *State Regent of New York*.
MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT, *State Regent of Rhode Island*.
FLORENCE C. MOSELEY.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept is in order.

Mrs. STERNBERG.

I move the amendment be accepted.

Mrs. HODGE. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it? (Cries of "No," no!") All those in favor of accepting this amendment signify it by rising. You may be seated. Those opposed will please rise.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We asked for discussion and no one responded.

Mrs. SWIFT. Aren't we going to have an opportunity to discuss this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No remarks can be had during the counting of the vote. The negative is being taken now. I always ask for remarks. If you want to talk on the amendments, come down here and take seats in front where you can listen. I am very sorry that you did not hear it. You may be seated.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. A question of information. There is quite a feeling here that this thing has not been understood, and the effect of it. They feel it was flung upon them, especially the lady from Birmingham, Alabama. She said she did not understand it at all, and was

anxious to have an explanation as to what the effect would be. I think it ought to be explained, just what it means.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the official reader to read the result of the vote.

READER. On article VII. In the affirmative, 131; in the negative, 60.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is adopted.

The Chair invited you to discuss this question.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, I voted on the prevailing side, and

I move a reconsideration of the vote.

I voted on the prevailing side because I supposed it was understood.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to reconsider this vote. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. PARK. Not just yet. One moment, please. Madam President General, Daughters of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I do not believe, as there was no discussion whatever of that amendment, that it was fully understood, the harm it would work the society in many localities. This is in direct contradiction of the provision of our constitution which allows us to form chapters of twelve, and it is distinctly set forth that no chapter having less than fifty members. It would certainly work very much against the increase of our society. I am sure of it in my own section. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama. All of those who wish to discuss this may have an opportunity to do so, but you should listen to the amendment and the remarks which the delegates are making.

Mrs. SMITH. Madam President, ladies of this congress, I desire to protest against the passage of this amendment. Now, in Birmingham, Alabama, where I live, we have a chapter of one hundred members—of very nearly a hundred members. We meet at private houses; we have no hall for meetings of our chapters. There are very few private houses which will accommodate a hundred women or seventy-five women. We need another chapter in Birmingham, because we can not accommodate in that city a chapter of ninety or a hundred members in many private residences, and we meet in private residences. Now, we are talking of forming a chapter there. If this law passes, we will not form a chapter in Birmingham; the other chapter will not grow, and the work will be set back in that city. It is so in Mobile, Alabama, to a certain extent; it is so in Montgomery, and many places in our state. I beg you not to pass this amendment.

Mrs. LOBINGIER. Madam President General and ladies, in small towns where there is a limited membership in the chapters it certainly will work hardship. I have in mind two small towns in two different states. In one case the membership is limited to twenty or twenty-five—the

number does not matter—and there are twenty other women in that town who wish to form a chapter, and as you see it will shut them out altogether if they are required to raise fifty, because they can't do it. I am in favor of the principle of this amendment, but if we pass it it certainly will work hardship in little towns. It does not affect my chapter in Omaha, because we have but one chapter and do not intend to limit it.

MISS HARVEY. Madam President and ladies of this congress, I should like to say that this amendment gives to the chapter first on the ground more power than belongs to it. The chapter on the ground first has then the right to say, "Nobody else shall follow us," and no one owns the historic ground in any locality. [Applause.]

MISS STRINGFIELD. I rise to a question of information, Madam President. Are we reconsidering this question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are reconsidering this question, this amendment. This is on the motion to reconsider.

MRS. SWIFT. Madam President General, I have several chapters in my state—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you allow the Chair to say a word? The Chair would like to say one word to this congress. She knows how deeply you are interested in all of these amendments. She knows your enthusiasm causes you to talk together, although she wishes you would not do so. She would call upon all of you who sometimes come here and speak to remember how very great the difficulty is to make others hear when there is talking going on. Will you be kind enough to another who is speaking? Mrs. Swift.

MRS. SWIFT. I want to speak for the chapters in the west, particularly the Pacific coast. I have two or three chapters in my state of only thirty. We can not get any more members. If this thing passes, it is simply a scheme, my friends, to cut off the west. It is for the large states to send their representation and cut us out at the west; and while I believe in the limitation of representation, I do not believe in beginning on us out west. I have only six or seven chapters in my state, and we would have to go out of the business of patriotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution! That is all there is to it—and we would have to stay at home. I would give it up entirely.

MRS. WALKER. Madam President General, ladies of the congress, belonging to one of the first and largest chapters in the country, I think I can speak in favor of the small chapters. The Sons of the American Revolution have never grown as we have, because they only have large societies, and I think it would be a great mistake to cut off any small places forming chapters of less than fifty. It would simply mean that we would never have any more members in small places. [Applause.]

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Madam President and ladies, I think it is an inopportune time to lay one straw in the way of our organization. [Ap-

plause.] We want all the chapters formed and all the interest that can be got together from this wide land. We want to build Continental Hall, and you want to keep up the enthusiasm, and you can't do it if you don't do it by allowing small chapters to come into existence. [Applause.]

Mrs. SCOTT. Madam President and ladies, in six or eight small towns in Illinois our state regent is waiting to organize chapters. If you pass this motion you kill the cause there.

(Cries of "No, no!")

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege, Madam President; a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I request that the ladies speaking on this question be divided as they have been before, first on one side and then on the other. The Chair has recognized all those speaking against this motion and only one speaking for the motion. Not intentionally, of course, but I ask that—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has recognized those who have caught her eye. She has not known their sentiments or anything about them. [Applause.] I do not think anything is being kept back.

Mrs. WARREN, of Connecticut. Madam President and Daughters of the Twelfth Continental Congress, I speak from Connecticut. This amendment was offered by Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut. She is not a delegate to this congress this year, but she is a member of a chapter, and I think there is a little misconception about it. It is not to cut off the chapters from the small towns. If you notice it, it says from a city which already has one or more chapters. [Applause.] It does not cut off the towns who have no chapters. Any town or city which can have twelve eligible people can form a chapter with the consent of the state regent and the National Board. It has nothing to do with that. I speak as a member of the largest chapter in Connecticut, of two hundred and sixty odd members, and I should feel very badly, of course, if fifty members from our chapter should go and form another chapter. They have a perfect right to do so. There is one city in Connecticut where there are two chapters. Now, unless this amendment is passed, we do not care to have it affect them, but any other place where we could form three, four, five and six chapters, it is necessary, if this amendment is passed, to have fifty members. It does not cut off the small towns anywhere; it is only to affect the larger places where there are already one or more chapters. I speak for Mrs. Brush.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island. Which side are you upon, Mrs. Lippitt?

Mrs. LIPPITT. In favor of it, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In favor of the amendment or the reconsideration? You know that is what we asked for some time ago, a recon-

sideration of this vote. Which side are you upon? Now, you read the motion again.

READER. The motion is, "I move a reconsideration of the vote on the amendment."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a reconsideration of the vote on the amendment. You know what the amendment was, don't you? All right.

Mrs. TEBAUT. This would be very disastrous to the state of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans if we are not allowed to form chapters, because in many places we have only a small representation, and we can scarcely get twelve to make a chapter; and then in the city of New Orleans we have about thirty members in one chapter, and they are desirous of getting up another chapter. This will certainly prevent that.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize the state regent of Rhode Island, Mrs. Lippitt. Miss Harvey, I think we will not allow you to speak again for a little while, until everybody else speaks. The state regent of Rhode Island tells me that she is rather hoarse and her voice is weak; she requests your attention. The Chair requests it for her.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I would like, just as a matter of beginning, to call the attention of the house to the fact that the state regent of California signed this amendment. [Laughter.]

Mrs. SWIFT. It was a mistake if I did so.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I think it is an entire misapprehension. It does not affect the small towns at all. We have one town in New England where there are eleven chapters. It would hardly be worth while to form another one here in the District. It is almost the same thing as one town. I don't dare to say how many chapters there are, but there are a good many. This was framed very carefully from knowledge of facts. It does not preclude as the last speaker said, the formation of a chapter of twelve members in any town or township or anything else—village or hamlet or anything else in the whole country—but in the large cities, where if they say they have a chapter of fifty members, "Well, what is the reason, why don't you have more members in your chapter?" But I think if you will look it over you will see it does not interfere with the work at all; it simply prevents friction very largely.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome is recognized. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Coleman after Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution, it has been said that in the District there are a great many chapters, but you must remember, ladies, the District is classed as a state, and that there are nearly nine hundred Daughters in the District. Now if this amendment were passed there would be two ill effects. One would be that scarcely any new chapters could be formed. Wait, I haven't

come to the point I am going to make. [Laughter.] If for any reason the members of any existing chapter should be dissatisfied and should desire to form a new chapter, what will be the result? They can't form a new chapter because they can't get fifty members; they will go out and be members at large. Now you know that is what we have been working against ever since 1892, I think, to keep the members from being members at large; we want them to form chapters. Now you ought to do everything you can to encourage the growth of these small chapters. Then I want to say another thing. I don't think the large chapters ought to come here and vote that we shall not have any small chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Coleman, of Chicago, has the floor.

MRS. COLEMAN. I think that I am entitled to just one word. I am here to represent a chapter of eight hundred. I can not say that it affects us so very much, but I can see and understand, and I thoroughly endorse every word that the member from California has uttered—I can understand that the smaller chapters must be encouraged in the west.

MISS STRINGFIELD. Madam President, mine was a question of information; my other was a question of information.

I wish to move the previous question.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure they have not debated it enough. Is there a second? The previous question has been called for, which precludes further debate. All those in favor of closing debate will rise, stand, and be counted. It does not seem necessary to count this vote; it seems to be carried. You may be seated.

MRS. DRAPER. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper made the motion to reconsider, therefore she has a right to speak, to close debate.

MRS. DAY. Madam President, may I ask a question? I just wanted to ask the maker of this motion if she thinks it wise to have a rule? Our rules are very confusing now, to have a rule that applies to one place and will not fit another.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The debate is cut off. This is going to close it.

MRS. DRAPER. Madam President, while I did move to reconsider it because it was said that people did not understand it, I do not wish to go on record as voting in any way against this amendment. A great deal has been said about small chapters. I think something might be said about the rights of the large chapters. I am regent of a small chapter myself, but what privileges have we at present? Even supposing this new amendment should be brought into force, then every chapter having fifty members would have its regent, its representative, and one delegate in congress. It takes 200 members

before they can get another delegate. At present if there are thirteen members in any chapter who have any reason to be dissatisfied without becoming members at large at all they go out and form another chapter, and thirteen more can form another chapter, and very soon they can outvote the large chapters, seven and eight and ten times as large as they. For that reason, Madam President, because it distinctly states that only in places where there are already chapters formed should this rule be enforced I should vote for this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of reconsidering the vote on the amendment will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and it is so ordered. The question is now upon the adoption of this amendment. All those in favor of adopting this amendment will rise and stand until counted. Read the amendments.

READER.

In any city or town where one or more chapter already exist no new chapters shall be organized having less than fifty members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of this amendment may rise. Are you in favor of this amendment? Be sure that you understand the amendment before you vote. You are now being counted. All those who have voted may now sit down. All those opposed may rise and stand until counted. Tellers will please count them. You may be seated. The official reader will now announce the result of the vote.

READER. In favor of the amendment, 92; in the negative 154. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is lost. The Chair wishes to request the courtesy of the house for five minutes for the reading of something of a patriotic nature. .

READER.

Whereas, it has been the custom of nations from time immemorial to perpetuate the memory of their great men by suitable monuments, at the national capitals or in localities famous as the scenes of great events in the careers of such men, or connected intimately with their lives or personality, and

Whereas, up to the present time there has been erected no adequate memorial to Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, the prime mover in the Louisiana Purchase, and an American patriot who, in the galaxy of great

men of the Revolutionary period, stands as a statesman without a peer, and

Whereas, The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association has been organized to erect in Washington a national memorial to Thomas Jefferson, and the Jefferson Memorial Road Association has been organized to build and has begun the building of a "Memorial Avenue" to connect by a visible and imperishable bond Monticello, the home and tomb of Jefferson, with the University of Virginia, which he founded, both being already linked with the name of Jefferson by every tie of historic association;

Therefore be it resolved, by the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, that they heartily approve and endorse both of these undertakings, as eminently patriotic and worthy of the support of all true Americans, and they therefore urge all patriotic associations to use their best endeavors toward raising the means to carry them both to a successful conclusion.

Massachusetts Regent.

Connecticut Regent.

EMILY H. PARK, *Regent of Georgia.*

MARY WOOD SMITH, *State Regent.*

VIRGINIA S. HODGE, *Ohio State Regent.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have the pleasure of presenting to the congress for two or three minutes' talk Lieutenant Shaw, of the Jefferson Memorial Roadway Association. [Applause.]

LIEUTENANT SHAW:

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: It had been expected that General Fitzhugh Lee would address the Daughters of the American Revolution on the work of the Jefferson Memorial Association. A telegram from him states that he is detained in Richmond by imperative engagements connected with his duties as president of the Jamestown Tercentenary Exposition, and requests that I shall take his place. I do so, well knowing that no one can fill it. The General desires me to say that he regrets very much that he has been prevented from meeting the Daughters of the American Revolution as he had hoped to do.

As time is limited, and as I wish to bring out certain facts in the briefest possible manner, I will not extemporize, with the temptation to enlarge on the service of the great patriot whom we seek to honor, but will confine myself to reading a concise statement.

Great changes in the map of the world are usually the result of wars, out of which the victorious commanders emerge crowned as heroes. The hand of the statesman is felt before the outbreak of hostilities, generally decides the scope and direction of the warrior's action, and, after the last shot is fired, is again needed to secure the permanent possession of the fruits of victory. The personal courage and daring which are associated with the martial calling, always and at once, appeals to the popular fancy, while the services of the statesman may not receive their full appreciation for many years, and this period is often great just as the services are far reaching in their effects. A great picture must not be viewed at arm's length, but one must step back further and further till each detail is shown in its just proportion to the harmonious whole. It has required the perspective of one hundred years to enable us to realize the full effect of the Louisiana Purchase.

On this theory alone can one account for the neglect of the American people adequately to commemorate the transcendent services of the great statesman, Thomas Jefferson. [Applause.] His career was purely civilian, while nearly all his contemporary patriots served in the Revolutionary army. They are commemorated in imperishable bronze or marble, while he, conspicuous above all for the great and varied talents, which he devoted to the service of his country, is even more so by the absence of any suitable memorial.

The two great events in the history of the United States, viewed in the light of their consequences, are the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the signing of the treaty by which the Louisiana Purchase was consummated. The authorship of either of these documents should confer lasting honor: the author of both of them should stand in the highest niche in the Temple of Fame, sure of the undying gratitude of all lovers of freedom as long as time shall endure. That doubly blessed mortal, blessed in two great opportunities, and blessed with the genius to seize and improve them to the benefit of all succeeding ages, was the greatest of American statesmen—Thomas Jefferson. [Applause.]

To commemorate his services two organizations have been effected, the Jefferson Memorial Road Association, of which Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is president, organized in 1901, to build a monumental avenue connecting Jefferson's home and tomb at Monticello with the University of Virginia which he founded and built, and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association, incorporated in the following year, with Admiral Dewey as president, to erect in Washington a great national memorial.

To make either of these monuments at all commensurate with the pre-eminent services of Jefferson, not only to his own country but to the cause of human freedom throughout the world, would be impos-

sible. Since mere size is insufficient our aim must be to make these memorials worthy by making them unique and significant.

Let the national memorial be a noble building, of classic design and heroic proportions, to serve as a temple of patriotism, where, on April the 13th, Jefferson's birthday, exercises should be had, to hold up to reverence those enlightened principles of government for which Jefferson contended, and on July the Fourth the immortal Declaration of Independence should be read, with the old-time fervor so as to fill every heart with a renewed love of country.

Let the Memorial Road be an everlasting bond connecting the University of Virginia with the fame of its founder, and let it be ornamented with the statues of the great men most intimately associated with Jefferson in the objects for which he strove, the independence of the American people, the rights of the individual and the consummation of the Louisiana Purchase.

The supreme importance of this act in his eyes is seen, when we read his words in regard to the use of the Mississippi (which could only thus be fully assured): "It is so indispensable that we cannot hesitate one moment to hazard our existence for its maintenance."

The propriety of a memorial road in honor of Jefferson is evident from his writing that he was "always a great believer in road improvement" that, for five or six years, he had "been encouraging the opening of a direct road from the southern part of the state to Georgetown," and finally, from the fact that as president, on the 29th of March, 1806, he approved an act for the laying out and making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland to the state of Ohio.

The consummation of the Louisiana Purchase was the crowning act of Jefferson's official career. The great road begun under his approval hastened the development of the territory acquired by that purchase, and started a movement which was to result later in the welding of the vast area extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, into a homogenous nation, whose magnitude and resources secured it from dangerous rivalry on this continent and predestined it, in the fullness of time, to the first place among the nations of the world.

I therefore maintain that a unique and symbolic form for a monument to Jefferson is that of a monumental road, and the only locality for it is between those two places so indissolubly linked with his name—Monticello and the University of Virginia.

The great national memorial in Washington should be pushed forward as rapidly as is consistent with the magnitude of the undertaking, but this, the year of the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, may see the completion of the Jefferson Memorial Road (already well begun) if the association which has undertaken this patriotic work only receives the co-operation of the allied associations whose

aim is worthily to commemorate the deeds of our Revolutionary ancestors, who, through their sacrifices, left us so bright a heritage.

When I appeal for help in this undertaking to the patriotic devotion of the Daughters of the American Revolution I know the appeal will not be in vain. [Applause.]

Mrs. COOK. Madam President, a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question of privilege?

Mrs. COOK. Madam President, in yielding to a member this afternoon I lost the floor. I now have to leave to get my train. I ask the courtesy of the house for just a moment to read a resolution in keeping with the patriotic object of our association and organization as set forth in our constitution, which resolution has been adopted by the Daughters of the state of Wisconsin and a like one by the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection this lady may proceed with her remarks. The Chair hears no objections.

Mrs. COOK. I think I can safely say it will provoke no discussion.

Whereas, statesmen and students of history, from Thomas Jefferson to Theodore Roosevelt, have declared that it was due to George Rogers Clark that our western boundary at the close of the American Revolution was the Mississippi river instead of the Allegheny mountains or the Ohio river, and

Whereas, later acts of General Clark were largely instrumental in securing the free navigation of the Mississippi river for Americans, the preservation of which free navigation led President Jefferson to make the Louisiana Purchase, and

Whereas, it was through the intimate association of Thomas Jefferson with George Rogers Clark upon the subject of the west that Jefferson was so fully posted upon the requirements of the western people; and

Whereas, on account of the remoteness of the field of action of General Clark, and because of the inaccessibility of the records pertaining to him and his achievements, his work has never been sufficiently understood and appreciated, be it

Resolved, That the Twelfth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution endorse the effort of the George Rogers Clark Society of Milwaukee, Children of the American Revolution, to induce the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company to officially recognize its historical obligation to George Rogers Clark by observing at least a memorial day in honor of him,

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company.

This is signed by vice-presidents general all over the country from Maryland to California, from Washington to Florida; state regents all over the country, chapter regents and many others. A great many from Kentucky, which state owes its first political existence to George Rogers Clark. [Applause.]

Mrs. MASURY.

I wish to move the adoption of the resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this resolution in regard to the Jefferson Memorial and Jefferson Roadway Association be adopted. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of this resolution will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. STERNBERG.

I move to adopt the resolution of Mrs. Cook of Wisconsin, in regard to the George Rogers Clark day at the exposition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No!" "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of adopting this resolution will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and it is so ordered. The Chair requests the courtesy of the house to listen to the report of the committee upon desecration of the flag. Mrs. Kempster, of Wisconsin, is the chairman.

Mrs. KEMPSTER. *To the Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress Assembled:* The flag committee of our National Society, herewith presents to the Continental Congress its sixth annual report. The chairman avails herself of this opportunity to thank the Daughters for their cordial approval and support; and still more for their hearty co-operation in this long-continued endeavor to prevent desecration of our flag. With unswerving loyalty to our ideal of the national emblem sacred and undefiled, the Daughters have sustained unfalteringly every effort of the flag committee. We have met difficulties, opposition and obstacles, but you have stood faithful and united; and by word and deed, singly, and as a society, have ever inspired us with energy and zeal. Not only by direct encouragement, but in the laws protecting the national flag which have been placed upon the

statute books of twenty-two states and territories, the influence of your fidelity has been woven like a golden thread in the fabric of legislation.

For this steadfast support the chairman now expresses to you her deepest appreciation and gratitude.

The statutes enacted by these twenty-two states generally conform to the provisions of the bill, submitted by us to congress in 1897, the first ever introduced to secure adequate protection,—that is, forbidding its use for advertisement, forbidding the placing upon it or attaching to it devices or inscriptions, and punishing those who treat it with indignity or wantonly injure or destroy it. *All previous bills provided only against advertisement.*

For three years we struggled alone to rescue the flag from the contamination of trade, from shameful street brawls and riots, and from the insults of the vicious and depraved.

We were met at every step by criticisms from our fellow workers of the sterner sex, that our plan was too "drastic," "an impossibility," "a hindrance to all flag legislation;" and *now all bills* presented for enactment to either state or national legislatures contain in some form those three provisions for which we asked. We realize that our patriotic sisterhood has taken to heart—not the phrasing of a law—but the meaning that animated its dry form and words. *Now*, members of various organizations to the number of hundreds of thousands unite in absolute accord, urging congress to enact a law substantially that proposed by the Daughters of the American Revolution six years ago.

It would seem that the day of argument was past. Is there truth in the words of an English editor (referring to the American flag in advertisement), "Certainly the citizens of the great republic are not very delicate in their feelings on this matter?"

When a publication in the Empire City of the great Empire State—defiantly facing the state law and its penalty—recommends as especially desirable the use of the national flag in advertisement, surely some pressure is needed, more potent than argument.

The editor of a well-known eastern magazine who expresses in several columns of ridicule his disapproval of the effort to save the standard of the nation from misuse is surely not amenable to *argument*. The will of the nation manifested in federal law would discourage such mischievous editorials.

We shall never lack objectors to laws. Alas, "they are with you always." The murderer who kills in drunken rage has always friends to whom he is a martyr. The embezzler, caught by the maelstrom of speculation; the wife beater of the slums and the brutal loafer who lives upon the bone and sinew of his little child; the trusts and unions who talk so learnedly of the benignant combination of forces; the anarchists and socialists who devoutly believe in the destruction of government—all these find ready and able defenders who talk loudly and eloquently upon "inviolable human rights, trampled upon, outraged, by

tyrannical legislation." Protective laws do not threaten the good and the innocent.

Is it needless, this legislation for which we ask? Let all the civilized governments of the earth answer. Their august reply is found in their statutes. The custom has good precedent. It is thirty-three centuries old.

Why is our army and navy taught to stand in reverence when the last rays of the western sun falls upon our country's banner floating proudly from its signal height,—while the strains of our national hymn are borne aloft, even to the stars and stripes that gleam as if transfigured by the devotion of its defenders? Then slowly and gently falling, it sinks to rest in the arms of those who allow no touch of soilure to sully its purity.

Were the hardened war veterans who framed the regulations "*mere sentimentalists?*" Such training bears its fruit. The rules of army and navy have bred ardent loyalty to the flag.

What must be the influence upon our youth of our indifference to the misuse of the country's emblem?

What must be the feelings of our soldiers and sailors as they pass through shops and streets?

We read in the histories of our wars, of flags that in time of capture were carefully divided among the men and each fragment guarded preciously till finally in freedom they were re-united into the original beloved colors of their regiment. We read of tearing the flag from the staff and shielding it with the body of the color bearer when defeat came; of flags wrapped about the dead bodies of prisoners, hidden close to the heart that was still. There are many records of color guards that tell of flags being kept aloft as the regiment pressed on in the line of battle, though one after another fell to the ground; the falling flag caught and raised before it could touch the earth. From the reports of color guards we hear:

"Three color bearers killed and several wounded, colors kept aloft."

"Five times the colors went down, five times raised." Every sinking of the colors meant a man shot.

"The guard of eight men killed, defending their colors."

"The flag fell in the open. Three captains and several privates killed in rescuing it."

"Color guard of ten killed; yet its maximum number maintained by volunteers."

"Members of regiment's color guard killed, thirty-three." A maimed and bleeding color bearer crawling back to his regiment from the advance line of battle, holds up the flag to his rescuers with wavering arm, and crying "It has not touched the ground," falls dead.

When the passion of devotion can be so inspired by the training of the *military service*, is it harmful to train our *civilians?*

Each year public opinion advances further and further, like a people

possessing a new land. Doubtless the much commended campaign of education has had effect. Education, by campaign, or otherwise, is admirable, but do not forget, that within forty years, three of our presidents—men whom the world delighted to honor—have been deliberately murdered by the hands of men, born in free America, and *educated in our public schools*.

Let education go on, in school and home, and remember that every chapter of our National Society and every Daughter's home is a center from which radiates ceaselessly the warmth, the glow and the heart throb of living *patriotism*; the word is no longer mere rhetoric. No neighbor, no child, within reach of this quickening impulse, but is forced to think often of the glories and tragedies of our national history; of the suffering and horrors, of the heroism and greatness by which we have become a nation. They must also think of the *duties* and *responsibilities* which come to all Americans in this great republic, hastening with such mighty strides to its work among the great powers of civilization.

All this tragic history, wrought out by grand men and women, all the terrors of war and bloodshed, all the blessings of liberty and peace, the protection of home and fireside and the joy of life—all of this goes to the making of a nation, and is also the gift of the nation to every one of us.

We enjoy the fruits of the labor, the conscience and love, the endurance and sufferings of millions upon millions of our countrymen who have made America great and free; or to use the name which from the lips of Americans returning from over the sea—even from the cold and impassive—falls tenderly and reverently, "God's country."

Our flag has not its like on earth. It is not the banner of the reigning despot. It does not shield the misdeeds of self will and tyranny. It does not shelter rank and caste and luxury, nor the sacrifice of the poor and industrious. Our newly made citizens, knowing government only as a power of oppression and affliction and freed from its stern restraint join in demonstrations of hatred of an overruling hand. Who will educate their children most speedily, they or we? Do we show our respect for the symbol of our nation?

Once again—not only in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but for the hundreds of thousands of Americans, whose appeals have already been presented—once again, the Daughters petition the congress of the United States to protect our flag in its dignity and glory.

Do not let the women of your land longer plead against the defiling of your national colors. Do not make us as a nation look heedlessly upon its dishonor and stand shamefaced before the world's contempt.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,
Chairman Flag Committee, National Society Daughters of the
February 23, 1903. American Revolution,
[Great Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the committee to prevent the desecration of the flag. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. BROWN. Madam President,

I move the acceptance of this report.

Mrs. SMITH. I second it.

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to request the courtesy of the house to hear the Smithsonian report in place of proceeding to the regular order of business, because of the illness of Miss Batcheller. Will you grant her this courtesy?

(Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!")

The Chair hears no objection. Miss Batcheller, you are recognized. The Chair requests Mrs. Lindsay to take the Chair.

(Mrs. Lindsay then took the Chair.)

MISS BATCHELLER. I wish to say that Mrs. Hatcher is also a member of the committee, but her illness and her long distance from home prevents her signing this report. It is also signed by Mrs. Kinney, who was the chairman of the committee last year, and who desires me to state that the fourth report is now just printed and ready for sale. In this connection Mrs. Kinney also asks me to offer this paper. It is not long. May I present it to you?

(Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!")

Whereas, we are required by the national charter to make an annual report of the work of this society to the Smithsonian Institution.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Madam President General, and Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress I have the honor to report that on September first I issued a circular letter asking for reports from every national officer, state regent and chapter regent to be compiled in the annual report to the Smithsonian Institution, which the act of incorporation of the Daughters of the American Revolution requires. Many responded promptly and beautifully—to them I give my warmest thanks. To those (who probably not realizing the importance of this report) did not reply, I would say that if their state and their work is left out, it is not the fault of the chairman of the committee, who in some instances wrote as many as five letters, begging for reports. It is trying after weeks and months of steady work to feel that some states did not respond and thus do not appear. The chairman of the committee has written nearly eight hundred letters and one hundred and twenty-five postal cards. The report is now ready for the United States Congress; and just here I wish to record my appreciation of the kindly suggestions of Mrs. Kinney and the invaluable assistance of Mrs. Darwin.

I would recommend that the compiler of the Smithsonian report be made a permanent officer and receive proper compensation for her ardu-

ous work, and would further recommend that Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin be made chairman of said committee.

Most respectfully submitted,

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, *Chairman*,
ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,
SARA T. KINNEY.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the report with this resolution from the committee.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move that it be accepted, the report and the resolution. I wish to make that \$1,000 a year.

(Cries of "No, no!")

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, may I rise to a question of information? I did not hear the report quite distinctly, but did I understand that this was a life office, not only a distinct office was formed but that one person was designated in this report to fill it for life?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the chairman be kind enough to answer the question?

Miss BATCHELLER. Well, I do not know that I consider that it should be for life. I said a permanent office. I meant a permanent officer for a term of years. Any one taking hold of this work, new and fresh to her, has no conception of the amount of work entailed, has no conception of the difficulties in the way. Mrs. Darwin is familiar with it, and therefore I recommend her. I could never have done this as well as I have without her valuable assistance. I do not know that I would recommend that it should be for life. I suppose permanent perhaps does mean for life. I did not look at it in that light. I will state it for a term of years if the congress wishes.

Mrs. DRAPER. For one year is one thing. For life is an altogether different thing.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, may I ask one question? I would like to ask Miss Batcheller what she considers it worth.

Miss BATCHELLER. Mrs. Swift, I would not work as I have over that report for any thousand dollars a year. At the same time I think fifty dollars a month might, with all her expenses paid, be a fair compensation. I do know that I personally would not do it for a thousand dollars a year.

Mrs. DRAPER. I did not yield the floor to anybody. May I ask another question for information? Does not this come within the scope of the historian general, if she so wishes? We have elected a new historian general, and could not this Smithsonian report be considered within the scope of her office? [Applause.] Do we wish to do anything to lower the dignity of the office for which we have just chosen an officer?

I would like to move, Madam President, that this be referred to the National Board of Management.

I think they would be the persons who would know much better than we how to dispose of this.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, when we elect a board of officers are they mortgaged to the congress for every moment of their time, walking and sleeping? How can they do their work and this, too?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It was not understood by the Chair. Was it a motion?

Mrs. SWIFT. Mine was a motion to pay a salary of one thousand dollars.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We have not received it in writing.

Mrs. MORGAN. Question of information. Are not recommendations always referred, or is it simply national officers' reports? Are not these recommendations referred to a board?

Miss BATCHELLER. They are not. This is not the report of a national officer and I would like to ask a ruling on the question as to the report I present, and the recommendation to the congress. Is it in order to have it referred to the National Board?

Miss FORSYTH. I rise simply as a matter of information. I mean to give the information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Certainly, Miss Forsyth.

Miss FORSYTH. Ladies of the congress, there is nothing very remarkable about this matter. This is not the first time that the congress has decided who should be remunerated for this work. We have found it done exceptionally well by the lady who has served us so long and so faithfully without any remuneration, who has saved us thousands of dollars. All that has been understood by most of us. It is simply that for this coming year the work of preparing this report, which someone has to prepare, shall be put in the hands of the one who has shown this exceptional ability and who has given us so much work and time for nothing. I move the acceptance of this report simply for the current year.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, my motion is before the house, I think.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, and this takes precedence, I think, because it is to refer, is it not? The official reader will read it.

READER. Mrs. Draper's motion:

"I move that the Smithsonian report be referred to the National Board of Management."

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, in making this motion I do not wish to be understood as opposing this report to the Smithsonian or favoring it. I simply feel that it is very vague. There are a number of other questions that ought to come before us. This should be thoroughly discussed by persons competent to do so. I think this matter should be referred to the National Board of Management to decide.

A MEMBER. I second that motion, Madam President.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion of this matter?

MISS FORSYTH. Madam President, may I add one more word of information?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

MISS FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies, I may be mistaken, but it strikes me that everything regarding the use of money is to be appropriated by the congress. The Board of Management has no right to use the funds. We have to do it by the congress. Let us do it now and finish it up in a minute.

MRS. DANA. Madam President—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Dana was recognized.

MRS. DANA. Has she not had a remuneration for that and for her other work? We voted her a thousand dollars last year and the year before? (Cries of "Yes, yes!") Miss Forsyth says without remuneration. Has not she had it?

MRS. MCCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, we have a constitutional clause that says the money must be voted by two-thirds of the Board of Management. There is nothing in our constitution that tells about the congress voting this money, but the Board of Management, two-thirds. You will find it. The Board of Management has the power to vote this money.

MRS. WEED. Madam Chairman,

I move the previous question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question is called.

MISS FORSYTH. I believe the previous question is on this motion, is it not? I will send it up in writing.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of cutting off debate will please rise. You may be seated. All those opposed will please rise. I do not think those who were voting in the affirmative were seated. Now, all those in the negative. The ayes have it. The debate is closed. The question is on Mrs. Draper's motion.

MRS. HART. Question of information. I think before any further discussion can be carried on on this subject I would like to ask about the amount of money that has been appropriated by the congress to reimburse Mrs. Darwin for the work she had done on the Smithsonian report. There is an erroneous impression existing in the house, and I would like one of our officers to be able to answer the question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any officer present who can answer it?

MRS. PARK. I understood some one to say that last year we voted one thousand dollars to pay for one report. I think that is a mistake. I think the thousand dollars was for two years, five hundred dollars for each report, as I understand it.

(Cries of "No, no!")

Miss HETZEL. Madam President, it was one thousand dollars last year and five hundred the year before.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam Chairman, there is certainly a mistake about this. May I clear it up?

Miss HETZEL. Madam Chairman, five hundred two years ago and one thousand last year.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Hetzel gives the information that it was five hundred two years ago. The previous question was called.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam Chairman, I am answering a request for information. It was a thousand dollars one year because nothing had been given the year before. That was all. It was five hundred dollars at first. Then the next year she received no compensation, and the third year she was given five hundred dollars for each of the additional reports that she had made, and certainly it was a very moderate sum.

PRESIDING OFFICER. No more debate will be allowed. The official reader will read Mrs. Draper's motion.

READER.

"Moved, that the Smithsonian report be referred to the National Board of Management."

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, may I close debate?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. SWIFT. We must have the adoption of the report, Madam Chairman. My motion—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Her motion takes precedence of this.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, a question of information. I would like to know how much we pay the business manager, who gives her entire time to this. What is her salary?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is unable to answer that question.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Nine hundred dollars, the entire time.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Draper will close debate.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, the questions asked by the different ladies show very plainly the necessity for referring this to the National Board of Management. There each officer knows or can easily ascertain what is given. Nine hundred dollars is given to the business manager. It is also known by every officer of the Board that this is considered as one of the regular current expenses of the society, and therefore would require no special appropriation by this congress. Moreover, Madam President, we have a new historian general. I asked her whether she would be able to edit the Smithsonian report. She says she did not know until she had asked certain questions. I think it but fair to the dignity of the office that she be allowed the privilege of performing the duties of her office if she so desires. Therefore, Madam President, I again repeat that I move to refer this to the Board of Management.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the motion of Mrs. Draper. What will you do with it?

(Cries of "Question," Question!)

All those in favor of this motion will make it known by saying aye. All those opposed no. The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, it is so ordered.

Mrs. SWIFT. What becomes of my motion, Madam Chairman?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That does away with it, Mrs. Swift.

Miss BATCHELLER. I would like to say that the chairman of the Smithsonian committee will not be able to present it in person to the Board.

Mrs. WEED. Order of the day.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam Chairman, may I ask if this is referred to the Board, this means that the Board is privileged to pay for the compilation of this Smithsonian report?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. The order of the day is called for. All those in favor of proceeding with the order of the day will signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." They "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, and the motion is carried.

READER. Continuation of amendments. Article VIII.

I move to amend section 3, article VIII, by striking out section 3 and substituting for it:

The local chapters shall send to the National Society 75 cents as the annual per capita tax and shall repay one-half of the life-membership fees paid to them." Mrs. Chittenden.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN.

Madam Chairman, I move the adoption of this amendment.

Seconded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded, to adopt this amendment. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. WHITNEY. of Michigan. Madam Chairman, it is open for discussion?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam President and ladies of this congress, this amendment, which is very essential and affects every member of this house and every member in this country, has unfortunately been delayed to a very late hour. I do not believe it will be carried at this congress. When I say what I am going to say I hope that it may have some effect upon the members who will come to the next congress when this may be considered at the proper time and give us all the time to consider and reflect what we are doing. I think there are two very good reasons why this amendment should be carried. We have heard this statement, that if the dues of per capita tax to the National Board is reduced it will necessarily reduce the sum which each year is appropriated to our Continental Hall. If that were the case I would not want to see this amendment carried. This is very near and dear

to every one of our hearts, and it is certainly something which our nation will be proud of us for having. I believe it will have just the opposite effect. You have seen yourself on this floor how generously our chapters and states filed up here and laid their tribute of ten thousand dollars at the feet of our president general, to be used for the purpose that lies so near her heart. But you understand that is not all. They have been doing it for a long while, and will continue to do it until that building is erected and that purpose is accomplished. [Applause.] And I believe that if we retain a certain amount of this in our chapters and consequently leave more money to be appropriated we can then be as generous as we like in our own way. We will not only give this twenty-five cents per capita, but we will give double and treble that amount to Continental Hall. I do not believe it will affect this project. I have another reason, and it is this: Perhaps no truer or more forceful words have been delivered in this house in the past week than the opening words and sentences in the address of our president general. [Applause.] She referred to the fact that in New York city and in many of our American cities we have more Irishmen than there are in Dublin. We have more Italians than there are in Venice or Florence, and in a word, this country is receiving constantly thousands of foreigners on our shores. We have whole sections of our city of Detroit known as Italian sections and Polish sections, and so on. At a recent celebration we had twenty nationalities filing through our largest streets all representing and living in the city of Detroit. Now, many of these people never even learned to speak the American language. I speak advisedly. Our Daughters of the American Revolution chapter in Michigan and Detroit is doing a fine settlement work among these foreigners and their children. [Applause.] I am glad of that. I thank you. It encourages me. [Applause.] Now these people have no earthly reason beyond the fact that they get their daily bread here for teaching these children anything but earning something to live on. In many cases they do not go to our public schools, and that is probably owing to the inefficiency of our school officers, but many of those children learn absolutely nothing of the laws or anything pertaining to the patriotism of this country, and I believe that if the chapters had a little more funds to work on they could do that work which lies near our hearts. A state regent said to me to-night, "I want to work for Continental Hall, but I will be dead and buried before it is ever here." Now I do not believe that, but we want to give it our best efforts. I worked in that settlement and heard these women say, "I cannot write my name in English. Put my cross on and I will sign the certificate to become a member of the American Flag Association in Philadelphia." They did, and they wanted their children to become members. And they did, and that was because the Daughters of the American Revolution went down there and took them biographies of George Washington and all our pictures, pictures of flags, and every second Sunday of every month we gave patriotic talks, and if we had a little more money to do

it we could have given them a little more practical demonstration of the patriotic feeling we want to instil into the children of our western states. I only make the appeal that we can't be taxed, all of us, more for this society, because we could not belong to so many. We have our home duties, and in justice to our duties—pardon me, first, in justice to our husbands, our homes and our churches, we must proportion our giving justly. Therefore if we keep a little more in our chapters I believe we can do this sacred, righteous duty. The report of the desecration of the flag committee is a grand report, and I hope every chapter will take it home and apply it practically to your work. I wish to say in conclusion that before you let this amendment go by that you will consider as if you yourself used the money you retained for the best good for the common citizen of the United States, and I will say this, and I blush to say it, members and friends and guests of this house, that the stroke that laid low the leader of this great nation a few months hence was given by a man born in the city of Saginaw and of foreign parents, and could hardly speak a word of English. If the Daughters of the American Revolution had only an opportunity and crowded some patriotic work in, this nation and the world might have saved a grand man. [Great applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Any further discussion? Read the amendment.

READER. The amendment before the house: The local chapters shall send to the National Society seventy-five cents of the annual per capita tax and shall retain one-half of the life membership fees paid to them.

MISS MILLER. Madam President General and ladies, I am very much opposed to this motion. It seems to me that our dues are very small when compared with the work that we are expected to do. We send one dollar to our national treasurer, and out of that we see what grand work is done, and each year we are able to appropriate a large sum for Continental Hall, at least for several years past. In the future we hope to be able to do even more, and until that hall is built. It certainly seems that out of these small dues of one dollar a year one-half of it is enough for our chapters to keep.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Any further discussion?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman, I would like to call your attention a few minutes to some of the work that your dollar has done. It is too late to give the report we expected to make, but you never have known what we do exactly with that dollar. In the first place, there is a volume of the application papers, and fifteen or sixteen of those are gotten out by your clerks every year. And think what the work is, what the time is! We cannot go into the details because it is so late. That is one thing that we do with the dollar in the national society. Then we have here this book. Here is one year's work on your Lineage Book, the best work that is done in the nature of genealogy; and, ladies, I want to compliment you for the work that is being done to-day. It is going down in history as a correct genealogical work of these United States. [Applause.] There are three volumes a year which your dol-

lar does, and here we have the Smithsonian reports which you have heard about. [Applause.] Now, you know very well that these Smithsonian reports take a great deal of money to have them published by the government. All the mailing, all the postage, all this clerical work back and forth, which is perfectly immense, has to come out of your dollar. [Laughter.] Here is the American Monthly Magazine for one year; two volumes; half of that money comes out of the dollar that you give. The subscriptions that come in for this do not pay the expense and yet there is clerical service, and all that. Look at the work, girls, that you are doing. [Laughter and applause.] I do not see the directory here, and you all know how much that costs and what the labor was and what it means. We will call it that (presenting a book) because that ought to represent your directory.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. But you sell that.

A MEMBER. A question of information. I would like to know if those books are not for sale, most of them?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I should like to say that they do not pay for what they cost when we do buy them. Besides all, you have to pay the rental of your rooms, your clerical hire, your secretaries and all of this comes out of that dollar. I wonder if we of the chapters do one-half of that showing with our dollar which the national society has done with its dollar? [Applause.] Well, we want to go on and do the good work of this Lineage Book. Our present registrar is doing work that is going to be an example to this world in genealogy. Do not stop it and do not curtail it as you did last year. We cannot afford to do it, and I want to say to you women that you do not know what a monument you are making for yourselves in the beautiful work that you are doing down there in those offices with the dollar that you send. Don't you reduce it. [Applause.]

Mrs. Fairbanks here took the Chair.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean, of New York.

A MEMBER.

I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second. The previous question has been called for which precludes further debate.

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the adoption of the amendment. Please read the amendment.

The reader read the amendment again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this amendment will rise. It does not seem necessary to count.

Mrs. MORGAN. Is that on reducing the dues?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. Do you wish this vote counted? (Cries of "No!" "No!") You may sit down. Those opposed may please rise. You may be seated. The amendment is lost.

Mrs. McLean, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I make a statement, so long as I was not allowed to enter the debate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very happy to have recognized you, madam, but they called for the previous question, which precluded debate.

Mrs. McLEAN. I understand. I merely wished to draw attention to one statement made by the lady who presented that imposing monument of books, all of which I understand were gotten for our dollar. I was under the impression that five thousand dollars was spent by the magazine. However, I would simply draw attention to the fact that that lady asked if it were possible that the chapters did as much for the dollars that they received as the national society did for printing these books with the dollar that it received. I would say in the cause of the chapters, and in the great patriotic work done by those chapters over the country, yes. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President, the committee on recommendations is ready to report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She will be recognized as soon as we get through with this amendment. Read the next amendment, Madam Reader.

READER.

Amend article VIII, section 4 of the constitution by adding the words, "One quarter of the annual dues shall be turned over annually to the Continental Hall fund," so that it shall read:

Section 4. The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year to accompany its application presented to the National Society direct. The sum of two dollars covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society or to any local chapter. One quarter of the annual dues of the chapter members retained by the National Society shall be turned over annually to the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. KITE, of Ohio. Madam Chairman,

I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to accept this amendment. Is there any discussion desired? (Cries of "No!" "No!")

The reader read the amendment again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this will please rise and remain standing until counted. Those opposed rise and stand until counted. There are only 49 in the affirmative and the negative vote seems so large that unless the house requires it the Chair will not have it counted. (Cries of "No!" "No!") The amendment is lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will kindly read the next amendment.

READER:

Amend article VIII, section 4, by adding after the words initiation fee unless the applicant has been an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Section 4 of the constitution is the sum of three dollars covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct. The sum of two dollars covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society through any local chapter unless the applicant is an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. That is a new part.

MISS FORSYTH.

I move it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Masury is recognized. Is there a second to it? It is moved and seconded that this be accepted. Do you wish to discuss it? (Cries of "No!" "No!") Mrs. Masury has the floor. Mrs. Masury, are you speaking to this amendment? Will you explain it? Mrs. Masury has the floor at present.

Mrs. MASURY. I simply promised Mrs. Lothrop that I would speak for this amendment. She states that the average age of our society is thirty-five and that we need young, new blood. That the Children of the American Revolution have objected seriously to having to pay initiation fees, as it was understood they were to come directly into the society. Now, there is objection to that, and I would like to have the resolution offered by Mrs. Lothrop. She was obliged to leave. Her resolution was to the effect that this motion should be carried with the exception that we should provide if the young lady joins before she is twenty years old. She made it twenty. The eligible age is eighteen.

Mrs. DAY. Madam President General, ladies of the congress, as the mover of this resolution to amend I wish to offer the following reasons: Although the constitution and by-laws of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been so often amended there is no word or reference to the society known as the Children of the American Revolution. I wish to call your attention to the fact that this organization, Daughters of the American Revolution, allows state regents to appoint officers and organize chapters of societies of the Children of the American Revolution. These officers must be accepted members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the societies are allowed to consider themselves subject to and under the auspices of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, and yet when the girl members of the Children of the American Revolution reach the age of eligibility, which is eighteen years or upwards, to the Daughters of the American Revolution, they are accorded no recognition as embryo members, but have to make out new papers and pay initiation fees just as though there was no sort of connection. I consider it very discouraging to the members of this grand patriotic training school for the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution. When the nation needs their services it is my observation that the boys are found ready to enlist. Of the members of my old chapter, Adam Dale, Tennessee, five enlisted and gallantly served in the Spanish-American war, two of whom returned with shoulder straps and all with honorable records. In contribution to Continental Hall I noticed they were recognized as patriotic assisting members, and no protest has come from the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, against the connection allowed. I think it but just to encourage this patriotic foundation work by an acknowledgment of a real tie and allow this amendment to pass permitting them to enter the ranks of this organization upon reaching the proper age without initiation fee. The Sons of the American Revolution have accorded this privilege to the boys of the Children of the American Revolution, going further in their encouragement by admitting them without the initiation or dues the first year. So I trust this organization will emulate their example as far at least as the modest request embodied in the amendment. [Applause.]

Mrs. PARK. A question of privilege to this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. PARK. It is now twenty minutes of 12. We have had no new business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Half past eleven.

Mrs. PARK. Can't these amendments go over?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept this amendment is in order. Miss FORSYTH.

I move that the amendment regarding the acceptance of the Children of the American Revolution by the Daughters of the American Revolution be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion desired? (Cries of No. No.)

Motion put and carried by rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to suspend the order of business for a few moments and listen to some resolutions we have and to a report which we have from the committee on architecture.

Miss MILLER. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to suspend the order of business for a moment.

(Cries of "Yes," and "No.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor signify it by saying aye, those opposed no. The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, it is so ordered. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lindsay, the chairman of the committee on architecture.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I fear that I have been recognized under a misunderstanding. I simply wish for the completion of my work that I be allowed to state in the proceedings of the congress the statement that the eleven relics presented by Mrs. Waring and the one relic presented by Mrs. Morgan, vice-president general, from Georgia, have been received by Professor Clark of the Smithsonian Institution. I wished to print it, and that was all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the house grant the privilege of its being printed?

(Cries of "Yes.")

The Chair hears no objections, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I further wish to state if there are any mistakes in the little book on relics, they will be corrected in the magazine.

Mrs. BROCKETT of Virginia. Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brockett.

Mrs. ROOME. A question of information. Has this congress directed the National Board to pay those salaries that were not paid to the clerks?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know if it has. Mrs. Brockett has the floor. The Chair wishes all other delegates to be seated.

Mrs. BROCKETT.

Whereas, on the fifteenth day of February, 1898, at 9.30 o'clock in the evening, the U. S. S. "Maine" was blown up in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, carrying to their doom two hundred of the bravest of American seamen, and

Whereas, the bodies of one hundred of those brave men are still entombed in the wreck of the said "Maine," which is now lying in the waters of a foreign and independent country;

Therefore be it resolved, that it is the opinion of this convention that the government of the United States should make it a part of its duty to recover the bodies entombed in the said wreck, and pay the respect it owes to the relatives and friends of its dead heroes by furnishing burial for the said bodies with military honor and esteem in the soil of their own native land beside the bodies of their dead comrades, in Arlington National cemetery.

And be it further resolved, that copies of these resolutions

be forwarded to the president of the United States, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives.

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
Virginia.

MRS. W. E. YOULAND,
State Regent from Maine.

BELLE CLAY LYONS,
Vive-President General from Kentucky.
FLORETTA VINING,
from Massachusetts.

SARA T. KINNEY,
State Regent, Connecticut.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Vice-President for New York.

MARY WOOD SWIFT,
State Regent, California.

SUSAN E. H. PERKINS,
Regent Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, acting for State Regent.

VIRGINIA S. HODGE,
State Regent for Ohio.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
State Regent, District of Columbia.

MARY A. LYONS,
State Regent of Virginia.

MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY,
Vice-President General from Ohio.

HELEN M. BOYNTON,
Tennessee.

MARY DESHA,
Honorary Vice-President General.

MRS. C. H. MASURY,
State Regent, Massachusetts.

MRS. G. W. SIMPSON,
Vice-President General from Massachusetts.

SARAH B. LOUNSBURY,
North Dakota.

MRS. W. A. RICHARDSON,
Wyoming.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept this is in order.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD.

I move the acceptance of this recommendation.

Seconded.

Motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vice-president general from New York is recognized.

Mrs. CROSMAN. Madam President General, ladies of the congress.

I move that our president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, be made chairman of the committee on the Memorial Continental Hall.

(Cries of "Second that. Second that.")

Mrs. KENDALL. I second that motion.

(Mrs. Lyon took the chair.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the motion, ladies; are you ready for the question?

All in favor of the motion say aye; those opposed, no; it is unanimously carried.

Mrs. Fairbanks resumes the chair.

Miss MILLER. Madam Chairman—Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are those some more contributions?

Miss MILLER. Madam President General and ladies of the Continental Congress, I take great pleasure in bringing in an addition to-night to the contribution to Continental Memorial Hall given by Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia. This is an addition of \$34.74 to the amount already given from the bazaar which they held for the purpose of raising money for this fund. We will have in addition to this \$13 more; we haven't it here, but it is in hand; so that the full amount from the dolls' bazaar will be \$800—\$843.00, that we have now in our chapter. I would like very much to speak of the work of our chairman, but I know it will take up the time. Miss McBlair has done such splendid work in organizing and getting up the bazaar.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Churchman, state regent of Delaware.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. Madam President General, ladies of the Congress.

I move that this congress empowers the Memorial Continental Hall committee to draw on the permanent fund for all necessary expenditures for the erection of Memorial Continental Hall.

Signed by Mary Wood Swift, Nannie McCormick Coleman, Elizabeth Clarke Churchman.

Motion put and carried.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President,

I move that the president general appoint a committee of three to coöperate with the Daughters of Georgia in memorializing congress to pass an appropriation for cutting the reverse side of the great seal of the United States.

Miss BATCHELLER. I second the motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President,

I move that a reconsideration of the vote taken in the case offered in executive session this afternoon shall be recommitted to the committee to be appointed by the president general.

Miss DESHA. Second the motion.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam President, I wish to ask if the regular order of business is suspended? When can we propose new amendments? I don't want to be crowded out.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have these things when we get along a little further in our new business. Do you want to stop at twelve? We want to stop when we finish the business, do we not? (Cries of "Yes, yes!")

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, I call for the motion which the Chair said would be in order after the vote on the amendments of Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Morgan.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion just now before the house.

Mrs. WEED. This motion is before the house, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you withdraw your motion for a moment?

Mrs. MORGAN. Yes, certainly, but the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee.

Mrs. DAY. Madam President, I offered a motion which is in the hands of the official reader.

READER.

I move that the secretary be instructed to sign the names of officers and delegates of this congress to the memorial which shall be presented to the United States congress for appropriation to the Maury memorial.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this resolution; do you wish to discuss it? (Cries of "No, no!") Has there been a motion to accept it?

(Motion put and carried.)

It is so ordered.

Mrs. WEED. I call up the motion that was laid aside pending the disposal of the amendments to the constitution on the question of a judicial board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Who offered the motion on the judiciary?

Mrs. WEED. Mrs. Holcombe made the motion. She has left. She asked me to call it up as soon as it was in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the motion of Mrs. Holcombe for appointing a committee.

READER.

I move that the president general be empowered by the Twelfth Continental Congress to form a committee of seven from this house, to which shall be referred any matters needing investigation during the coming year, such committee to report back with recommendations, each case considered, to the Thirtieth Continental Congress. Mrs. Holcombe and others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, are you ready for the question?

Mrs. JACKSON of New York. I just want to call attention to this motion, as it seems to me in the form of a standing committee it would be an amendment to the by-laws.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, if I may just reply, this is a special committee, appointed in this way; when it reports to the main body it is dissolved by the fact of its reporting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is so. Do you wish to discuss it any further.

(Cries of "No!" and "Question!")

Mrs. NOYES. Madam President General, I wish to present the subject of the Lafayette monument.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can not do it at present. We are in the midst of a vote. Do you wish to discuss this any further? (Cries of "No, no!") Please read the motion again.

(The reader read the motion again.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you desire to discuss this? (Cries of "No, no!")

(Motion put and carried. [Applause.]

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. Is my motion in order now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your motion is now in order.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President, ladies,

I move that the case tried this afternoon by the congress in executive session be recommitted to the committee which the house instructs the president general to appoint.

MEMBER. Madam President, we were not aware that we had a trial this afternoon.

Mrs. MORGAN. I recognize the fact that I did not use the right word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, are you ready for this motion? It is a motion to reconsider, I think. (Cries of "Question!") Will you kindly give your motion to the reader and allow her to read it to the congress?

The Chair requests the courtesy of the house to confirm the appointment of Mrs. McCracken, state vice-regent of Montana.

Do you confirm her appointment? If the Chair hears no objection she will consider it so ordered.

The Chair hears no objection; it is so ordered. This is the appointment of the vice-state regent of Montana. The Chair heard no objection, and so she ordered it.

Mrs. ROOME. I rise to a question of information. I did not frame my question properly a while ago, and I would like to make it in better form.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may re-frame it in a few minutes. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Coleman of Chicago.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Can we not propose our amendment now before twelve?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have plenty of time. It is only ten minutes past eleven. [Laughter.] You may propose your amendment. The Chair is willing to recognize Mrs. Churchman. Go on, Mrs. Churchman.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. This is very short. At the June meeting of the National Board a resolution was adopted that the president general should appoint a committee to report in regard to the "Real Daughters" presented by Miss Margaret B. Harvey, of the Merion Chapter, of Pennsylvania. Your committee appointed in accordance with that resolution begs to submit the following report.

As the application of Hannah Yeates Long, a "Real Daughter," was endorsed by Mrs. Peel, regent of the Joseph Haver-sham chapter, and as the papers were sent in May, 1901, but could not be corrected or verified in time for the June meeting, and as she died October, 1901, during the session of the Board meeting, before the registrar general's report was accepted, and

therefore failed of confirmation, your committee is of the unanimous opinion that her application should be placed on file with the next number and publish in the Lineage Book. Your committee recommends that this shall be done, and that all Daughters of Revolutionary patriots whose claims have been verified by the registrar general, but who have died before their names could be presented to the board for confirmation, shall be put upon the roll of honor. This report is signed by the committee and respectfully submitted. Susan Carpenter Frazer, Mary S. Lockwood, Florence Gray Estey, Harriet P. Simpson, Susan Riviere Hetzel, Elizabeth Clark Churchman. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER.

I move its adoption.

Seconded.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Coleman.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Mrs. Fox will read it for me, as I can not read it myself.

Mrs. Fox. Madam President General, this is a notice of a proposed amendment for next year. It is substantially what was the report of the committee of five which was presented and discussed to-day. Is the presentation in this form enough, or ought it to be read?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to have it read? (Cries of "No, no!")

Mrs. Fox. It is signed by about twenty members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it the same report that was presented this morning?

Mrs. Fox. It is practically the same. A few changes have been made in the way of improvements that the committee desired and that were suggested, but it is practically the same.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the house desire to accept this without further reading? All in favor of accepting this presentation of the committee's report signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, do we understand this correctly, that this is simply a presentation for offering at the next congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. It is accepted.

Mrs. MORGAN. Madam President and ladies of the congress,

I move that we rescind the vote taken this afternoon in executive session, which reads: "Resolved that this congress order the incoming Board to carry out the provisions of statute 202 and article XV of the by-laws. Signed, H. H. Weed.

Seconded.

Mrs. MORGAN. The reason why I ask the congress to do this is simply that we have just instructed the president general to appoint a committee to have these affairs in charge and to discuss them, and I think that this is the business for which we intended that committee should be appointed. Therefore I take it for granted that the congress wishes to rescind its action, in order to give this into the hands of this committee to be appointed by the president general instead of to the Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion? (Cries of "Question!")

Motion put and carried. [Applause.]

READER. A new state regent. Maine announces the election of Mrs. Mary A. Kendall as state regent for the ensuing year. Vice state regent, Mrs. Grant Rice.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the nominations of Mrs. Grant Rice and Mrs. Kendall. All in favor of this confirmation will signify it by saying aye; those opposed,, no. The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, it is so ordered.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President,

I move that the matter discussed in executive session be referred to a committee to be appointed by the president general.

Seconded by Mrs. Winston.

(Motion put and carried.)

READER. Mrs. Hepburn-Smith has pledged \$25 for the Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter to the prison ship martyr's monument. [Applause.] Mrs. MELLON.

I move that a vote of thanks be given to our pages who have given their efficient services, and that according to our custom they be presented with a souvenir spoon under the discretion of the chairman of the pages.

Seconded by Mrs. Kendall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President,

I move a rising vote of thanks to Miss Batcheller for her arduous work as chairman of the Smithsonian Report committee.

Seconded by Mrs. Masury.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor signify it by rising. It is unanimously carried. Miss Temple of Tennessee.

Miss TEMPLE. I have a resolution presented by the state regent of South Carolina, seconded by myself, and therefore left in my hands.

"Resolved that every state regent shall during the coming year recommend her state to adopt a distinctive state ribbon badge bearing the name of the state Daughters of the American Revolution and the state coat of arms, or other suitable device, this badge to be worn by members at public meetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution, especially at the National Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion.

Miss TEMPLE.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any discussion? (Cries of "No, no.") (Motion put.) Did you understand what it was?

Miss FRAZER. We have had them for years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You say you have had them for years? Did you understand her motion? (Cries of "Yes, yes!")

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President,

I move a rising vote of thanks to the official reader.

Seconded by Miss Forsyth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (Motion put and carried.) The Chair recognizes Mrs. Richards, of Iowa.

Mrs. RICHARDS.

I would like a vote of thanks given to our efficient board of tellers.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE.

I move a rising vote of thanks for the tact and unvarying courtesy with which our president general has presided at this congress. [Applause.]

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Many thanks; many thanks. I must thank my congress for its kindness to me.

The Chair recognizes Mrs. McWilliams.

Mrs. COLEMAN. While she is getting ready let us have a vote of thanks for the parliamentarian.

PRESIDENT GENERAL.

It has been moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given to our able parliamentarian.

(Motion put and carried.)

Miss BENNING.

A vote of thanks to the minute men who have graced our congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is delighted to see you in so thankful a state of mind.

Mrs. EAGAN.

I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Richards, chairman of the house committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a vote of thanks offered to Mrs. Richards, chairman of the house committee. (Motion put and carried.) The Chair recognizes Mrs. ———. (Cries of "Minute-men!") Minute men, come to the front and be thanked. [Laughter.] The Chair wishes to say that in your general thankfulness you have forgotten one who has done very noble work for us, and that is the bugler. [Laughter and applause.]

MEMBER.

A rising vote of thanks to the bugler.

Mrs. NOYES. Madam President and ladies of the congress, mine is not a vote of thanks, but it is about something you ought to do in order that people will be thankful to you. It is about the present

condition of the Lafayette monument in Paris. It is a subject which ought to be dear to every Daughter here, because one of our presidents general dedicated that monument; but the facts of the case are that she did not dedicate the real monument. We were in such a hurry to do the good work that a temporary one was dedicated. That temporary one is now in a very dilapidated and disgraceful condition; it is broken, full of holes, and it looks as if the beautiful statue of Lafayette would fall to the ground. Paris papers are full of complaints about it, and our papers repeat those complaints. This is one of the first places that patriotic Americans go to pay their pious homage to the heroes of the Revolution,

And I therefore move, Madam President, that a committee of the Daughters be appointed to expedite if possible the placing in Paris of the permanent statue of Lafayette.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion; do you wish to discuss it? (Cries of "No, no!") Mrs. Colton, of California.

Mrs. COLTON. I was present at the unveiling of the statue. Fifteen months afterwards I went there and saw something that looked worse than any beggar in the city of Washington. It looked as though he was tumbling and would not stand another week. Now it is not our business to do that, but we have a tablet there which one can read who runs; the Daughters of the American Revolution. They paid \$2,000, I believe, to have that tablet put on. It is a disgrace to America. I do not know that we are obliged to repair it; I don't think we are at all; but people stop there every day and we object to having our name on it. That is all.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Can't we get it back? [Laughter.]

Mrs. NOYES. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you yield to Mrs. Noyes?

Mrs. NOYES. Certainly.

Mrs. AMMON. This same matter was reported to me a week or ten days ago by a lady who has been abroad since this was erected, and she asked me to find out who was responsible for it.

Mrs. NOYES. This is a subject that ought to appeal to us. I am not asking for any money for this statue. There has been plenty raised already. The school children gave \$42,000. The Daughters of the American Revolution gave a little over \$2,000, I think, for a tablet to be put upon this. The state of New York appropriated \$10,000, and the contract for the permanent statue was let some months before this temporary one was dedicated; and all that I ask in my motion is that we have a committee of Daughters to hurry this matter up. I am

sure that if they do have the fighting blood of their ancestors they can do something. [Applause.]

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. Why was the tablet for which we paid so much put upon such a figure as that in the beginning?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Hadn't any other.

Mrs. NOYES. Shall I answer that question? The tablet was placed there because we wished to dedicate that monument in the Paris exposition year, and the sculptor could not get the permanent monument ready, and it was such a great year that we wanted all the glory of the Paris exposition and the end of the century to celebrate it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the resolution.

READER.

I move that a committee be appointed to expedite if possible the placing in Paris of the permanent statute to Lafayette.

Mrs. BOGARDUS. I second that.

Mrs. McLEAN. There can be no objection to that, I should think, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (Motion put and carried.) It has been mentioned to the Chair that this should be referred by right to the Franco-American committee, and

If there is no objection heard from the house this will be referred to the Franco-American committee

Is there any objection? (Cries of "No, no!") The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

These are the amendments, the proposed amendments, of which notice is now given. You do not need to do this unless you wish to, as they will be printed and sent out.

Miss BATCHELLER. Madam President, I wish to move one more vote of thanks.

I move that a vote of cordial thanks be given to Mrs. Wheaton, the chairman of the decoration committee, for her artistic work. There is a second.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair proposes that you will give a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Wheaton for her splendid work. All rise and give a vote of thanks to Mrs. Wheaton for her artistic work in decorating. Do you wish to have these proposed amendments read? (Cries of "No, no!") The Chair hears no desire to have them read; therefore they will not be read, and will be printed and sent out to you according to custom.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, as I understood from an early ruling in this session, they will be printed verbatim from these minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They will, of course. There will be no other way to print them.

Mrs. Fox. I desire the unanimous consent of the congress to allow the board of tellers to add to the report of Friday morning, so that under each candidate's name there shall appear the number necessary to a choice on that particular ballot. If you remember, there was at the heading, "Number necessary to a choice, 266," which was the majority of all the ballots cast; and in the hard work of the night it was not filled in as it should have been if we had taken a little more time, so that the number necessary to a choice for each particular officer should appear. All the names will be left as they are, if we will be allowed to add that and insert it in the official report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the congress gives unanimous consent this will be done.

Mrs. McLEAN. A point of order. I think the constitution and by-laws demand that there shall be a majority of the ballots cast.

I may have misunderstood, but I thought the lady from Michigan meant to say that each individual candidate would require a certain number to elect her, a majority of the ballots cast, not having anything to do with whether they were blank or not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, the majority of the ballots cast.

Mrs. McLEAN. The constitution reads a majority of the ballots cast.

Mrs. Fox. The committee means always exclusive of the blanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands the majority of the votes cast, blanks not counted. Is there unanimous consent given to this request of Mrs. Fox.

Mrs. McLEAN. I do not wish to delay matters; I merely make a constitutional point according to my reading of the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Where do you find your objection, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLEAN. No objection, merely a suggestion. It should be the majority of the ballots cast.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any dispute on that? Has any one—

Mrs. McLEAN. The constitution is superior to any parliamentary procedure, that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire it accepted just as it was; is that your desire?

Mrs. McLEAN. I have no desire in the matter at all, except to abide by the constitution of the society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in the house until the close of the congress. Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia, is recognized.

Mrs. TUTTLE.

I move that a vote of thanks be given to the chairman of the reception committee for the arrangements for the beautiful reception in the library.

Seconded.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President General, as it is now ten minutes past twelve, I move that we do adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly withdraw that motion? We have some business before us. Kindly withdraw your motion.

Mrs. WALKER. I will.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is a by-law that was reported last year. You must hear it read. The Chair requests the parliamentarian to present this, inasmuch as the reader does not know it.

PARLIAMENTARIAN.

Madam President and members of the congress, two years ago a committee was appointed, of which Mrs. John W. Jewett of Chicago was chairman, to harmonize the by-laws. The committee reported at the last congress, the report was accepted, and instead of adopting the report at that time it was printed and sent out with the proposed amendment, so it is necessary to adopt them now and make these corrections. It was all accepted last year, but it is just to go through with the form of adopting them now. Shall I read them all to you? (Cries of "No, no!") This is signed by Mrs. John Jewett, chairman, Sarah T. Kinney.

Mrs. COLEMAN.

I move the adoption of this report.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this report be adopted. Do you want to discuss it? (Cries of "No, no!")

Miss DESHA. Yes, Madam Chairman, I want to call attention to one thing. Madam Chairman, it is this that has given us so much trouble in years gone by, that is incorporated in here, which I think, if the society adopts it, puts shackles on them that we have been trying to get rid of. "No officer or member of the National Society shall be permitted to distribute circulars relating to the affairs of the society, or print or circulate any paper, letter, or other document belonging to the records or files of the society, or to withdraw any such paper, letter or document from the custody of the officer in charge thereof, without the express consent or approval of the Board of Management entered of record in the proceedings of the Board." The last part of it, I think, is a very good thing, but the first part of it— They have considered the word "circular" to mean anything distributed from chapter to chapter that has not gone from the Board of Management. In the

beginning of the society this footnote was made to prevent people in the states who did not understand the national character of the society writing as to things that they did not know, but it never was intended to forbid one chapter from writing out a circular to another chapter about something they were interested in, and I do not think that in the present state of progress that we have reached we want to go back and put such power as that in the hands of the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. McLEAN. I am in entire accord with Miss Desha's remarks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any further discussion?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, as it is so late and we have managed to get along this year with the by-laws as they stand, wouldn't it be in order to refer this over as we did last year? It is so very late.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then, Madam President,

I move to refer it to the next congress, to be brought up as an amendment to the by-laws, at the next congress.

Seconded.

(Motion put and carried.)

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Proposed amendment to the constitution offered by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

"No amendment to an amendment to the constitution or by-laws shall be acted upon by the same congress in which it is proposed."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept is in order.

MEMBER. Madam President,

I move the adoption of that amendment.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. ROOME. Is this not contrary to Roberts' Rules of Order?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Yes, it is contrary, but of course you have power to make that law. The constitution is the higher authority.

Mrs. ROOME. I know, but is it wise to go against Roberts' Rules?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for. All in favor of this amendment signify it by rising. Please rise if you are in favor of this amendment. Meanwhile the official reader will read this amendment.

READER. Proposed amendment to the constitution. "No amendment to an amendment to the constitution or by-laws shall be acted upon by the same congress in which it is proposed."

Mrs. MORGAN. A question of information. Does the mover mean that the verbiage could not be changed and the sense remain?

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that this proposed amendment be referred to the next congress.

Seconded.

Mrs. WALKER. I move that we do adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Wait a minute; we must attend to our business. Are all who are in favor of this amendment standing?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, my motion was in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this amendment be referred to the Thirteenth Continental Congress. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!") (Motion put and carried.) There are two more amendments to the by-laws. Do you wish to have them? (Cries of "No, no!") Will some one move to refer them to next year?

Mrs. Fox.

I move to refer those amendments to the next congress. Madam President.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to refer these amendments to the next congress. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered. What else have we? There is the Franco-American committee which has not reported. The National University has not reported. The ways and means have not reported.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President,

I move these reports be printed in the proceedings of the congress.

Seconded. Carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers has not reported. Consideration of the Lineage Book. There are five committees that have not reported. They have brief reports, some of them; some have long ones.

Mrs. SWIFT. Let us have those reports.

Miss HETZEL. I move all the reports be accepted by the congress with their recommendations.

MEMBER. They were referred.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recommendation committee has no report to make.

The Franco-American has a report to make.

Do you wish to hear it? (Cries of "No, no!") Shall it be printed?
(Cries of "Yes!") You can do that if you want to.

Mrs. COLEMAN.

I move it be printed in the proceedings.

Seconded.

Madam President and Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: Owing to unforeseen delays incurred by those in charge of the casting of the permanent bronze statue of Lafayette, to be erected in Paris, the Franco-American memorial committee is unable to report to this congress any substantial progress.

We are informed that the sculptor has decided to establish his studio near Washington, District of Columbia, where the entire work will be completed. As the temporary plaster statue in Paris shows the effect of its contact with the elements, it is earnestly hoped that the permanent statue will soon be erected.

The United States government representatives in charge of the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington, District of Columbia, on May 24, 1902, invited our president general and the Franco-American memorial committee to represent our society upon that occasion, and, as a testimonial of appreciation of the valuable services rendered our country by the gallant Frenchman, the society presented a magnificent laurel wreath, five feet in diameter, which was placed at the base of the statue. This wreath was beautifully decorated with palms, American Beauty roses and a broad blue satin ribbon, upon which was inscribed, in gold letters, the words, "Presented by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To the Memory of Rochambeau." Unfortunately, the wreath was almost demolished by relic seekers before it could be photographed for our Smithsonian report.

The unveiling ceremonies were unusually interesting. The eye was dazzled by the brilliancy of the scene, but the heart was touched at the sight of the French and American soldiers and sailors serving side by side, as did their mutual ancestry in the days of the Revolution.

The committee of distinguished Frenchmen who represented their country upon this occasion, was accompanied by one lady, the Countess de Rochambeau, and, at the request of the then French ambassador (M. Jules Cambon), our president general appointed committees, composed of members of our society, to call upon her in the various cities visited by the distinguished foreigners during their limited tour through the United States. In each instance the Daughters presented the Countess with flowers, and occasionally addresses were made.

In Washington the president general and the Franco-American memorial committee waited upon the countess, and were charmed by her graciousness and sympathy of manner. It was the intention of the presi-

dent general to tender a reception in honor of the Count and Countess de Rochambeau, General Drugere and the other French guests, but owing to their limited sojourn in the National Capital, they were unable to accept the proffered courtesy.

In conclusion, it is my sad duty to announce that, in November last, occurred the death of Madame le Marquise de Chambrun, great-grand daughter of General de Lafayette. She was our chapter regent in Paris, and an honorary life member of the General de Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Lafayette, Indiana.

The Franco-American memorial committee having been appointed by the president general, to forward resolutions of condolence, in the name of the society, to the family of the late Marquise, an engrossed testimonial in the French language, signed by the entire committee, was duly transmitted.

The suggestion of this committee, that a floral tribute be placed upon the grave of the Marquise, by the society, having been approved by the National Board of Management, a wreath of appropriate design was deposited upon her last resting place in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise.

The Marquise de Chambrun was a woman of exalted character, and was much beloved by all who knew her, and through her death our society has lost one of its most distinguished members.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

SARA T. KINNEY.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL.

It has been moved and seconded that the Franco-American committee report be printed, with its recommendations.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask a question? Did the congress order the three minutes' reports of the state regents to be printed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was so ordered early in this congress. The Chair has a couple of committee reports which she wishes to read. This one is upon a committee to assist the Daughters of Georgia. The Chair appoints Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Swift and Miss Batcheller members of that committee.

Mrs. SWIFT. What committee, Madam Chairman?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a committee to assist the Daughters of Georgia, to confer with them about the Great Seal of the United States.

Mrs. SWIFT. With three thousand miles to come?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do your best, madam; it is all you can do. There is another committee, the committee to which we shall refer

various matters. The Chair does not yet know the name of the lady who proposed having this committee.

MISS FORSYTH. Mrs. Holcombe, of Connecticut.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Holcombe, of Connecticut. The Chair places upon this committee Mrs. Holcombe, of Connecticut; Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Fox. Here is a little report from Mrs. Walworth, chairman of the National University committee, which is one page of typewriting. Will you hear it? (Cries of "No, no!") You would not have had any society if it had not been for Mrs. Walworth and a few others.

MEMBER. Let us hear it. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it.

READER.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

To the Twelfth Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: Your committee have the honor to report: That during the first session of the present congress of the United States the chairman of this committee had a conference with the chairman of the committee on the national university of the senate, and he said that the pending bill on that subject would be favorably reported to the senate as soon as the very urgent business before it had been disposed of; it is well known that such vital questions as those connected with the Philippines, the treaty with Cuba, the Panama canal bills, etc., have been constantly under consideration, and have pushed aside other business. We should, then, be satisfied that the national university holds its place on the records of the senate, and in due time may come to a successful conclusion.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH,
Chairman.

FRANCIS P. BURROWS.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What further business have we before our society? You have heard this report.

MEMBER.

I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the National University be accepted. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered.

Mrs. CROSMAN. One more vote of thanks. I would like this congress to thank Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Burnham. I am sure it was a labor of love to them, but we wish to thank them for receiving the contributions to Continental Hall.

Miss BENNING. I second the motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered.

Mrs. WEED.

I move a vote of thanks to the minute men as a body.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Vote of thanks to the minutemen.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, I can not serve on that judicial committee. You must take me off that committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I can't do it. Read the contribution of money.

READER. The treasurer general reports that she has received a contribution of twenty dollars from the Hampton Chapter, Virginia, and two hundred dollars telegraphed two days ago by the Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Georgia, has also been received.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, have we anything further upon that program? What is it?

Madam President General and Members of the Twelfth Continental Congress: Your committee on recommendations of national officers begs leave to state that as the only recommendation contained in any report of the national officers, was accepted by the congress, with the report, that therefore it has no report to present to this congress.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. LITTLE, *Chairman.*

Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS.

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER.

MARY A. LYONS.

EMILY HENDREE PARK.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

M. B. F. LIPPITT.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept this report is in order.

MEMBER.

I move it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that we accept this report with its recommendations. (Laughter.)

(Motion put and carried.)

Is there any further business before this august audience? Oh, yes, the consideration of the Lineage Book. [Laughter.] I presume if you make a motion that report may also be printed.

Mrs. DAY. Have you acted upon the report of the committee on that Maury memorial?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is willing to listen; she has but two ears, though. What is it?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The state regents' reports must be sent to the secretary. You must leave them with the secretary before you leave this city. The state regents' reports.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is making a statement. State regents must leave their reports here so that they may be printed. What is it, Mrs. Day?

Mrs. DAY. I ask for a committee to be appointed on that Maury memorial.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint it a little later.

Mrs. DRAPER. Would it not be in order to have the state regents' reports in the third installment of the magazine, and have the proceedings of congress first, so that those who were not able to be here—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Make a motion to that effect.

Mrs. DRAPER. I make it as a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL.

It is moved and seconded that the congressional proceedings be published in the first two volumes of the magazine, and the state regents' reports in the third.

The Chair has had brought to her attention the fact of a marker for the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers. It has been designed by a Daughter of Pennsylvania—the marker laid upon this table. It was sent to the president general some time since, and she brought it down to the congress a day or two ago, and it has been lying upon this table. It is a very neat and chaste design. It has been offered to congress for its consideration. There is the design.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Madam President, is this full size or miniature?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is inquired if this is the full size. Is it full size?

Miss FRAZER. I think not, Madam President. I think it is very much larger than that. It is about five feet long.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I would like to explain that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, will explain about this marker.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I was asked by Mrs. Chase, who was the regent of last year, if I would explain about this marker, as Mrs. Godcharles had been delayed from coming here on account of affliction. This marker is larger than this, and it has been remedied from the original so that there is sufficient depth to plant it safely in the ground; also a place put on the improvement for the name of the soldier. It was criticised at the state conference of Pennsylvania because they said that it would look as if a Daughter of the American Revolution were buried there. [Laughter.] Isn't that so?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so. [Laughter.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. But it is the intention that—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, this is really a very grave subject, you know. [Laughter.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It is such a grave subject that we want to place it upon the grave. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Is the distaff there?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. This has been a copy in the sentiment of what the Sons of the Revolution have been doing in Massachusetts. I do not know about other states, whether they have placed markers upon the graves or not. It is Sons of the American Revolution instead of Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the reader to read the motion which is before her.

READER. Mrs. Draper's motion.

'I move that the proceedings of the congress be printed in the first two congressional numbers of the Magazine, to be followed by the reports of state regents.'

Mrs. WINSTON. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move that it be left for the Board. You can't tell whether this would be right or not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just wait a moment. This question here is not disposed of yet. Do you wish to amend that, Mrs. Lockwood?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would refer it to the Board and give a little more time. If the state reports are there, they could begin in March, and this might not be ready, but I think you ought to leave it to the Board. The first thing that is ready is the first to go in.

Mrs. DRAPER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you making a motion?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD.

I move to lay this on the table and refer this whole thing to the Board.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you withdraw that motion, Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. DRAPER. I second Mrs. Lockwood's motion to refer mine to the Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood has made a motion to refer this motion of Mrs. Draper's to the Board of Management. Who seconds it?

Mrs. DRAPER. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (Motion put and carried.)

It is so ordered. The Chair recognizes Miss Frazer, of Pennsylvania.

Miss FRAZER.

I move this marker be adopted as a national marker for Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

Miss HARVEY. Seconded.

Mrs. COLEMAN. Would it be in order to refer this to the Board? Congress won't want to go on record as placing a spinning-wheel over the Revolutionary soldiers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Wentworth is recognized. Will you come up here?

Mrs. WENTWORTH. I would like to explain. The Sons of the American Revolution on the Massachusetts marker (which is not really a Massachusetts marker) does not mean a Son of the American Revolution. The meaning of it is a soldier of the American Revolution. Would we not, in adopting this marker, get a precedent before us which other societies—the Children of the American Revolution, the Junior Sons and Daughters, might also adopt markers. An Sons of the American Revolution marker goes all over the United States, meaning a Son of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order.

Miss BENNING. I move that the Chair appoint a committee to confer with the steel trust to make a gavel for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies, you may remember that a few years ago this marker, which was, I think, very much and very justly admired, was designed by Miss Wright, a member of the Ondawa Cambridge Chapter, of New York. Unfortunately she happened to be out of the congress at the moment it was called, and I was obliged to present it for her. She has sent this again to me. It was not accepted at that time as a national marker, simply because some of the chapters, especially in Massachusetts, were using the Sons of the American Revolution marker. Should you decide to have anything peculiarly for the Daughters of the American Revolution, I think that this should merit your consideration. If you wish to continue with the other, then I have nothing to say, but it is only just that this should come before you when this subject again is here.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President and ladies, I believe the Sons of the American Revolution use throughout the country the same kind of marker. It is used in western Pennsylvania, where my own chapter is located, and I have seen similar markers throughout New England. I believe they have a universal style, and a very suitable marker.

Miss AVERY. Madam President, a few of us would like to know if the distaff and wheel are especially appropriate to men.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you discussed this matter as much as you wish to?

Mrs. McLEAN. I move we refer to the minute men; let them give their verdict upon it.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, is it now in order to move to adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Harvey has the floor.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President and ladies, I should like to say that the mothers with that wheel clothed their soldiers, and I should like to say also that it is not intended to have the Daughters of the American Revolution on that wheel. The name of the soldier is to be put there, and the Daughters of the American Revolution may be placed below or on the back if preferred. The soldier's name goes above.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I refer this to the Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. DRAPER.

I move that the question of markers for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers be referred to the National Board of Management.

Mrs. WINSTON. Second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the question of markers be referred to the National Board of Management. (Motion put and carried.)

READER. Mrs. Sternberg's motion.

"I move that the report on the Lineage Book be printed in the Magazine."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor— Do you wish to debate this question?

Miss FORSYTH. I only wanted information. I suppose that the reporting of this matter of the markers to the National Board presupposes that they will report at the next congress. That is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. The question is now upon printing the report of the Lineage Book in the Magazine. (Motion put and carried.) It is so ordered. Now what is it?

REPORT OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

Madam President General and members of the Twelfth Continental Congress: Your Magazine Committee has the honor to report that throughout the year it has met with regularity, always once a month, sometimes more frequently. The work has been a real labor of love growing more interesting each month. The earnest endeavor of the committee has been to do the work entrusted to it, of promoting the interests of the Magazine in all its lines of work. It has actively en-

deavored to increase the number of subscribers,—one member of the committee having herself obtained over one hundred new subscribers.

Believing that benefit to the Magazine and an invigorating stimulant to literary effort would result from a competition for a prize story of Revolutionary times, this committee took pleasure in offering a prize of \$60.00 for this purpose; the conditions of the competition were printed in the Magazine and, in response, there came thirteen manuscripts to the committee whose embarrassment now was to choose the best among so much that was excellent. Very careful reading and re-reading and again reading, brought a unanimous and final decision for one manuscript; all having been sent under a *nom de plume*, the surprise and pleasure of the committee was great when on opening the sealed envelopes containing the real names, the author was found to be a lady employed in the Daughters of the American Revolution office, Helen Kane, of Washington, to whom the prize of \$60.00 was at once given. It is a splendid story, full of interest, dwelling upon important facts in American history combined with the charm of romance. It is now running as a serial in the Magazine.

The committee rejoices to learn that this plan and gift of the committee has met with favor and approval throughout the membership.

This report contains no recommendations, but it bears an entreaty to the members of the congress that each one of you will sustain the official organ of the National Society by subscribing to it, by reading it, by thus keeping in touch with the work done by our chapters, and by becoming part of it, in availing yourselves of your right to freely offer through its "Open Letters" department, your own personal opinions upon all questions of National interest to the Society. This interchange of thought will result in pleasure and benefit to the readers of the Magazine. It is yours, its title page reads that it is "published by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; it is your own, therefore this committee hopes that every Daughter will enroll her name among the friends of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, *Chairman*,
SARA T. KINNEY,
MARY A. LYONS,
RACHEL H. MELLON,
S. F. P. RICHARDS,
JULIA G. SCOTT,
HARRIET P. C. SIMPSON,
ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE,
ELLEN MASON COLTON,
ELIZABETH H. DELAFIELD,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
V. V. HENSHAW,
MARY R. B. KENDALL,
CATHERINE G. THOM,

Committee.

READER.

It is moved by Mrs. Bradford Prince, state regent of New Mexico, seconded by Mrs. Eldridge, that the society endeavor to obtain the portrait of its first president, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, which is now hanging in the White House, to be placed in Continental Hall.

Mrs. McLEAN. I must speak in explanation for Mrs. Prince, who has left the city, that she did not know that the Daughters had presented that portrait to the White House.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I presume that this motion need not be acted upon. I feel sure that she would withdraw it if she were here.

If there are no objections, the Chair will direct that it shall be withdrawn. There is no objection; it is so ordered.

Have we anything further? Read the notices of the lost things.
(The official reader read the notices.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There is one motion here that is lost. I will tell you what it is. The motion that these pages, that have done such beautiful work, shall receive the gold spoon. (Cries of "Passed; passed long ago!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been passed.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Mrs. Mellon said she had not heard it. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have we anything further?

Mrs. WEED.

I move that we bid each other a very pleasant good-morning, as it has been Sunday morning for some time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. Ladies, the very last moments of our Continental Congress are now approaching. I wish for you all a most pleasant journey to your homes, and may we all meet again in the Thirteenth Continental Congress. The Board of Management will meet at ten o'clock Monday morning, 902 F street. [Applause.] The motion to adjourn is in order.

Mrs. WALKER.

I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (Motion put and carried.) The Twelfth Continental Congress stands adjourned.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-
LAWS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

Presented at the Continental Congress of 1903, to be acted upon at the Continental Congress of 1904.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

First Amendment.

Article IV, section 1 paragraph 2. Add before the last sentence of said paragraph, the words:

But there may be nominated at each congress, by the majority of the delegates from any one state not presenting a candidate, one vice-president general to be at large, who shall represent the army and navy.

CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS, *Illinois.*

S. B. C. MORGAN, *Georgia.*

BELLE CLAY LYONS, *Kentucky.*

MRS. M. T. SCOTT, *Illinois.*

FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, *Vermont.*

MARY DESHA.

MRS. DENNIS EAGAN, *Florida.*

FRANCES P. BURROWS.

JANE S. OWEN KEIM, *of Pennsylvania.*

AUGUSTA C. RISING, *State Regent, Minnesota.*

IRENE W. CHITTENDEN, *State Regent, Michigan.*

MARY L. DEERE, *Illinois.*

MARY C. PRINCE, *State Regent, New Mexico.*

VIRGINIA MILLER.

MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, *of Iowa.*

MRS. J. A. COLEMAN.

MRS. O. J. HODGE, *State Regent, Ohio.*

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, *State Regent, Alabama.*

MRS. CHAS. H. TERRY, *State Vice-Regent, New York.*

MRS. JAS. R. MELLON.

MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON, *Buffalo.*

MRS. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT.

Amendment to the First Amendment.

Article IV, section 1. Amend the amendment of Mrs. McWilliams by adding after the word "navy" the words:

And the said nominee must be the wife or daughter of an officer of the army or navy, the army and navy alternating at each election.

CAROLINE R. NASH,
M. T. MERWIN,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,
MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS,
IRENE W. CHITTENDEN,
B. MCG. SMOOT,
ELLEN M. COLTON,
M. B. TULLOCH,
KATHARINE R. L. ALDEN,
MARY WOOD SWIFT,
VIRGINIA MILLER,
ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN.

If the preceding amendments are passed, article IV, section 1, paragraph 2, will read as follows:

These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that the treasurer general shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen, who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten vice-presidents general shall be elected for one year, and ten vice-presidents general for two years, and thereafter ten vice-presidents general shall be elected each year to hold office for two years, and only one vice-president general from any state shall be nominated at the same congress, and said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress, *but there may be nominated at each congress, by the majority of the delegates*

from any one state not presenting a candidate, one vice-president general to be at large, who shall represent the army and navy, and the said nominee must be the wife or daughter of an officer of the army or navy, the army and navy alternating at each election. No person shall hold office for more than two terms successively, except the president general, who shall be eligible to this office for two consecutive terms, regardless of previous service in other offices on the National Board, and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years.

Second Amendment.

Article IV, section 1. Add at the close of the section the following paragraph:

*The organizers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now living, viz: Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth are hereby made life members of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the title of honorary life vice-president general, and are granted full privileges as members of the National Board and Continental Congress.**

ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE,
MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,
RACHEL H. MELLON,
ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY,
MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,
HELENA HILL WEED,
MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, *Vice-President General, Ohio.*
SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
M. T. MERWIN,
LILIAN PIKE ROOME.

*This would conflict with article V, sections 2 and 6, and article VI, section 1

Third Amendment.

Article V, section 2. Strike out the whole section, viz:—"Section 2. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one state regent from each state, or, in her absence, one state vice-regent, and the regents and delegates of each organized chapter in the United States." And insert in its place the following:

The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one state regent from each state, or, in her absence, one state vice-regent, and the delegates from the membership in the several states, to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

Article V, section 3. Strike out the first four paragraphs, viz:—"Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its regent or her alternate.

"The chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their regent and one delegate for the first fifty members; when one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all chapters.

"After the first hundred, the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate to every subsequent one hundred.

"An alternate shall be elected for each chapter regent and delegate." And insert in their place the following:

*Sec. 3. "The chapter members of the National Society in each state shall be entitled to one delegate for each two hundred members of the National Society who are enrolled as members of the chapters in that state. Provided, That where the total chapter membership in a state is less than two hundred, one delegate to the congress shall be chosen to represent the membership. Each chapter in a state shall have a voice in choosing every delegate that is to represent the state in congress. Alternates shall be elected for each delegate.**

Endorsed and offered by Gaspee Chapter of Providence, Rhode Island.

*This would conflict with article VII, section 1; with by-laws, article X, paragraph (5); and probably with constitution, article V, section 7.

Fourth Amendment.

Article VI, section 1. Strike out the first sentence, viz:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent, or, in her absence, one state vice-regent, from each state and territory; said state regent to be chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting, and the state vice-regent may be chosen at such annual meeting or at the annual state conference." And insert in its place the following:

The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent, or in her absence one state vice-regent, from each state and territory; said state regent and vice-regent to be the choice of a majority of the voting power of the state or territory attendant upon the annual state conference.

Offered by Cora B. Bickford, organizer and ex-regent of Rebecca Emery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Approved by

LYDIA H. B. McBRIDE, V. R., *Rebecca Emery Chapter.*

SOPHIE TARBOX, *Regent, Rebecca Emery Chapter.*

SARAH GILPATRICK BICKFORD.

LYDIA HALEY FOGG.

OLIVIA BERRY WALKER.

MRS. W. E. YOULAND, *State Regent, Maine.*

GEORGIA A. STAPLES.

Endorsed by Rebecca Emery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Biddeford, Maine.

Fifth Amendment.

Article VI, section 1. Strike out the first sentence, viz:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one state regent, or, in her absence, one state vice-regent, from each state and territory; said state regent to be chosen by the delegates

from each state and territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting, and the state vice-regent may be chosen at such annual meeting or at the annual state conference." And insert in its place the following:

The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one state regent, or, in her absence, one state vice-regent, from each state and territory; said state regent and state vice-regent to be chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution of each state and territory at the annual state conference, or at a meeting appointed to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assembled in the state conference.

Any provision of the constitution which may conflict with this is hereby amended.*

(MISS) EMMA C. KING.

MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, *Vice-President General, Ohio.*

IRENE W. CHITTENDEN, *State Regent, Michigan.*

MARY WOOD SWIFT, *State Regent, California.*

EMILY HENDREE PARK, *State Regent, Georgia.*

MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, *State Regent, North Carolina.*

MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, *State Regent, Missouri.*

MARY ANDERSON ORTON, *of Ohio.*

NELLIE AGNEW BECHTEL, *of Ohio.*

MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, *Vice-President General, Iowa.*

MRS. M. T. SCOTT, *Vice-President General, Illinois.*

MRS. CHAS. H. DEERE, *State Regent, Illinois.*

MRS. T. H. WHITNEY, *New York.*

Sixth Amendment.

Article V, section 1. Eliminate the words "and judicial," so that the section will read:

Section 1. All legislative power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress.

*This is not in conflict with other parts of the constitution.

Change the numbers of Articles VII, VIII and IX to VIII IX and X, respectively.

Add a new article, to be known as article VII, which shall read as follows:

Section 1. *The several states are hereby authorized to create a state board of arbitration (the method of creation being left to the chapters in state conferences assembled) to which all matters concerning the chapters in the state requiring adjudication shall be brought for discussion and settlement. This board of arbitration shall have power to reprimand or suspend from membership in the chapters any member who, after thorough and impartial investigation, is found to have impaired the good name of the society by conduct unworthy of a Daughter of the American Revolution.*

Section 2. *The judicial power of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be, and hereby is, vested in a national court of appeal, elected by ballot by the Continental Congress.*

Section 3. *The court of appeal shall consist of seven members, of which three members shall serve one year; two members for two years, and two members for three years; and thereafter such election shall be for a term of three years, and those elected shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.*

Section 4. *Only members who are or have been delegates to the Continental Congress shall be eligible to such election, and no one shall be elected more than twice as a member of such board.*

Section 5. *Should a vacancy occur in the membership of such board, the president general shall appoint a member to fill the unexpired term made vacant, subject to the consent of the sitting or succeeding congress, and such member shall perform the duties of such office until the congress acts upon such appointment.*

Section 6. *No member of such board during the term for*

which she is elected shall be eligible to any office in the National Society.

Section 7. *The judicial power of this court of appeal shall extend to contests of election; to all questions as to the constitutionality of by-laws adopted either by the Continental Congress or any chapter; to all questions as to the legal organization or dissolution of chapters; and to all questions wherein a judicial finding is requested by either the Continental Congress, the National Board of Management, or any chapter in those states wherein no state board of arbitration exists, and shall have appellate jurisdiction from the decision of all state boards of arbitration.*

It shall have no jurisdiction over the expulsion, suspension or discipline of a member of the Continental Congress, or the qualification of the members thereof, unless the congress requests the finding of the court of appeal in regard thereto.

In case it shall be shown by proof satisfactory to the court of appeal that any chapter has failed or refuses to promptly enforce the mandates, it may decree the forfeiture of the charter of such chapter and in case it is so shown that any member fails or refuses to obey such mandates, it may decree the expulsion of such member. In such cases an appeal may be taken from the decree of this court of appeal to the Continental Congress, but in all other cases the decision of the court of appeal shall be final.

Section 8. *The court of appeal shall adopt its own seal, make its own rules and regulations for the submission and disposition of questions brought before it, and prescribe the method of preserving its records and promulgating its decisions. All necessary expenses of this court of appeal, including the expense of a clerk, shall be paid by the National Society.*

Section 9. *The court of appeal shall have access to all papers in the custody of the National Society, and shall be furnished copies thereof, if it thinks necessary.*

Section 10. *The board of arbitration and the court of appeal*

*shall appoint the times and places of their meetings, choose their own officers, and establish rules of procedure.**

NANNIE McCORMICK COLEMAN, *Regent, Chicago Chapter.*

S. B. C. MORGAN, *Vice-President General, Georgia.*

CAROLINE M. MURPHY, *Vice-President General, Ohio.*

EMMA A. FOX.

MARY DESHA.

MARY WOOD SWIFT, *State Regent, California.*

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, *Vice-President General, New York.*

CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS, *Ex-Regent.*

CLARA A. AVERY, *Detroit, Michigan.*

MRS. WM. H. MCCARTNEY, *Chapter Regent.*

MRS. ROBERT E. PARK, *Georgia.*

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN-SMITH, *Vice-President General, Connecticut.*

MRS. CHAS. WARREN LIPPITT, *State Regent, Rhode Island.*

IDA S. NOYES, *Recording Secretary, Chicago Chapter.*

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, *Pennsylvania State Regent.*

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

M. L. STERNBERG.

RACHEL H. MELLON.

ZERRIE S. F. R. HUNTSMAN.

JULIA G. SCOTT.

IRENE W. CHITTENDEN, *State Regent, Michigan.*

ABBY L. R. FYFE, *Louisa St. Clair Chapter.*

BELL M. DRAPER, *Regent Miriam Danforth Chapter.*

MARY STEWART CAREY, *Ex-Regent, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.*

EMMA R. ELDRIDGE, *State Regent, Colorado.*

Seventh Amendment.

Insert as Article VII the following:

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Section 1. *At each congress there shall be elected from its own members, and at the same time and manner as vice-presidents general are elected, a committee on appeals.*

Section 2. *This committee shall consist of seven members, no one of whom shall be a state regent or national officer.*

*This would conflict with the by-laws, article XV.

Section 3. *The committee on appeals shall be required to hear, on its merits, every case properly brought before it, and is authorized to take evidence, both oral and documentary, and to procure legal advice or assistance, if it finds it necessary.*

Section 4. *The committee shall have access to all papers in the custody of the society, and shall be furnished copies thereof if it thinks it necessary.*

Section 5. *The committee on appeals shall be elected for one year. Any vacancy occurring in the committee shall be filled by the president general, on notification of such vacancy by the chairman of the committee.*

Section 6. *The committee shall appoint the times and places of its meetings, choose its chairman, and establish rules for its procedure.*

Section 7. *At the meeting of the congress next subsequent to its election, the committee on appeals shall submit, in writing, a report, stating in brief the cases which have been brought before it, together with the conclusions at which it has arrived, and shall make a definite recommendation to the congress in each case.*

Section 8. *Any state or chapter regent, or any number of individual members of the same chapter, not less than one-tenth of the membership of the chapter, may present to the committee any matter for investigation.**

VIRGINIA S. HODGE, *State Regent of Ohio.*

KATE A. TUTTLE, *Albemarle Chapter, Virginia.*

ELIZABETH H. DELAFIELD, *State Vice-Regent, Missouri.*

ALICE B. EWING WALKER, *Vice-President General, Missouri.*

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, *Vice-President General.*

EVA M. KITE, *Ohio, Regent Cincinnati Chapter.*

ELLA BLAINE BOTSFORD, *Regent Mahoning Chapter.*

MRS. LIZZIE U. VORIS, *Regent Cayahoga Portage Chapter.*

MRS. H. A. GRIFFIN, *Western Reserve Chapter.*

MISS CLIFFORD WARNOCK, *Urbana Chapter.*

MARY LITTLE DEERE, *State Regent Illinois.*

LILLIAN PIKE ROOME, *Regent Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia.*

SUSAN LAWRENCE DANA, *Springfield Chapter, Illinois.*

*This would conflict with the by-laws, article XV.

Eighth Amendment.

Article VII. Add as section 4:

The chapters in the several states, territories, and in the District of Columbia may form organizations upon such basis of representation to the said state, territorial* and district organizations as a majority of such chapters may determine.*

Such organizations shall have power to elect a state, territorial or district* regent; a vice-regent and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and they shall also have power to transact any and all business of a state or local character which shall not conflict with the constitution or laws governing the National Society.*

Anything in the constitution, so far as it may conflict with this section, is hereby superseded.*

VIRGINIA S. HODGE, *Ohio State Regent.*

CAROLINE M. MURPHY, *Vice-President General, Ohio.*

EVA M. KITE, *Regent, Cincinnati Chapter.*

MARY R. WELCH, *Regent, Ursula Wolcott Chapter.*

CLIFFORD WARNOCK, *of Urbana Chapter.*

MARY HOVER COLLACOTT, *of New Connecticut Chapter.*

ANNA RANDALL ROSS, *of Joseph Spencer Chapter.*

MRS. LIZZIE S. VORIS, *Regent, Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.*

MRS. H. A. GRIFFIN, *of Western Reserve Chapter.*

MRS. J. A. NORTON, *of Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.*

MISS CYNTHIA A. ALLEN, *of Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.*

CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS.

Ninth Amendment.

Article VIII, section 3. Strike out the first sentence, viz:

"The local chapters shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues and one-half of the life membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The local chapters may by by-laws make provision for the collection of additional dues for their own use." And insert in its place the following:

The local chapter shall send to the National Society seventy-

*This is in conflict with provisions in constitution for uniform designation of "State Regent."

five cents of the annual per capita tax, and shall retain one-half of the life membership fees paid to them.†*

BEATRICE LARNED WHITNEY, *Michigan.*

MRS. CHAS. B. BRYAN, *Tennessee.*

MRS. JAS. M. HEAD, *Vice-Regent, Tennessee.*

MRS. CHAS. M. TURNER, *Michigan.*

BERTHA M. ROBBINS, *New York.*

MARY FERNANDEZ DE VELASCO.

MRS. WHITNEY, (T. H.)

HARRIET L. DAVIS, *New York.*

ELIZABETH BELLINGER SUITER.

ANNA M. L. BLAKE, *New York.*

EMMA S. BRAYTON, *S. V. R., Michigan.*

MRS. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, *Michigan.*

Tenth Amendment.

Article IX, section 1. Add to section 1.: *No amendment to an amendment to the constitution or by-laws shall be acted upon by the same congress in which it is proposed.*

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, *Vice-President General, Illinois.*

MRS. D. H. LAW.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

MRS. MIRANDA B. TULLOCH.

MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY.

MRS. H. C. DEMOTT.

MRS. JOHN T. LILLARD.

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN.

MRS. E. W. DANA.

MRS. WALTER REEVES.

MISS HARRIET J. BAIRD-HUEY.

MRS. J. A. COLEMAN.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

First Amendment.

By-laws, article VI. Insert after the words: "report to the Continental Congress" the following:

*This would conflict with article VIII, section 4, and next to last line or section 5, and with by-laws, article X, paragraph (2).

†Language inconsistent with other sections providing for "annual dues."

Her accounts shall be audited monthly by an expert accountant, chosen by the auditing committee and approved by the National Board of Management. The article will then read:

The treasurer general shall have charge of the funds and securities of the National Society. She shall deposit the same in such banking institution, in the city of Washington, as the National Board of Management shall select, to the credit of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and draw thereon by check, when so directed by the Continental Congress or National Board of Management. All bills, except such as the Board of Management shall specifically exempt, shall be countersigned by the chairman of the finance committee. The treasurer general shall make an annual report to the Continental Congress. *Her accounts shall be audited monthly by an expert accountant, chosen by the auditing committee and approved by the National Board of Management.* Her report and accounts shall be submitted to the auditing committee. She shall give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties above defined.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Second Amendment.

By-laws, article XIII. First sentence. Strike out the words: "to be worn on ceremonial occasions upon a bow of ribbon," and insert in their place the following:

It shall be worn suspended by a silk ribbon, on all occasions when the members assemble officially, for any stated purpose or celebration; and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony.

It shall be carried only on the left breast, except by members who are or have been national officers or state regents, who may wear it suspended from the ribbon around the neck.

The sentence will then read:—

The insignia of the society shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning wheel and distaff; *it shall be worn suspended by a silk ribbon, on all occasions when the members assemble officially for any stated purpose or celebration, and may be worn on occasion of ceremony. It shall be carried on the left breast,*

except by members who are or have been national officers or state regents, who may wear it suspended from the ribbon around the neck.

MRS. EDWARD H. OGDEN.

HELENA HILL WEED.

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT, *State Regent, Rhode Island.*

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER.

MRS. I. Y. SAGE, *State Regent, Georgia.*

MARY WOOD SWIFT.

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, *State Regent, Pennsylvania.*

MRS. C. H. MASURY, *State Regent, Massachusetts.*

MRS. N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS.

MRS. H. C. HODGSON, *Old South Chapter, Boston.*

MRS. A. W. COOK.

A. S. QUINTON.

L. HOLMAN HAYNES.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HARMONIZING THE CONSTITUTION
AND BY-LAWS MADE TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF
1902, AND REFERRED TO CONGRESSES OF 1903 AND 1904.

The committee appointed at the Tenth Continental Congress for the purpose of harmonizing the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have had the matter submitted to them under consideration, and beg leave to present the results of their labors in the following report and recommendations.

Some differences of opinion have arisen in consequence of duplicated provisions, in different phraseology, contained in the constitution, respecting the length of service of officers elected to fill vacancies. These duplicate provisions are contained in section 1 of article IV (the last clause), and in section 2 of article VI.

Section 4 of article IV of the constitution seems to but imperfectly express the intention of the society, and to require a foot-note to the printed copies of the constitution to explain its meaning.

A foot-note is also made use of in the printed copies for the purpose of explaining or adding to section 1 of article II of the by-laws, and as this foot-note has been before the members of the National Society for a considerable length of time without objection, it is presumed that it fairly expresses the intention of the members, which otherwise is left indefinite; and there does not seem to be any provision for the election or appointment of state regents after the first year.

In order to remedy these apparent inconsistencies and defects, your committee recommended that the constitution be amended by striking out the last clause of section 1 of article IV, viz: "An officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election."

Also, that section 4 of article IV of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. *All active and honorary officers must be accepted members of the National Society.*

Your committee also recommended amendments to the by-laws, as follows:

Amend section 1 of article II of the by-laws by adding thereto the following:

*No officer or member of the National Society shall be permitted to distribute circulars relating to the affairs of the society, or to print or circulate any paper, letter, or other document belonging to the records or files of the society, or to withdraw any such paper, letter, or other document from the custody of the officer in charge thereof, without the express consent and approval of the Board of Management, entered of record in the proceedings of the Board. Any violation of the provisions hereof may be punished by removal from office, or expulsion, or suspension from membership in the society, or both, by the Board of Management, at its discretion.**

Also, amend section 3 of article IV of the by-laws by inserting after the words "to be elected by the Board," the following:

Thereafter state regents shall be elected annually by the delegates of the respective states, properly accredited to, and in at-

*This would conflict with amendments sixth and seventh.

tendance at the Continental Congress, during the session of said congress.†

Also, further amend the by-laws by striking out the whole of section 6 of article IV, the same provision, in substance, being contained in section 3 of article IV of the constitution.

The suggestions and recommendations herein contained are respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. JOHN N. JEWETT,
Chairman.

SARA T. KINNEY.

†This would conflict article VI, section 1.

X

